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PARSONS' MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY

MAGAZINE.

HISTORY OF THE MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY AT PARSONS, KANSAS, AND OTHER LIBRARIES IN THE STATE AND ELSEWHERE.

WITH

HISTORY OF PARSONS AND KANSAS IN BRIEF; HOW TO GO TO THE WORLD'S FAIR, LA., AND WHERE TO FIND IT; LETTERS; SKETCHES; GENERAL LITERATURE; ART; HISTORY; REMINISCENCE; NOTES AND COMMENT.

EDITED AND COMPILED BY

MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON,

JANUARY, 1885.

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PARSONS' MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY

MAGAZINE.

This Magazine is most respectfully dedicated to the generous donors and friends of the Memorial and Historical Library Building, Parsons, Kansas, by the Library Association.

MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON, PRESIDENT.

MRS. S. SIMONSON, TREASURER. MRS. T. C. CORY, SECRETARY.

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MRS. T. C. CORY. MRS. S. SIMONSON. MRS. T. L. WIRT.
MRS. E. C. WARD. MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON.

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MRS. T. L. WIRT. MRS. T. C. CORY. MRS. L. J. CARRINGER.
MRS. S. SIMONSON. MRS. JUDGE J. J. McFEELY.

PREFACE.

THIS book is not published as a pretentious literary production, but as a business enterprise for the benefit of the Memorial and Historical Library Building, at Parsons, Kansas, as a means to raise funds to aid in its completion. Having received a large number of business cards, or advertisements, from persons who had contributed to our building, we were obliged to publish them in a paper, magazine or book, in order to show our appreciation of the many handsome gifts, and to make our pledges good; and in order to combine business with pleasure, and make our work readable and salable, we issue a book of some considerable size, giving the history of the Library work, names of contributers on memorial Tablets, History of Libraries in Kansas and other States, a brief history of the town and country we live in, with Business and Biographical Sketches, General Literature, Art, Note and Comment; and for those of our subscribers who have asked for some religious matter, we have made selections from the Sermon on the Mount and from the Proverbs of Solomon.

In giving the record of the past we hope that those who have contributed to our effort may feel gratified with the success that has attended our work, seeing the interest that has accrued from their mite or means invested in the object, and be encouraged to aid us further.

In making up this record, we have been compelled to reproduce comment upon our work complimentary to ourselves, and in doing this, it is wholly from a business standpoint, and not from a desire to eulogize ourselves; neither would it be neccessary, for intelligent and appreciative people are always willing to, and do, give a full meed of praise to all meritorious and deserving objects; then as we are charitable enough to allow the reproduction of comment, we hope our readers will be equally so in their criticisms. In one of the last public addresses of Daniel Webster, before the New York Historical Society, that profound scholar and statesman declared that the object of memorial and historical societies is highly important. "Historical Societies," said he, "are auxillary to historical compositions. They collect the materials from which the great narrative of events is, in due time, to be

framed. The transactions of public bodies, local histories, memoirs of all kinds, statistics, laws, ordinances, public debates, discussions and comment, works of periodical literature and the public journals whether of political events, of commerce, literature, or the arts, or personal, all find their places in the collection of historical societies. But these collections are not history; they are only elements of history."

Passing over the first four years of the existence of this society in its embryo state, we may truthfully assert that during the past four years, since its re-organization in 1881, it has been the earnest, persistent aim of its managers to gather those very materials, and to fulfill those high and important offices, so well described by the pre-eminent statesman of New England as peculiarly the province of a Memorial and Historical Society — as well as to raise the necessary amount of means to further its interest. No personal hobbies, no special departments, have been fostered to the neglect and exclusion of others; but all, whether pertaining to history, science, statistics, religion, or solid literature, have equally received our unremitting attention. No sectarian feeling, no personal or political prejudices, and no hindrances have turned us aside from the high purpose we have had in view — to provide for all classes of honest and earnest investigators, facts and information upon almost all conceivable subjects of interest, profit, and culture.

THE AUTHOR.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Sermon on the Mount 1
Selections from the Proverbs of Solomon 2

HISTORY OF THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY, WITH GENERAL REPORT.

President's Report 3–11
Opening of the Library and Reading-room 12
Annual Report of Library, Nov. 26, 1881, ... 13
Report of Officers, etc. 13–20
Annual Report of Library of 1882 21–24
Library Bill 25–26
Press Comments 27–28
Joint Discussion on Prohibition 29–36
Annual Report of Library of Nov. 26, 1883, . . . 37
Library Association Meeting (Oct. 27, 1883) . . . 37–39
Library Fair 41–43
Library Report (Nov. 26, 1884) 45–48

MEMORIAL LIBRARY TABLETS.

Parsons Tablet 49–53
Topeka Tablet 53
Officers of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad . . 53–54
Atchison, Kas., Tablet 54
Wyandotte, Kas., Tablet 54
Leavenworth, Kas., Tablet 54
Lawrence, Kas., Tablet 54
Girard, Kas., Tablet 54
Fort Scott, Kas., Tablet 54
Olathe, Kas., Tablet 55
Paolo, Kas., Tablet 55
New York City Tablet 55
Brooklyn Tablet 55
Maryland Tablet 56
Philadelphia Tablet 56
Washington, D. C., Tablet 56

PAGE.
Boston, Mass., Tablet 56
Saratoga Tablet 56
Officers Union Pacific Railroad 56–57
Halifax, N. S., Tablet 57
New Mexico Tablet 57
Indian Territory Tablet 57
Indiana Tablet 57
Miscellaneous Tablet 57–58
Chicago Tablet 58–60
Kansas City Tablet 60–61
St. Louis Tablet 61–63
New Orleans Tablet 63
Denver, Col., Tablet 63
Texas Tablet 63
Montana Tablet 63
Biographical Sketch of Mrs. S. Simonson, with Portrait . . 64
Biographical Sketch of Mrs. T. C. Cory, with Portrait . . 65–66

History of the Topeka Library.

View of Topeka Library Building 67
Organization of the Library 67–71
Harper Public Library, Notes on 71
Peabody Library, Notes on 72–78
Notes on Libraries Elsewhere 79–82
The Pullman Library 83–87
Article on Libraries, by Dr. Davison 88
Libraries in Boston — Libraries of Harvard University — of the United States, France, and Germany 89–92
Scenes in the British Museum — The Reading Room with its Millions of Volumes 92
Habits of Reading 93–94
The Power of Books 94–95

Brief History of Parsons of To-Day and Yesterday.

Historical Sketch of Parsons 96–99
Woman's Home Mission Work 99–100
Biographical Sketch of Dr. J. B. Lamb, with Portrait and Poems 101–106
Parsons' *Sun* and *Palladium* 107
Biographical Sketch of Mr. Augustus Wilson, with Portrait . 108
Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Wilson 110–113

Biographical and Business Sketches.

Commercial Bank, View of 114
First National Bank, View of 115

PAGE.
City Bank of Angell, Mathewson & Co., View of . . . 116
Kimball Block, View of 117
Edwards' Opera House, View of 118
Biographical Sketch of Mr. S. Simonson, with View of Residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. Simonson 118–119
Biographical Sketch of Dr. Davison, with Portrait . . 119–121
Biographical Sketch of Mr. A. B. Sipple, with Portrait . . 121–122
Biographical Sketch of Judge Bishop W. Perkins . . . 122–124
State Capital, Topeka, View of 125
Comments on Kansas 126–134
Biographical Sketch of Gov. G. W. Glick, with Portrait . . 134–137
Biographical Sketch of Gov. John P. St. John, with Portrait . 137–139
Biographical Sketch of —— Franklin G. Adams, with Portrait . 139–140
View of Bethany College, with History of 141–145
Biographical Sketch of Dr. H. Roby, with Portrait . . 145–146
Biographical Sketch of Alice K. Brown, M. D. . . . 146–147
Kansas State Art Association — Organization, By-Laws and Constitution 147–151
Kansas State Agricultural College, View of . . . 152–154
Kansas Enterprises and State Appointments to the World's Fair . 155–159
The Garden of Life — Miss Julia Fullenwider . . . 158
Railroad Letter — *Huerfano* 159–160
Letter to Chicago *Inter-Ocean* — Chicago: Her Wonderful Progress — Mention of Prominent Men and Places — *Huerfano* 161–164
Paper Read at the Social Science Convention of Kansas and Missouri, Held at Atchison, Kansas, November, 1884, by Miss Mary Palmer Reese 164–170
Biographical Sketch of Mrs. Margarette A. E. McLure, with Portrait 171–173

PORTRAITS AND SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & GULF AND KANSAS CITY, SPRINGFIELD & MEMPHIS RAILROADS.

Biographical Sketch of Col. George H. Nettleton, General Manager, with Portrait 174
Biographical Sketch of Mr. L. W. Towne, General Superintendent, with Portrait 175–176
Biographical Sketch of Mr. J. S. Lord, Comptroller, with Portrait 176
Biographical Sketch of Mr. L. Sargent, General Freight Agent, with Portrait 177
Biographical Sketch of Mr. J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, with Portrait 177
Biographical Sketch of Mr. H. P. Jaques, Purchasing Agent, with Portrait 178
Biographical Sketch of Mr. Wallace Pratt, Attorney, with Portrait 178

PAGE.

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Reproduction of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Hand-Book, with Description of the World's Fair, etc., ... 180
View of the Buildings of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition 181
The Origin, Object Attraction, Status and Results of the World's Fair — How to Go and Where to Find It — What to Do When You Get There — The Beautiful City with Her Table Spread for Every Nation 182–193
Comment — A Remarkable Edifice — Director-General Burke's Report of Progress of New Orleans Exposition — The Great Eastern — New Orleans Exposition Appointments — A Deserved Compliment — The Colored Department at the World's Fair 194–198
The Opening Day 199–209
Centennial Poem 209–211
Congratulations to the World's Fair Officers 211–213

ABOUT WOMEN.

Queen Victoria's Household 214–215
Queen Victoria's Book 216
Fortune, and Birthday 217
Women Who Paint 218
Wonderful Visions of Anna Emmerich 219–222
Bethlehem, a Poem 222–223
Noted Women — Mrs. John Jacob Astor — Mrs. Abigial Scott Duniway — Miss Henrietta Muller — Mrs. James G. Blaine . 223–224
Mrs. J. J. Ingall's Address of Welcome to the Social Science Convention at Atchison, Nov. 9, 1884 225–226
Women in England, France and America — Comments on Women 226–231
Mrs. Frank Leslie, a Brilliant Woman and her Undertakings . 231–233
Intellectual Women 233–234
Miss Catherine Wolfe's Millions 235–236
Interesting Notes on the Origin of Feminine Appellations . 237–238
Russian Women and Nihilism 238
Miss E. P. Newcomb of Kansas City to the S. S. C. of Kansas and Missouri 238–239
Mrs. David Patton of Atchison, Kas., Greeting to the S. S. C. of Kansas and Missouri 239
Girls who are Useful 240

GENERAL LITERATURE, ART, NOTE AND COMMENTS.

PAGE.

The White House Mail 241–242
A Journey to the Sun 242
Where Whittier Lives 242
History of the Alphabet 243–244
Lazy Christians — Holidays, a Poem 244–245
Chronological Dates of Noted Personages and Books . . 245–246
Address of James G. Blaine to the Students of St. Mary's Academy, Indiana 246–247
Ladies of the White House 247–249
A Russian Funeral 249–251
The Chinaman and His Coffin — Pin-Making in England . . 251
Foreign Letter from Switzerland 252–254
Brain Development — The Grades of Mental Culture . . 255–256
Bathing in Galilee — The Battle of Life 256–259
My Experience, a Poem 256
The Outside World — Some Facts About India, England, Palestine, Madagascar, Egypt and Canada 259–260
An Egyptian Breakfast 260
Bismarck Not a Church-goer 261
A Brief Sketch of the Washington Monument . . . 263–265
General Robert E. Lee and His Sons 266–267
General Kilpatrick's War Horse 267
A Novel Memorial Arch 268
Plant a Home, a Poem 269
Make Your Home Beautiful, a Poem 269
Sensitive Women — Peasant Life in Germany — People Who Have to Be Entertained 270
The World's Helpers 271–272
Little Enough, a Poem 272
Note and Comment 272–276
Gettysburgh Memorial Tablet 277
From Ocean to Ocean 277
The Public Schools of the United States 278
Note and Comment 278–282
A Letter from the Indian Territory 283
Contentment 284
Mental Culture 284
Kansas City Culture 285
Sacred History — A Rare Collection of Books . . . 285–287
Home, a Poem 287
A Hotel in the Sea 288
A Momument to Dr. Jerome Glick 288
The Faith of the New Church 289

PAGE.

OPENING SESSION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL CATTLE GROWERS' CONVENTION — A CONVENTION OF TEN THOUSAND CATTLEMEN — BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN ATTENDING THE CONVENTION — SPEECHES OF MAYOR EWING, GOV. CRITTENDEN, GEN. SHERMAN, GOV. FLETCHER, GEN. CURTIS AND OTHERS.

Scenes and Incidents, etc. 290
The Cowboy Band 291
The Convention — Exposition Hall 292
Mayor Ewing's Speech 293
Gov. Crittenden's Speech 293–294
Gen. Sherman's Speech 294
The Wants of New Mexico 295
Capt. Pim's Mission at the Convention 296
The Hudson Bay Route. 296
Speech of ex-Gov. Routt, Permanent Chairman . . . 297–298
A Brief Sketch of the History of Beef Growing Upon the American Plains. The Original Importation of Cattle by Cortez, the Conqueror, of Spain, into Old Mexico and from Thence to Texas 298–299
Portrait of Mr. Joseph G. McCoy 299
Biographical Sketch of Joseph G. McCoy 299–301
A Notable Body of Notable Men 301–303
St. Louis Hotels 303
The Women's Exchange — Comment 303–305
Committee on Trail 305
Nomination and Election of President 305–308
Executive Committee 309
Memorial to Congress for the Establishment of a National Highway or Cattle Trail from the Red River of the South to the British Line on the North 310–311
List of Delegates Attending Convention 312–318
Portrait of Col. R. D. Hunter and Biographical Sketch . . 319–320
Biographical Sketch of Gen. James S. Brisbin . . . 320
Portrait of Gen. James S. Brisbin, and Sketch . . . 321–323
Sketches of Mr. A. T. Atwater, James C. Levy, H. M. Taylor, and H. Milne 323
Biographical Sketch of Capt. Albert G. Evans . . . 323
Portrait and Sketch of Capt. Albert G. Evans . . . 324–325
Firm of Hunter and Evans & Co. 325–326
Portrait and Biographical Sketch of Col. A. A. Talmage . . 327–330
New Books 331–334
Pullman Palace Car Company 335

Railroad, Express and Steamship Cards.

PAGE.

Railroad Cards 336–346

Express Cards 345

Anchor Line 347

Steamship Cards 348–349

P. D. Armour, the Pork King (Chicago) 350–351

Chicago Business Cards 352–359

Kansas City Business Cards 360–371

St. Louis Business Cards 372–389

Topeka Business Cards 390–392

Fort Scott Business Cards 393

Parsons Business Cards 394–409

Library Card 409

PARSONS' MEMORIAL
AND
HISTORICAL LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

And seeing the multitude, he went into the mountain, and when he was set down his disciples came unto him, and he opened his mouth and taught them saying:

Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs are the kingdom of Heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye, when man shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake.

Rejoice, and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven; for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill can not be hid.

Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

Think not that I am come to destroy the law of the prophets; I am not come to destroy but to fulfill.

For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy:

But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you;

That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven; for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.

And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are; for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.

But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do; for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.

Be not ye therefore like unto them; for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him.

After this manner therefore pray ye; Our Father which art in heaven hallowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.

Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

For if we forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal:

For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you:

For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.

Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?

Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?

Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.

A good tree can not bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.

Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.

Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works?

And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you; depart from me, ye that work iniquity.

Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock:

And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON.

The fear of the Lord *is* the beginning of knowledge; *but* fools despise wisdom and instruction.

When wisdom entereth into thine heart, knowledge is pleasant unto thy soul.

In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee; bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thine heart.

So shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.

The lip of truth shall be established forever; but a lying tongue *is* but for a moment.

Lying lips *are* abomination to the Lord; but they that deal truly *are* his delight.

A righteous *man* hateth lying; but a wicked *man* is loathsome, and cometh to shame.

A false witness shall not be unpunished; and *he that* speaketh lies shall not escape.

When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.

The name of the Lord *is* a strong tower; the righteous runneth into it, and is safe.

He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again.

The rich and poor meet together; the Lord *is* the maker of them all.

If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean *men*.

Hear thou, my son, and be wise, and guide thine heart in the way.

Every word of God *is* pure; he *is* a shield unto them that put their trust in him.

MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY BUILDING, PARSONS, KANSAS.

HISTORY OF THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY, WITH GENERAL REPORT.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

This library was founded under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and opened in a rented room, November 26, 1880, with no money in its treasury, no endowment and with no assurance of a loan with less than 1½ to 2 per cent interest, and with one newspaper and five books, three of which were State reports, upon the shelves. A committee of ladies were appointed from the W. C. T. U. on library and reading room, consisting of Miss Lina Canfield, Miss Lina Morton, Mrs. S. Simonson, Mrs. T. C. Cory, Mrs. Charles Ulrich, Mrs. M. J. Hopps, Mrs. Jasper Smith, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Dr. J. B. Lamb, Mrs. William Higgins, Mrs. Judge A. H. Ayers and Mrs. Augustus Wilson.

This committee went to work at once and together with the other ladies of the Union in a short time raised sufficient money by giving suppers and soliciting from business houses and residences, to furnish the rooms and fill a shelf with books.

We then gave socials and literary entertainments, which were ample for the rent and other incidental expenses. Early in the year of 1881 the association was reorganized by a few earnest women, relying upon faith, hope and labors of love, resolved to lay the foundation of a prosperous and useful

institution, though with much embarrassment in the infancy of the city and the poverty of the people; but being possessed with faith and energy we looked from the window of our soul and started for the accomplishment of an object, that seemed possible to obtain — yet little could have been done without the aid of many of our people at home and friends abroad. The call for more books and papers soon became apparent that our effort was in a needed direction.

The interest steadily increased, especially with the mechanics and reading part of the community, who were not provided with private libraries, until it was necessary to provide larger rooms, and there being none at our command in the city, we determined to build a library that would not only be used for the above purpose but as a lecture hall for home mission work, etc. This seemed a great undertaking without a fund, and in our effort to lay the corner stone a thought was suggested to our mind, to see Jay Gould, because of his large interests at Parsons, and ask him for the necessary amount to erect the building to his name — Gould Library. The thought being adopted, we went to New York and spent one month at the Metropolitan Hotel in our effort to see him, and made a number of calls at 92 Broadway, only to find Mr. Gould out or exceedingly busy. Being assured by some of Mr. Gould's personal friends that he would assist us but only with a portion of the amount needed, we determined then that the work should move on, and the next thought suggested was to make it a memorial and historical building. This thought we adopted, and was accepted by all interested. Four hundred dollars was received in a few days from friends in New York and Brooklyn, and sent to Augustus Wilson, President of the Savings Bank at Parsons, in September, 1881, for deposit, for which he paid us 10 per cent interest until drawn out for the building in April, 1882. The memorial tablet of New York having been started with success it was continued by a visit to the principal book publishers and newspaper men of the city, and not in one instance did we receive a "No," but a liberal response greeted every solicitation, and in a few days 3,500 volumes were sent to the National Temperance Publishing House, 36 Read street, in care of the proprietor, J. N. Sterns, that noble hearted philanthropist and Christian gentleman, who added 200 volumes to the number, and packed and shipped them to their destination, Parsons, Kansas, free of charge, through the courtesy of the Erie, Missouri Pacific and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. Upon our visit to Philadelphia the publishers and newspaper men did the same, and the same courtesty was extended by the Pennsylvania and Missouri Pacific Railroad Companies. Upon our return to Kansas we collected $100 from Col. George H. Nettleton, of Kansas City, general manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, our first subscription from home. This being added to the $400 in bank made $500 the nuclues fund for the memorial library building. A meeting of the association was held at our residence where the books were unpacked and inspected, and voted on the shelves, with a return of thanks to the donors. We at once drew plans for the building, advertised for lowest bids on the different departments of work on the building, which were received and contracts let, and on the 1st day of April, 1882, the foundation was started. We then employed an architect and superintendent, who made a sketch of the building, which was placed in a window of the post-office as a signal of our intentions, and that the subscription book might be more favorably met, which was immediately opened with a donation of $1,000 from a prominent business man of the city. The subscription was continued until several thousand dollars were raised at home. Finding that we had ex-

hausted our home resources and more money and material being needed to further the work. We visited Chicago where we received a tablet of $5,000 in money, $2,000 in lumber from the lumber merchants, $1,000 in books, and $1,000 in merchandise for the Memorial Library Fair. Later we received a tablet of $3,000, from Kansas City, in money, books, merchandise and lumber and from St. Louis, $4000 in money, books, merchandise and lumber. The various other amounts have been received from towns in Kansas and other States, as is represented on the memorial tablet. In 1883, we asked for an appropriation from the Kansas Legislature, for the Library and the Home Mission work at Parsons, and not having received it, we felt inclined to think that the representatives of our State were partial, unjust and inconsistent, as various other institutions in the State had received appropriations for objects of no greater need or merit. The constitution of the State does not provide for any appropriation as above referred to, but as the Legislature has deemed it proper to assume the authority from time to time to deal out the public money to some, all other institutions of equal need and merit have the right to expect the same, and have at least a right to ask it. Under these circumstances we appealed to the reason and consistency of the members of this Legislature, but they, in their great wisdom, serious deliberations and great fear of displeasing the ever watchful constituency, thought best to reject the "Parsons bill," and by so doing were law-abiding but inconsistent—and while we had a right to ask and a right to expect, the Legislature had a right to reject. The bill, however, passed the Senate and received a large number of votes in the House, faring much better than some other bills of more conceded merit and supported by men in both Houses of no little influence and ability. With thanks to those who so kindly aided us, and with no ill feeling to those who opposed us, we patiently await another hearing.

The library was moved in the new building April 1st, 1883, just one year after the foundation was started. The building is 100x60 feet, three-stories high, built of brick and stone, and lighted with gas. The lower floor of four rooms is finished, and being used for business rooms and select schools from the primary to the higher grades. One-half of the second floor is being used for the library and reading room, and the other half — the lecture hall — is being used for social entertainments, concerts, club meetings, etc., and this room is plastered and furnished with chairs, a fine piano and organ, from the Cottage Organ Co., Chicago, and Field & French Piano Co., St. Louis.

The upper floor, which is intended for an art gallery and museum, is as yet unfinished and unoccupied. Though not completed the library and public reading-room is comfortable and conveniently arranged, and ably managed by Mrs. L. J. Carringer, librarian, who has devoted much time and labor during the past year in continuing the work of cataloguing the library proper, and arranging the pamphlets and government patent office reports preparatory to binding. Her faithful devotion to its interest and watchful care for its safety has endeared her to us, the ties of which cannot be severed, even in death.

The library is four years old, with a present membership of 500. Has 5,000 volumes, 200 regular journals, daily and weekly newspapers. Has received 28,000 newspapers, 3,000 magazines and pamphlets — all of which have been donated.

The following is a list of the names of papers donated, with maps, pictures, autograph letters, coin and currency, natural history, mineral

specimens, statuary, memorial furniture and flags: —

LIST OF DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS GIVEN THE PARSONS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Parsons Weekly Eclipse,
Parson Daily Republican,
Parsons Weekly Sun,
Weekly Capital (Topeka),
Thayer Headlight (Thayer),
Home Record (Leavenworth).
Greenville Journal (Ohio),
Inter-State (Humbolt),
Signal (Chicago),
Weekly Witness (New York),
Oswego Independent (Kan.),
Harper's Weekly (New York),
Harper's Bazar (New York),
Fort Scott Monitor (Kan.),
National Board of Health, (Washington),
The Nation (New York),
Harper's Young People (New York),
Kansas City Journal (Mo.),
Kansas City Times (Mo.),
Wichita Eagle (Kan.),
Register of the Prost. E. Church 1881 (Pa.),
Churchman (Episcopal) (New York),
SaratogaDily (N. Y.)
National Temperance Advocate (N. Y.),
New Jerusalem Messenger (New York),
Philadelpia Press Phila.),
Saratoga Sun (N. Y.),
Parson's Wonder (Kan.),
New York Semi-Weekly Times (N. Y.),
Our Union, Bible House, (N. Y.),
Christian at Work (Phila.),
Kansas City Evening Spy, (Mo.),
New York Tribune (N. Y.),
Christian Weekly (N. Y.),
Presbyterian Journal (Phila.),
Baltimore American (Md·),
Baltimore Sun (Md.),
Washington (D C.) Capital,
Washington (D. C.) Post,
National Republican (Washington),
The Christian Union (N. Y.),
Woman's Journal (Boston),
Lutheran Missionary Journal (Phila.),
Lutheran Observer (Phila.),
San Francisco Daily Examiner (Cal.),
San Francisco Morning Call (Cal.),
Evangelist (Cal.),
San Francisco Bulletin (Cal.),
Denver Tribune (Col.),
Kansas Pacific Homestead (Col.),
Kansas City Evening Star (Mo.),
Lynden Journal (N. Y.),
Lawrence Palladium (Kan.),
Richmond Palladium (Ind.),
TemperCance Herald (Ore.),
Baltimore County Herald (Md.),
The Cincinnati Enquirer (Ohio),
Parsons Daily Sun (Kan.),
Parsons Daily Eclipse (Kan.),
Burlington Chronicle (Iowa),
Boston Herald,
North Topeka Times (Kan.)
Star Sentinel, (Kansas),
Camp's Emigrant's Guide,
Fireside Companion,
Farm, Orchard and Fireside,
St. Louis Evangelist (Mo.)'
Kansas Tribune (Topeka),
Wakeeney Weekly World (Kan.),
Brooklyn Eagle (N. Y.),
Los Angelos Herald (Cal.),
Junction City Tribune (Kan.)
Evening Wisconsin,
Smokey Valley News (Col.)
Cincinnati Gazette (Ohio),
New York Freeman's Journal (Catholic), (N. Y.),
Kansas Progress,
Chicago Evening Journal (Ill.),
National Farmer,
Chicago News (Ill.)
Chicago Horseman,
Tacoma Daily Leader (Washington Tertory),
American Reformer,
Industrialist,
Crusader (Chicago, Ill.),
Toledo Evening Bee.
Peck's Sun,
Centennial State,
Our Brother in Red,
Montgomery Daily Advertiser (Ala.),
Saturday Evening Leader,
Kansas City Centropolis (Mo.),
Parsons Palladium (Kan.),
Ponetic Journal (London, England),
Tomahawk (Washington, D. C.),
Commonwealth (Topeka, Kan.),
Topeka Capital (Topeka, Kan.),
Music, Drama and Literature (N. Y.),
Chicago Sunday Times (Ill.),
Chicago Daily Times (Ill.),
Chicago Tribune (Ill.),
Chicago Herald (Ill.),
Paola Times (Kan.),
Illinois State Journal (Ill.),
Chicago World (Ill.),
Young Men of America (Ill.),
Refugees Lone Star (Utah),

Parsons Daily Independent (Kan),
Washington Ter. Sunday Morning Leader,
Grand Junction Review (Col.),
Reformer (Ill.),
Chicago Weekly Magazine (Ill.),
Northwestern Christian Advocate (N. Y.),
Texas Siftings (Texas),
Chicago Signal (Ill.),
Western Educational Journal (Chicago),
Parish Visitor (Ill.)
United States Magazine, musical, (Chicago)
Lockwood Press (Chicago),
Paper Trade Journal (Chicago, Ill.)
American Statesman,
Millers' Journal,
Voice of Masonry and Family Magazine (Chicago, Ill.),
New West, Illustrated,
Grand Tour,
Slayton Lyceum Beacon (magazine),
Young Christian Soldier (Phila.),
St. Louis Magazine (Mo.).
Philadelphia Times (Phila.),
Bahnbrecher (Chicago),
The Beloit Courier (Kan.),
Boston Herald (Mass.),
Press,
Western Education Journal,
National Liberal League,
National Police Gazette,
Boston Daily Globe (Mass.),
National Witness,
Clay Center Dispatch (Kan.),
Junction City Union (Kan.),
Grand Press (Kan.),
North Topeka Mail (Kan.)
Literary News,
Young Scientist,
American Farmer,
Heathen Woman's Friend,
Kansas Spirit (Topeka),
Nemaha County Republican (Kan.),
Union Signal (Chicago, Ill.),
Temperance Banner,
Wyandotte Gazette (Kan.),
Summer Tourist (N. P. R. R.),
Miami Republican (Kan.),
Chicago Press (Ill).,
Daily Inter-Ocean (Chicago),
St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Mo.),
Weekly Ledger,
Weekly Magazine (Chicago, Ill.)
Prairie Farmer (Chicago, Ill.),
Olathe Mirror Gazette (Kan.),
Labette Co. Democrat (Kan.),
Grit (Washington, D. C.),
Wyandotte Chief (Kan.),
Memphis Weekly Avalanche (Tenn.),
Kansas City Globe (Mo.),
Omaha Weekly Bee,
Springfield Daily Herald (Mo.),
Kansas City Commercial Advertiser,
Princeton Telegraph (Ill.),
Atchison German Paper (Kan.),
Harper Sentinel (Kan.),
Rich Hill Banner (Mo.),
Civil Service Reform of Missouri,
Christian Monitor,
Central Baptist (St. Louis, Mo.),
St. Louis Evangelist (Mo.),
Central Christian Advocate,
Desert Evening News,
Salt Lake Evening Chronicle,
Salt Lake Daily Tribune,
Saints Herald (Salt Lake),
Arkansas Sentinel (Ark.),
Western Trade Journal,
Missouri Republican (St. Louis, Mo.),
Agents' Aid (Cincinnati),
Lever (Cincinnati),
Westliche Post (German, St. Louis, Mo.),
Daily Memphis Avalanche (Tenn.),
Interior (Chicago, Ill.),
Kansas Farmer (Topeka),
Saturday Evening Lance, (Topeka),
New Orleans Daily Democrat,
New Orleans Daily Picayune,
State Journal, (Topeka),

Maps. — We have one large government and 37 small maps, the compliments of Hon. N. C. McFarland, U. S. land commissioner, and Secretary Teller of the interior department Washington, D. C.

Pictures. — There are now in our collection 60 oil paintings, chromos and engravings, the compliments of N. Newfeld, Chicago; Moore & Gregory, Parsons; Mrs. M. Conrad, Chicago; Mrs. Debra Wharton, Philadelphia, and the St. Louis Bank Note Company. Pictures of all of the prominent buildings of the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, the compliments of Luther S. Baker, Altoona, Pennsylvania. Engraving of Parsons Memorial Library building, Wm. Bertram, Chicago.

Autographs. — The last letter written by Longfellow (original); compliments of Gov. G. W. Glick. The manuscript letter of Maj. E. A. Burke, director-general of the World's Exposition at New Orleans, presenting the first thought tending to the organization. A large number of interesting Revolu-

tionary autographs, and most of the prominent men and women of later years.

Coin and Currency. — Coin from various nations, 1700–1800; from Augustus Wilson, an old Roman copper coin; a French turqois copper; a Providence, Canada, penny; Mexican and English coin; $1 Centennial bill, 1876, Luther S. Baker; $2 Confederate bill, J. Zeikle, Newmarket, Va.; $50 Confederate bill, from Mrs. Margaret A. E. McLure, of Butte, Montana.

Natural History Specimens and Minerals. — An excellent specimen of lead, from Galena; brass moss, from Montana gold and silver mines, from Mrs. Margaret A. E. McLure; specimens of sulphuret of silver, float copper, coquina stone or fossil shell, turquois, sapphire, moss agate, from Prof. and Mrs. T. J. Goodnow, Manhattan, Kan.; specimens of coal, from the Macalester mines, Indian Territory, from W. N. Barrows, Parsons, Kan.; a rattle snake, 13 rattles, from the Indian Territory, from Dr. Waldron, Parsons, Kan.

Statuary, Plaster Busts.—Robert Lincoln, with pedestal, Deprato & Bro., Chicago, Ill; Christopher Columbus, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Webster, Shakespeare, Steven Douglas, Two Angels, from Nichols & Co., Chicago; $40, donation on Small Fawn, from Henry Dibblee, Chicago, Ill., one piece of Rogers' Statuary, Horse and Boy, J. T. Smith, Kansas City. Bust of the author in marble by the citizens of Parsons. Bust of the author's baby by Drummond the sculptor.

Relics.—A sword and large brass buttons worn on the coat of Gen. Ensor during the Mexican War, 1847, presented by the author. Silver Tablet bearing the Blessed Heart and Mother of Christ, from the Pope of Rome, through a Sister in a Baltimore Convent, from the author. "Our Baby's Cradle," of 1866, from the author. Silver Medal, bearing the inscription on one side: "First National Convention of Cattlemen of the United States," and on the other "Souvenir of the citizens of St. Louis, November 17, 1884," from A. T. Atwater, Secretary of "National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of America."

Memorial Furniture and Flags.— Memorial eight-day clock for public reading room, Waterbury Clock Co., Chicago. Memorial eight-day clock for lecture hall, Welch Clock Co., Chicago. One large globe, A. H. Andrews, Chicago. Brass Fire Set, Albert A. Ripley, Chicago. Two Walnut Brackets, N. S. F. & Co., Chicago. One large Desk, Hamberg Manufacturing Co., Chicago. One Desk, N. Barsalou, Chicago. Two Marble Urns, D. H. Dickenson, Chicago. Set of Furniture for Rostrum in Lecture Hall, Seng & Schoen, Chicago. One large Stove, Rathbone & Sard, Chicago. Memorial Flag, Capt. H. Chanon, Chicago. Six Light Chandelier, Geo. Bohner & Co., Chicago. Memorial Flag, J. T. Foster, Chicago. Two Walnut Brackets, A. H. Wisner & Co., Chicago. Ebony Pedestal, C. H. Hildreth & Co., Chicago. Photograph Easels, T. J. Kellam, Topeka, Kan. Chicago Cottage Organ, President Wise, Chicago. One Pair of Handsome Bronze Pitchers, New Haven Clock Co., Chicago. Large Easy Chair, Chicago Furniture House. Handsome Book Case, Meyer Bros., Chicago. Six Light Chandelier, James & Sons, Kansas City. Ten Book Cases, from the Topeka Library Association. One handsome Iron Vase, Geo. W. Rix, Chicago. The entire value of the institution at the present time is $60,000, including building, books, furniture, etc.

These rich results of four years' efforts are sufficiently gratifying to us all; and all the more so, when we compare these results with those of some of the older and most successful kindred institutions of our country. The Massachusetts Historical Society, founded in 1791, has about 50,000 volumes and pamphlets as the fruits of

eighty years' labors. The New York Historical Society, founded in 1804, and now sixty-eight years in existence, had 35,000 volumes several years ago, and has since considerably increased its collections. The American Antiquarian Society has accumulated during the seventy-three years since it was founded, in 1812, over 50,000 volumes, besides a large collection of pamphlets. The Pennsylvania Historical Society, founded in 1825, has in its forty-seven years' labors gathered 15,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets.

The Long Island Historical Society, incorporated so recently as April, 1863, has a library of 17,280 volumes, 20,000 pamphlets, 19 oil paintings, 600 bound newspaper files and an endowment of over $60,000, which, with its annual membership dues, produce an annual income of nearly $10,000.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has a library of 50,000 volumes, 30,000 pamphlets, 737 bound newspaper files, 81 oil paintings and an endowment amounting to something like $60,000, with an apparent annual income of some $6,000. That generous benefactor of his race, George Peabody, gave that society $20,000, and Samuel Appleton and Thomas Dowse each gave $10,000.

The American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, Mass., has 50,000 volumes in its library, besides a very large collection of pamphlets, 2,484 bound newspaper files, 28 oil paintings, and endowment funds amounting to nearly $70,000, with an annual income of some $5,500. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, next to its founder, Isaiah Thomas, has been its most generous benefactor.

The Maryland Historical Society has a library of 13,000 volumes, a fine collection of historical manuscripts, and old newspaper files, an endowment of nearly $24,000, which, with its membership dues, yields an annual income of over $6,000.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society has a library of 15,000 volumes, about 75,000 pamphlets, 450 bound files of newspapers, 78 oil paintings, an endowment of nearly $30,000 and an annual income of about $3,500. Elliott Cresson and Hon. Henry D. Gilpin were its principal benefactors. The Historical Library association of Kansas was organized at Topeka, Dec. 13, 1875, with Judge Samuel A. Kingman, Prest.; Hon. Geo. A. Crawford, vice-Prest.; Gov. John A. Martin, Treas.; Hon F. P. Baker, Secy. The number of volumes now in the library including books, pamphlets and newspaper files are 16,500. The State, by appropriation, defrays the expenses of the society.

The State library has 22,000 volumes.

The Iowa State Historical Society has evinced so much energy in gathering a library, and in collecting and publishing its early historical annals, that the legislature of that State, in 1868, increased the appropriation to that society from $500 to $3,500 a year.

The Maine and New Jersey Historical Societies and the New England Historic Genealogical Society have severally commenced the founding of endowment funds.

It will thus be seen that the most successful Historical Societies of the country are liberally endowed — have their trust funds and their specific annual incomes, upon which they can rely for means to augment their libraries and collections. Without such endowments these societies could have accomplished but little. Without similar endowment funds our society will be stinted and crippled in all its efforts and aspirations.

We must earnestly and persistently seek donations, bequests and pledges. If each friend of the society will regard this appeal as addressed personally and will do the best they can, we may confidently hope to succeed. The society may not find a Peabody, a Dowse, an Appleton, a Salisbury, a Cresson, or a Gilpin to bestow liberal donations upon it, yet we may hope to find equally as generous friends in pro-

portion to their ability, whose aggregate gifts may serve to make the endowment fund upon which our permanent success so much depends.

It is an institution for a public benefit, this is the strongest motive by which we are actuated. It now gives character to our city and State, and will do so in future generations.

Our city is one of the largest and most prosperous in Kansas, and the foundation for education, religion and philanthropic institutions is strong and imperative. We hope to see it completed and shall continue to labor to that end, but this depends greatly upon those by whom the requisite funds are supplied. It has many friends who are true and strong, and by their aid and assistance the work will go on. As it grows in value it grows in dignity and usefulness, and its steady progress is evidence of its merit and the confidence of the public. Our aim in this general report is simply to present such facts and fragments of the history of the work as have been placed at our disposal or within our reach, that our citizens and our friends and strangers may understand more fully the extent of the work, the aid and appreciation rendered and expressed at home and abroad by the donors and recipients, and the kindly comment of the many prominent writers of Kansas and other States. In making up the memorial tablets we have endeavored to give the name of every person who has contributed to the library, and if we have failed in this effort we very much regret the mistake and will be glad to receive any name that does not appear thereon, and place it upon the tablet when finally arranged for the library walls. We have found in several instances where the compositors have dropped names from the list and have replaced them, so far as we have been able to do. We have also endeavored to keep a correct account of every department of the building and its contents, and if we have failed we have done so in our best effort. Our work has been a self-imposed one and in it we have met with hindrances and reverses, as is natural to all enterprises under similar circumstances. The winds have blown cold over the wild moor, obstacles were placed in the way, unfavorable financial reports were received, words of discouragement presented, but we are blind to obstacles and deaf to words of discouragement, and when the question of duty dictates we have a persistency that sweeps the *debris* from the path, leaving the result with God, and with this result the work has moved on, and the pendelum still swings by the propelling hands that move it, and Omnipotence will keep it moving, for in it

> The Eternal step of progress beats,
> To that great anthem, calm and slow;
> Which God repeats:
> Must onward go.

A knowledge of the germs and upspringing of those principles which lie at the basis of the origin of institutions which from feeble infancy have rapidly acquired the strength and vigor of maturity, must go on ever strengthening and widening in their influence upon the destinies of our country, possesses something beyond an idle, speculative interest, and, we doubt not, this will be appreciated still more vividly as the actual occurrences recede from us in the lapse of time. No man or people, no sage or stateman, dare venture to put forth a new truth or truth just discovered contrary to vulgar or popular opinion, or the dictum of schools, or the dogmas of hierachial authority, without danger. The fate of Galileo, Socrates, Bruno, and hundreds of others, attest the intolerance of the times in which they lived.

Our experience has been as from the wisest of teachers—so with States and communities, the experience and records of the past must be the lesson for the present and the encouragement for the future, and we treasure for ourselves these guiding charts and pleasing recollections.

The annual reports from 1880 to 1884 show the steady increase and rapid growth of the institution, and may we not hope that our improved facilities and past success will stimulate every true friend of our association to redouble efforts and exertions for its continued prosperity and ultimate sucess. We are sorely at a loss for language to express the emotions of our heart and the depth of gratitude we feel to those who have ever been willing and ready to aid us, and to the large number of great, charitable souls that so freely have given of their store, whether large or small, whether they reside in rural huts, or Western hamlets, or in oriental, palatial homes in pretentious cities, our words are inadequate and our pen too feeble to express the gratitude we owe. The noble deeds of kindness, charity and helpful words of love and truth shall sparkle along the corridors of time, matchless teachers, philosophers, poets, the oracles of wisdom, to such we tender our gratitude, and to God for health and strength, for the achievements of science, for the wonders of intellect, for the grandeur of the human mind in its surpassing strength, for the matchless firmament of worlds, the glory of the beaming stars, the beauteous symmetry and order of the universe, the splendors ineffable that waken from darkness the slumbering worlds of light — to Him we join in one eternal anthem of praise and gratitude; who is the Father, the benefactor and friend of all, and to Him, and not unto us, be all praise, adoration and glory forever and ever and ever.

LANGUAGE. STRENGTH.
"LARGE TREES FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW."

OPENING OF THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM — ANNUAL REPORTS OF MEMORIAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, WITH NOTES AND COMMENTS BY THE PRESS.

THE WONDER.

By McCarter & Burnette.

[November 26, 1880.]

Opening of the Reading Room. — The reading room established by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was opened to the public last evening with interesting and appropriate exercises, and despite the blizzard which came down from the north with its cold and chilling breath the room was at an early hour filled and overflowed into the hall and stairway with over four hundred of Parsons' best people, both young and old. The assembly was called to order by Prof. Chidester. He was interrupted by the cornet band unexpectedly coming into the hall and giving some excellent music. Dr. Keyes opened the exercise with prayer, and was followed by T. C. Cory, who delivered an address of welcome and congratulation. Mr. Cory expressed the humiliation that he felt at the fact that all former attempts made by the men to start a library and reading room had proved failures, and it had been left to the ladies to persevere in the undertaking until it had been crowned with complete success, and said it was the duty of all to contribute liberally and help to fill the shelves with books and papers, and labor in every way to make a pleasant place of resort for the young people of our city. He closed his remarks by promising the ladies that if they would come to his office on the morrow he would give them substantial aid toward the library.

[November 1, 1881.]

THE WONDER.

Meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a very interesting meeting at the library building yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance and business of importance was transacted. The library is full of good and useful books, well worth reading. We consider that the Union is doing a grand work for Parsons. The result of their labors may not be immediately seen, but by and by it will show forth in the added intelligence and morality of our people. We may differ from the noble, Christian ladies who are doing this work, but we appreciate their efforts, nevertheless. The public library of Parsons, established by their labors, is the best in the State, outside of Topeka, where they have had the help of a grand gift from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. Mrs. Augustus Wilson has never lost faith or failed to labor for this library. However radical her views may be, she relies upon added intelligence more than the law of force to accomplish her purpose. From this reason she labored to extend knowledge by building up a public library, of which every citizen of Parsons ought to feel proud. We know such devotion to the cause of the people seldom is acknowledged during the life of the worker. From this reason, more than any other, we wish to say these things now, that at least we may not be liable to the accusation of ingratitude, for others may think as they will, the public library is the best institution that has been inaugurated in Parsons since her birth. It reaches all classes who can enjoy reading the calm thoughts of men of pure morals and exalted lives.

We understand that Mr. Butterfield has been continued as librarian. A social will be held at the room on next Friday night, for the benefit of the library. Every one who loves Parsons

and wants to see intelligence diffused, should attend and patronize to the extent of their financial ability.

PARSONS, Kas., Nov. 26, 1881.

The meeting of W. C. T. U. and Library committee, held in the reading room this p. m., was one of the most interesting and largest attended since the organization of the society; much business was transacted, resolutions passed, committees appointed and plans for future work laid. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting the secretary reported the present indebtedness, which was $103, $70 of which being for the rent of the rooms. Business committee reported that 1,010 volumes of the new books had been registered, labeled and placed upon the shelves of the reading room and library valued at $2,000. Mrs. Wilson reported a donation of 2,000 volumes and a subsciption of $5,000 to our library building money, to be paid when needed, and that $500 had been received and deposited in the Parsons Commercial bank, and would draw 10 per cent interest until needed for the building. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Augustus Wilson for the handsome donations to the Public Library at Parsons through her solicitation during the past summer while on her Eastern tour.

Letters were read from Hon. J. J. Ingalls, Hon. P. B. Plumb, U. S. Senators, showing a kindly interest and assuring us of their aid in procuring any public documents that we might suggest; also a letter from Dr. Willard Parker of New York city, stating that he had recently sent to the Parsons library a full set of encyclopedias, and was awaiting a call for a check for the building fund; and a letter from Rev. Littleton Marsh of Philadelphia, stating another box of valuable books had been shipped for the Parsons library.

The following resolutions of thanks to Eastern contributors were unanimously adopted as a just tribute to the memory of those who had so kindly and generously responded:

WHEREAS, Various parties in Eastern publishing houses and others have kindly contributed money, books, magazines, papers, etc., for the Public Library of Parsons, all of which have been duly received; therefore be it

Resolved, That we return to them our grateful thanks, assuring them that they shall be used wholly for the purpose intended, and that we will ever cherish the names of the donors in our memory.

Resolved, That we return special thanks to the publishers of New York and Philadelphia for their valuable donations of books, and to the editors and managers of the New York *Times*, *Sun* and *Tribune*, *Churchman*, *Christian Union*, *Christian Weekly*, *National Temperance Advocate*, *Our Union*, Saratoga *Daily*, Saratoga *Sun*, Philadelphia *Press*, *Presbyterian Journal*, Baltimore *Sun*, Baltimore *American*, Washington *Capitol*, Washington *Post* and the *National Republican* for their valuable papers.

Resolved, That special thanks are due Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hutchingson, Hon. A. E. Orr of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. A. H. Calef, M. P.; Mr. J. M. Ham, K. P. R. R's.; Gen. Dodge, Sec. Newbold of the Prod. E. Missionary Society; Hon. James Elwell, Rev. Dr. John Hall, John Noble Sterns, Dr. Willard Parker, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt, Mr. Peoples of the Mercantile Library, and Rev. Dr. Deems of New York city, Hon. P. Ohern of Baltimore, Judge N. C. McFarland, commissioner of public lands, J. J. Ingalls, U. S. Senator, Hon. P. B. Plumb, U. S. Senator, for money and books.

Resolved, That thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Col. A. A. Talmage, Col. George H. Nettleton, Hon. L. W. Towne of the Missouri, Pacific and Fort Scott and Gulf R. R.'s, and all the various rail-

road managers for the passes and free transportation for all library matter, assuring them that we shall always remember them with gratitude for the courtesy and aid extended to a public enterprise in the far West.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to report this meeting to our city papers, and send a copy to each publishing house, editors, and names of all herein mentioned.

This being the first meeting held since the death of Mrs. Judge A. H. Ayers the following resolutions of respect and sympathy were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Great Ruler in His providence has seen fit to remove from us one of our most worthy and beloved members; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Judge A. H. Ayers we have lost an efficient member, a beloved sister and friend, but feel our loss is her gain, and that the chastisements of Him who doeth all things for the best are meant in love and mercy.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, we greatly mourn the loss of her whose name will always be revered and memory cherished, who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed, an active member of this society, of a true Christian spirit, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in the loss of a devoted wife and loving mother.

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to present a copy of these resolutions to each editor of our city papers for publication, and transmit a copy to the bereaved family, and one to the secretary of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON,
President.

MRS. J. L. WAIT,
Secretary.

[Parsons *Republican*, 1881].

Temperance Union. — There was a meeting last evening of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Congregational church, Mrs. President Wilson in the chair, and Miss Lina Morton acting as secretary *pro tem.* The main matter discussed by those present was the status of the new free reading rooms recently opened by this philanthropic organization, and remarks tended to point to its full success. A preamble and constitution governing the free rooms was unanimously adopted, and reports received showing it to be free from debt and one year's rent paid in advance; also that books had been contributed quite freely toward the library, and that others had been promised.

Library. — About one hundred new books have just been added to the Public Library, and are ready for circulation. Among them are many of the latest and most attractive works of fiction of high standard, valuable biographies, entertaining travels and several scientific works of value.

Donated.—The Kansas City *Journal*, Kansas City *Times* and Kansas City *Evening Spy*, have been recently donated to the public library and free reading room of Parsons.

The Kansas City *Journal* is a newspaper of great value and influence, with a future as well as a present want. It is not only a political and commercial paper, but a family journal commanding the greatest respect in the many thousand families and firesides where it is daily being read.

The Kansas City *Times* is a newspaper of eighteen years, and like the *Journal* is ably edited and managed, holding a proud position as a representative and leading political, commercial and family newspaper.

The Kansas City *Evening Spy* is owned and edited by Mr. B. M. Blake, a gentleman of great newspaper ability and literary attainment, and his paper is full of interest and general

news — a valuable contribution to our reading room.

The above papers are greatfully received, and a vote of thanks is hereby tendered the editors and proprietors by the ladies of the Management Committee of the Public Library and Reading Rooms.

The Kansas City *Journal*, Kansas City *Times* and Kansas City *Spy* can be found at the Public Library and Reading Room of Parsons daily.

MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON,
Chairman Com.
MRS. JASPER SMITH, Sec'y.

THE PARSONS LIBRARY AND FREE READING ROOM.

[July 2, 1881.]
[Parsons *Republican*.]

After the many fruitless efforts by our citizens to establish in our young and growing city a library and free reading room, it remained for Mrs. Augustus Wilson to accomplish the work so important, and to give to our people and to the many visitors who are thronging our city a delightful place of resort for social culture, intellectual improvement and those purer and more refined enjoyments of life. The excellent work which she accomplished in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in our city, by which an impulse has been given to the temperance cause, such as it had never known in our city before, would have been imperfect and much of its good promise entirely lost had not this devoted worker and efficient organizer projected and established this crowning work, aided by the hearty co-operation of our good women, who were inspired by her enthusiasm in this great cause. Many of our best people are thoroughly aroused to the importance of successfully carrying on this work, now in its incipiency, and making the library and reading room something of which Parsons may well be proud.

BOOKS DONATED TO THE LIBRARY.

The following is a list of books and magazines received by Mrs. Augustus Wilson for the Public Reading Room, on Thursday and Friday of last week, through the solicitation of Mrs. Hopps:

Fleetwood's Life of Christ.

Report of the Commissioners of Patents.

Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.

A Manual of Baptism.

Travels of Lemuel Gulliver — Mrs. W. N. Godley.

The True Path — Mrs. Geo. Register.

Helen's Babies — Mrs. Crawford.

The Boyhood of Martin Luther.

The Mother of Homer — Mrs. Scholl.

The Pioneer Women of the West.

Scribner's Monthly Magazine — J. J. Pierson.

Gen. Grant and his Campaigns.

History of the Great Massacre by the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, and narratives of many who escaped — O. L. Hall.

The Gilded Age — a tale of to-day, by Mark Twain.

Memoir of the Life and Public Services of John Charles Fremont.

Critical Review of Wesleyan Perfection — Mrs. J. Moore.

Perilous Adventures and Extensive Discoveries in the Interior of Africa of Dr. David Livingston and the Herald Stanley Expedition.

Life's Battle Lost and Won.

Charity; a story for the young.

Vocal Culture and Elocution.

Theory and Practice of School Teaching.

Numbers of Harper's Monthly Magazines.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; Scribner's Monthly and Voice of Masonry and Family Magazine — Mrs. J. S. Pfeiffer.

Life of Gen. Washington.

Paradise Lost.

The Right Way — Emma Jenks.

Young Men's Counselor.

Sermons of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of London.

The Laws of Life.

Frank Leslie's Magazines of '76 — Mrs. John Lewis.

Bishop Butler's Analogy of Religion.

Institutes of Ecclesiastical History, Ancient and Modern; in 3 vols.

Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture in the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

Amma Livingston, the Infidel's Daughter — Mrs. Hopps.

Life and Death in Rebel Prisons — Mrs. Waggoner.

Lost and Found.

Dora, after Tennyson.

The Home Visitor.

Seven copies of Scientific America — Mrs. W. W. Neighbors.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly — Mrs. H. H. Brown.

Skirmishes and Sketches, by Gail Hamilton.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine and Scribner's Illustrated Magazine — Mrs. Dr. Ellis.

Rural Tales, by Hannah Moore.

Home Conversation.

The Masque of Pandora — Mrs. Conductor Wood.

Holy Bible.

Song book, Brightest and Best — Mrs. Burrington.

Which Shall It Be?

House Journal, State of Kansas, 1879.

Senate Journal, State of Kansas, 1879.

First Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture, State of Kansas, 1878 — Mrs. Wm. Higgins.

Chess Book, with Analysis of the King's and Queen's Gambits — M. E. Thompson.

Sir John Franklin's Adventures in the Arctic Regions — R. T. Otto Will.

Song books.

The Pet Bird.

Rosy Diamond, illustrated — Miss Etta Hayes.

Prayer Book.

Eighteen monthly magazines — Mrs. Rev. Talbot.

Fulfillment of Scripture Prophecy.

The Great Red Dragon, or Master Boy to Popery.

Use and Abuse of Alcoholic Liquors.

Biennial Report of the State of Kansas.

Novel Railroad Strike.

Six magazines — Mrs. Dr. Rochhold.

Religious Denominations of the World — Mrs. Sterns.

History of Prison Life in the South — Mrs. E. J. Hughes.

Women's Thoughts About Women.

The poetical works of Fritz Green Halleck.

Sibyl Grey, or a Year in the City.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine — Mrs. Chas. Rasbach.

Three monthly magazines — Mrs. A. J. Ratliff.

Two numbers of Whitney's Musical Guest and Literary Journals — Mrs. J. Bing.

Two Waverley novels, Red Gauntlet and Quentin Durivard.

Five copies of the Women's Journal — Ella D. Spangle.

Master Tomathy's Book Case.

Eagnet Stories, One Day's Weaving.

A Voyage in the Dark.

The Percy Family.

The Baltic to Vesuvius — Mrs. C. M. Lamote.

December number of Lippincott's Magazine, from L. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Oliver Optic's books.

Lee & Shepherd, publishers, Boston.

Lutheran Observer.

Lutheran Missionary Journal.

Lutheran Herald, from Rev. Dr. H. Baker, of Altoona, Pa.

The following books were received this week:

The Handwriting of God in Egypt, Sinai and the Holy Land — Mrs. Dr. Vanmeter.

The Secrets of the Great City of New York — J. M. Gregory.

Historic Incidents and Life in India — Mrs. E. H. Renisch.

Ancient History of Charles Roland — Rev. Mr. Schick.

Bound to Rise.

Luck and Pluck — Mrs. Wirt.

A Lover of St. Louis, or the Inside of a Great City.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Harper's Weekly — H. M. Fish.

Ten numbers of Harper's Monthly Magazine — Mrs. Barton.

Eminent Women of the Age — Mrs. R. E. Holloway.

The Centennial Exposition Described and Illustrated — M. Chidester.

A Treatise on Pleading, Scribner's Monthly Magazine, illustrated — R. McSrughlin.

Life and Travels of Herodotus, 2 vols.— Mrs. J. W. Lindsey.

Prohibition Text Book, 6 numbers Harper's Monthly — James Grimes.

Harper's Weekly, Comical Magazine, Punch — M. Johnson.

Four song books.

Bugle Notes.

Temperance Chimes, Band of Hope, Melodies, Ripples of Song — J. N. Sterns, National Temperance Society, New York.

M. E. Thompson, Librarian.

Parsons, Kan., Jan. 28, 1881.

"*Daily Republican.*"

DONATION TO OUR PUBLIC READING ROOM.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Augustus Wilson, the President of our Reading Room Association, the following donation has been made. While perhaps the largest credit is due to Mrs. Wilson for these additions to out reading room, each of the donors are entitled to thanks of our people and especially the K. C. *Times* and *Journal*.

Our Wasted Resources, John Ploughman's talk to plain people, by Rev. Dr. H. Baker, Altoona, Pa.

Second biennial report, '79 and '80, of Treasurer of State of Kansas. Compliments of Hon. Jno. Francis, State Treasurer.

Second biennial report of Secretary of State of Kansas. '79 and '80. House Journal, State of Kansas, 1879. Senate Journal, State of Kansas, 1879. Public documents of Kansas, 1877-78. Compliments of Hon. James Smith, Secretary of State.

First biennial reports of the State Board of Agriculture of 1877-78. Quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture of 1880. Compliments of Hon. J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.

Second biennial report, Auditor of State of Kansas, 1880. Compliments of P. I. Bonebreak, Auditor of State.

First biennial report of Superintendent Public Instruction of Kansas, '79. Compliments of Prof. Speer, Sup't. of of State Public Instruction.

Biennial Message of John P. St. John, Governor, to the legislature of Kansas, 1881. Gov. P. St. John.

Proverbial Philosophy, Maggy Baker, Baltimore, Md.

"Life Lines of the Lone One," Mrs. F. E. Crane, Boston, Mass.

"The Kansas Review," Rev. James Marvin, Lawrence.

Three numbers of the "Official Gazette" of the United States patent office, Washington, D. C. Compliments of Hon. D. C. Haskell, Member Congress.

San Francisco, *Daily Examiner* The *Morning Call*, The *Evangel*, and the *Bulletin*. Hon. H. Bartling, Secretary, San Francisco, Cal.

Denver Tribune, *Kansas Pacific Homestead* and *Colorado Tourist*, *Our Union*. Francis E. Willard.

Kansas City *Evening Spy*, compliments of the editor and proprietor, B. M. Brake.

Kansas City *Times* for three months, compliments of editor and proprietor, through the business manager, Mr. Charles E. Hasbrook.

The Kansas City *Journal* for six months, compliments of editor and proprietor, through Mr. J. A. Mann.

Picture "Kansas State Exposition" at the Centennial international exhibition, 1876, Philadelphia, compliments of Mrs. Kittie Kellam, Librarian of Topeka Library.

M. E. Thompson, Librarian, Parsons, Kan., Feb. 28th 1881.

DAILY REPUBLICAN.

[April 1, 1881.]

The Latest and Best.—One of the latest and best institutions in the city

is the free reading room established by the generosity and enterprise of the large-hearted and liberal ladies of Parsons, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Several efforts have been made to establish a free reading room but they have all proved fruitless. It is believed that now the institution will prove a success. It is in good hands. The room on Johnson avenue, Burrington's block, is neatly fitted; well supplied with tables and chairs, and in the windows are plants and other attractions about the room to make the place neat and inviting. The nucleus of a library is formed and it is hoped that measures will be taken to insure a permanent and rapid increase to the library. Nothing speaks so well for the culture, advanced civilization, and general intelligence of a place as a well conducted and permanently established free reading room. It is much to the credit of a nine years old city and 6,000 people that we have way out here on the border, within 30 miles of the Indian Territory, such an institution as a free reading room. We are sure it will be generously sustained, and add each year to the attractions of the city, its growth, progress and advancement.

Mrs. Augustus Wilson has returned from the East and has opened up the books for the public library, at her residence, given by Eastern publishers and friends. The library committee is requested to call immediately and make a selection for present use, the balance will be repacked until shelving can be put up and cases procured. A library building will be erected just as soon as building material can be had, and services of mechanics secured.

PARSONS ECLIPSE.

[Parsons, Kas., July 21, 1881.]

One for Parsons to be Proud of.— On Monday a check for $400 was received from Mrs. Augustus Wilson, money collected for the benefit of the reading room. A few such lifts as this and the library association can build a building which will give them all the room they want, and enough to rent to pay all expenses. A good public library and reading room is one of the most elegant and creditable acquisitions that a town can have. Aside from all its facilities for reading matter, it is a place where the people of the town can meet for sociability, and offers the most convenient method for strangers to get acquainted with a town.

Mrs. Wilson undertook the task of getting a reading room started for Parsons, at a time when a great many thought it impracticable, and that she could not succeed.

Four hundred dollars. All honor to Mrs. Augustus Wilson. The hardest of the work is now over, and Parsons will have a public reading room that her citizens can be proud of.

[March 31, 1881.]

The Public Library and Reading Room. — At the last meeting of the managers of the Parsons Public Library and Reading Room, it was decided to close the rooms during the day, being open only on Sabbath afternoon, and from 7 to 10 o'clock p. m. during each evening of the week. It was also determined to open a circulating library — rules as follows: Books may be taken out and retained one week free of charge. Further detention subjects the borrower to a fine of ten cents for every week or portion of a week during which the book is so detained. Any injury or loss of books must be made good by the party taking them from the library, whether the injury or loss was caused by the act of the borrower or that of another. Books must not be loaned by the person taking them from the library. Books may be borrowed from the library by transient visitors in the city, by depositing the cost of the same with the Librarian, which amount will be repaid upon the return of the books. Any one refusing to pay fines, or to be

governed by the above rules, adopted for the management of the library and reading room, will be subject to the forfeiture of the right to take books from the library until dues are fully settled.

Herman H. Hopps was elected Librarian and Keeper of the reading room for a time indefinite.

RULES OF PARSONS PUBLIC LIBRARY

[This Book May be Kept One Week.]

Terms: — One book at a time, 1 year, $3.00; 6 months, $1.50; 3 months, 75 cents; 1 month, 25 cents.

Magazines and Books — 10 cents per week and 2 cents per day.

A fine will be incurred for injuries to books, and 2 cents charges a day for a book kept beyond the time allowed.

The Library is open daily, from 3 p. m. to 6:30 p. m., and from 7 to 9:30 p. m.

MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON,
President.

MRS. J. L. WAIT, *Secretary pro tem.*

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN.

[Monday October 10, 1881.]

The Library is Open. — Mr. Frank Butterfield goes into the reading rooms and public library this P. M. 3 o'clock as Librarian. The books have been registered and labeled and tickets are ready for all who wish to rent reading matter. The Christian people of the different churches of Parsons will find books from all the denominational publication houses of New York and Philadelphia, and those who read for recreation, pastime and for a store of useful knowledge will find just what they want by calling and looking over the books.

MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON,
Prest. of Library Association.

The public library has received through the president, Mrs. Wilson, this winter, one thousand dollars' worth of books, eighty-five dollars' worth of newspapers and journals, eleven hundred dollars in cash and thirteen hundred in subscription, making in all three thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars.

MRS. S. SIMONSON,
Librarian.

Reading Room. — Mrs. Augustus Wilson received over one hundred books and magazines for the public reading room on Thursday and Friday of last week, also received a large number of books this week and thirty dollars in money, a full account will be found in the annual report.

PARSONS WONDER.

E. E. PARKER.

The Library extends a welcome to all. It does not invite Catholics and exclude Methodists, invite Prohibitionists and exclude anti-Prohibitionists, or, in fact, any class or sect of individuals. The reading room is a place devoted to enlightenment, thought and amusement. Many of the most radical anti-Prohibitionists in our city have already contributed books and periodicals to this institution.

Now we wish it distinctly understood that we, as a newspaper and as men extend the right hand of fellowship to all connected with the reading room and library association, and most respectfully call upon our citizens to turn out and help them make their supper a grand financial success next Friday night. Lend them your aid and influence and you will promote the permanent good of our city.

We are anti-Prohibition and glory in it, but we are bound to support our home and our home interests, even if those we try to assist do think that our honor is tainted because we disagree with their peculiar views on this question. We can only act in this and all other matters as our reason dictates. This we are trying (with charity for all and malice toward none) to do. We honestly believe that we are advocating common justice to all and financial success to our State government. We urge our people to

support and use the reading room to diffuse intelligence. Let us bear and forbear with each other's convictions and, perhaps, idiosyncracies. By so doing we will be more successful, more honorable and fill our sphere of action to better advantage.

Mr. Thomas Howey, one of our most worthy citizens, has made a handsome donation to the library association by furnishing all the cut or finishing stone needed for the library building from his fine quarry of sand stone, seven miles east of Parsons. The association, in gratitude to Mr. Howey, have placed his name together with that of his estimable wife, upon the memorial tablet, to be placed in the building when completed.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

[New York, June, 1881.]

Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kansas, is now in the East and has been successful in securing funds for a proposed Library Building. The Eastern publishers have already at her solicitation, given over $1,500 worth of books for the library. The object is sufficient endorsement of its worth. Readers of the *Christian Union* who desire to contribute to this good cause, and we hope there may be many of them, may send contributions of books to J. N. Sterns, 58 Reade St., N. Y., and money directly to Mrs. Wilson, Parsons, Kansas.

RICHMOND PALLADIUM.

[Monday, July 3, 1882.]

The first Memorial and Historical library building under the management of women, in America, is now being erected at Parsons, Kansas. Its cost is to be $50,000. The foundation is laid and the solicitor for subscriptions is Mrs. Wilson, a banker's wife, who made herself personally responsible for the cost of the building. It is to be a memorial and historical edifice. Many wealthy people and corporations will have stones in the structure to commemorate some noted personage, great event or themselves.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

[New York, December, 1882.]

Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kansas, who came to New York and other Eastern cities a year or so ago to solicit funds and books for a public library for that place, was eminently successful, and a magnificent library was the result. Now she has secured "seven car-loads of lumber" from the citizens of Chicago, which the railroads transported free, and it is expected that by the 1st of January, 1883, a beautiful "Memorial and Historical Library Building" will be opened, with rooms for home mission, and Sunday-school, and other work, in addition to the free use of the reading room for the working people. We rejoice in the magnificent success of Mrs. Wilson's efforts for the benefit of that young but large and growing community.

PARSONS, KANSAS.

[April 26, 1882.]

The Parsons Library Association — Its Birth, Progress and Present Status — Number of Members, Volumes, Papers, Magazines, Etc.— Reports of Officers, Financial Condition and Future Prospects.

It is safe to assert that Parsons has no institution of which it is more deservedly proud than of its public library. Numerous well intended efforts to establish a circulating library had been made, resulting in total failure, when in November, 1880, Mrs. G. J. H. Lang, of Leavenworth, at a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in this city, proposed that the Union interest itself in building up a library and reading room. Mrs. Augutus Wilson and a few other ladies adopted the idea and went to work, with indomitable will and

faith, to accomplish that object. At that time there was not a dollar subscribed for the purpose or even a book to form the nucleus for a future collection. It is not our intention to attempt a succinct history of the struggles, the oppositions and the hindrances that occurred, and which were only overcome by earnest endeavors and a sublime faith in the wisdom and goodness of an over-ruling providence.

At the present time 400 annual members are on the roll, 130 of whom are employes of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. Over 500 volumes are in circulation among our people. Three thousand volumes belong to the association. These books cover a wide range of subjects, so that the taste of any reasonable reader may be accommodated. Many public libraries are so selected as to reflect only the peculiar views and prejudices of their originators. This fault has been avoided in gathering together the large list of books that constitute the Parsons library. Nothing has been rejected on account of its political or religious teachings. The library has received as a donation, up to the present time, 74 different newspapers and journals, and 21 magazines, during its existence of 16 months, giving a range of news reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Over and above the books and the furniture of the reading room, the association owns three valuable lots at the corner of Eighteenth street and Forrest avenue, on which the foundation for a library building, 60 feet wide by 100 feet deep, is already laid. This building is to be three stories in height and finished off in a substantial manner, at a cost of not less than $25,000. To-day the subscriptions, money in bank, books, furniture and lots make the library worth about $10,000 in cash. This sum has been received in donations from philanthropic persons throughout the country at large, as well as from the people of our own city. Below we give a report of the February meeting of the Library Association:

READING ROOM,
PARSONS, Kan., Feb. 21, '82.

The Library Association met promptly at 3 o'clock p. m., with the president in the chair. Mrs. James Grimes was elected secretary pro tem. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following reports were received, examined and accepted: Mrs. Wilson, chairman of the executive committee reported the supper and social for the benefit of the reading room, given on Dec. 8th, as a grand success, $70.85 being realized therefrom. Fifty dollars was received for tickets, and $20.85 collected at the tables; and from supper and lunch of January 6th, 1882, $30.05.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Of Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Pres. of the Library Association of moneys received by her and paid to the treasurer between October 1st, 1881, and March 1st, 1882.

Supper of December 8th, 1881	$ 70 85
Supper of January 6, 1882	30 05
Money received from Socials	12 95
Subscriptions toward street lamp	2 20
Membership Fees	114 50
Forhan & Fierce's Dramatic Co	20 00
Subscriptions in 1881	4 50
Collections made by Mrs. J. L. Wait	6 35
Book Rent	26 85
Total	$288 30

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Received of the president of the Parsons Library Association during the months of October, November, December and February	$288 30

Paid out on orders as follows:

For rent of reading room...	$156 75
Desk, blank books and coal.	10 95
One dozen chairs and book shelves.....	10 50
Lamp burner and chimneys..	85
Salary of Librarian.....	54 00
Repairing a lamp.....	65
Tickets and paper.....	3 50
Carpet for reading room, bill in full.....	20 00
Oysters and turkeys for supper.....	10 00
Wood.....	50
Tea cups.....	95
Rent of organ.....	2 25
Street lamp.....	4 50
Cake for social.....	60
Twenty-one gallons coal oil..	5 00
Lamp flues, broom, wick, polishing stove, pens, ink and paper.....	4 40
Total.....	$288 30

MRS. S. SIMONSON, Treasurer.

The Charter to incorporate the Association was read and approved. A plan for the library building was adopted. The meeting then resolved itself into a committee of the whole for general work in soliciting aid and maturing plans to erect said building. The following executive committee was appointed on that work: Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Mrs. F. L. Morton, Mrs. J. L. Wait, Mrs. T. L. Wirt, Mrs. S. Simonson, Mrs. T. C. Cory, Mrs. Jas. Grimes. By way of encouragement the President read a short selection from "Hints and Helps."

Adjourned.

MRS. JAS. GRIMES,
Sec'y Pro Tem.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

PUBLIC READING ROOM,
February 22, '82.

Pursuant to a call issued by the president the Executive Committee met promptly at 3:30 p.m.

Mrs. Wilson reported lowest figures on furnishing best stone for foundation, and furnishing and laying brick; also, for plans, specifications and superintending the erection of Library Building.

The Executive Committee decided in favor of James Flynn for the furnishing of stone for the foundation. Robert Whitaker, for the furnishing and laying of brick, and Franklin Erwin, architect, plans and specifications, and superintending the erection of building. It was decided by unanimous vote that Mrs. Augustus Wilson shall assume full control of contracting, and all financial responsibility of the said Public Library Building.

The secretary taking the chair Mrs. Wilson moved that the incorporators be decided upon and elected, and that there be not less than five persons in number; but the majority being in favor of only three, the motion for the five was lost. Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Mrs. T. C. Cory and Mrs. James Grimes being elected, by unanimous vote, trustees of the Parsons Public Library Association.

A letter was read by the Secretary from Hon. H. D. Mirick, President of the Parsons town company, addressed to the president of the Library Association, stating that the "Parsons town company" would give five hundred dollars when needed for the completion of a Library building in Parsons, and suggesting a location of said Building on lots 15 and 16 in block 43. The subscription was gratefully received with a vote of thanks to the Company for their proffered aid to build an institution in a prairie city in the far West were the homeless young man the wayward prodigal can as well as the cultured and refined spend their idle time and revel in choice literature from papers, magazines and periodicals and store their minds with useful knowledge from books of the

best ancient and modern authors. The suggestion of location for building was adopted and committee authorized to purchase lots with an additional lot, making three 25 feet lots, 75 feet by 120.

The greatest harmony prevailed, and all expressed a deep interest and unbounded faith in the success of the enterprise, pledging their assistance to each other as a body, and whatever available aid in their power to contribute to the building of a monument to the State and a Temple to God and humanity.

MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON,
President.

MRS. J. L. WAIT, Sec.

CHARTER OF PARSONS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

First — The name of this corporation shall be "The Parsons Library Association."

Second — The purposes for which this corporation is formed is to provide, foster, build up, procure and carry on a public library and reading rooms, in the city of Parsons, and for that purpose to procure and hold land and ground and erect buildings and keep and maintain the same.

Third — The business of this corporation shall be transacted at the city of Parsons, in Labette county, in the State of Kansas.

Fourth — This corporation is to exist for one hundred years renewable forever.

Fifth — This corporation shall have three trustees, and the names and residences of those appointed for the first year are as follows, to wit: Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Parsons, Kansas; Mrs. P. L. Cory, Parsons, Kansas; Mrs. Kate Grimes, Parsons, Kansas.

Sixth — The goods, chattels, property, lands, rights and credits owned by this corporation is of the estimated value of $5,000.00.

Witness our hand and seal this twentieth day of February, 1882.

[SEAL] MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON.
[SEAL] MRS. P. L. CORY.
[SEAL] MRS. KATE GRIMES.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
COUNTY OF LABETTE, }

Be it remembered that on this day of February, A. D. 1881, before me, a Notary Public in and for said county and State, came Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Mrs. P. L. Cory and Mrs. Kate Grimes, to me personally known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing instrument and they each and severally duly acknowledged the execution of the same.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal on the day and year as above written.

[SEAL] G. W. HAWK,
Notary Public.

My commission expires November 5, 1885.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original instrument of writing filed in my office February 25, 1882.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, done at Topeka, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1882.

[SEAL] JAMES SMITH,
Secretary of State.

PUBLIC READING ROOM, }
PARSONS, July 24, 1882. }

At a call meeting by the President the members and trustees of the Library Association met and elected two additional trustees to the board of directors: Mrs. S. Simonson and Mrs. T. L. Wirt, making the number five trustees instead of three, and attached

the two additional to the original charter.

MRS. JAMES GRIMES,
Secretary.

The Parsons Library Association has received a handsome Government map, to be placed upon the wall in the reading room of the new Library building. Compliments of Hon. N. C. McFarland, Commissioner of Public Lands, Department of the Interior.

The Public Library received, last week, five handsome volumes from the State Department, Washington. The books are reports of the United States Commissioners from the "Paris Exposition" of 1878, illustrated. Compliments of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, U. S. A.

The Library Building is assured of success under the management of Mrs. Wilson, and the debt virtually paid, for with her executive ability and faculty for finishing that which she begins, and with the many earnest and noble ladies to assist her the enterprise can not fail.

The supper for the benefit of the Library last night was eminently a success — see report of committee. The people of Parsons fully appreciate the value of the Public Library and no local questions will be allowed to interfere with its success. There was an immense crowd out to the supper — indeed, so large that if any citizen of Parsons was absent, which we think there was not, they could not be missed in the throng. About enough was realized to liquidate all indebtedness, and we have no doubt this great public enterprise will continue to flourish and abound.

TOPEKA CAPITAL.

[From the Library Association.]

Report of the Parsons Memorial Library Association to the Legislature in 1882, praying for an appropriation followed by the bill introduced.

PARSONS' LIBRARY.

The Memorial and Historial Library building, now in course of erection at Parsons, Kansas, is the first of the kind built in the United States, and when completed will cost $50,000, $31,000 having already been paid out to secure the location and put the building under roof. There remains $19,000 yet to be raised, and with the aid of $10,000 from the State, the building can be finished, and when done will not only be a monument of brick and mortar, but a monument to morality, to Christianity, culture, art and science, and an institution not only of local benefit and an ornament to the State, reflecting much credit, not only upon the generous donors and projectors, but will afford a glorious page in the history of our grand and growing commonwealth. The edifice is very substantial throughout. The workmen in all the different departments have taken personal interest in the building, and made their work specimens of their skill.

The president, Mrs. Augustus Wilson, has the entire management of the building and assumes all financial responsibilities, and to her is due the credit of judicious and economical management, as has been shown by the very small margin in material purchased and work done. The citizens and friends who have contributed to this enterprise can feel assured that the funds have been used with the greatest economy and applied to a purpose that they may well feel proud of.

The library was founded in November, 1880, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas, February 27, 1882, and has been in operation since November, 1880. It has between three and four thousand volumes donated by publishers of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, consisting of

choice literature, representing ancient and modern history, on all the different subjects and phases of life. It also consists of a record and law library having the Government documents and *Congressional Record*, with a history of each State and each county as far as published. The law department was founded by Mr. E. B. Myers, publisher of law books at Chicago, Ill., he having donated a large number of law books to the library, more especially for the use of young men. For students in the profession of law, with limited means, being unable to secure the general statutes or law books, one hundred different journals and newspapers are found upon the tables and files of the reading room, and twenty-seven different magazines, all having been donated by publishers and members of the press.

The lumber merchants of Chicago have made a large donation of lumber, and the manufacturers and dealers in furniture, stationery, musical instruments, etc., have also made handsome donations, in the way of furnishing the building, which has been and is being carried free by the following railroad companies: Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, and Missouri Pacific.

Twenty thousand dollars has been paid and subscribed by the citizens of Parsons, and charitably disposed persons in various other towns in Kansas and other States, making the entire value at present of the building, books, furniture, etc., not less than thirty-five thousand dollars.

The building is memorial to the donors and is 60 by 100 feet, three stories high. The southern portion of the building will be occupied for Home Mission work, Home Mission Sabbath-school, where the poor, the little waifs, God's children, shall be gathered in to sing praises unto Him who provides for the lambs, through the works and faith of those who know His promises are true.

Inasmuch as the above institution has been founded and is being built by benevolently and charitably disposed persons, whose hands and hearts go out to enrich the minds and souls, to elevate and place humanity upon a higher standard of culture, morality and Christianity, by building a home for general good, for the general public, and inasmuch as other States have done so much in the beginning, it is hoped that the State of Kansas will aid it to completion by making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, upon the terms expressed in the bill that has recently been introduced in the Legislature.

The bill above referred to and now pending in the Legislature is as follows: —

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to and for the Parsons Library Association, at Parsons, Kansas, and defining the duties of the Attorney General in relation thereto: —

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: —

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of providing, fostering, building up, procuring and carrying on a public library and reading rooms in the city of Parsons, Labette county, Kansas, there shall be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars; *provided*, that before any such money shall be drawn from the treasury the President and Secretary of the Parsons Library Association, and two other creditable citizens and residents of said city of Parsons, shall make and file with the Auditor of State an affidavit showing that said association has been and is the absolute owner of property, real and personal, to the full aggregate value of $30,000; the size and style of building proposed by it for library purposes, and the number and character of volumes,

papers and magazines and other like property owned by said association, and which is to be used for said purpose; also showing by schedule the furniture and all other personal property belonging to said association, to be used and kept by it for said purpose, and that all said personal property is unincumbered; *and, provided further*, that said President and Secretary shall also file with said Auditor an abstract of title to the lots on which the library building of said association stands showing that said association is the absolute owner in fee simple of said property, and that the same is free and clear of any incumbrance of any kind.

SEC. 2. This appropriation is made upon the further expressed condition that when the money hereby appropriated shall have been drawn by said association it shall be and remain a first lien on all the real estate owned and that may hereafter be acquired by said association, and that at any time that said property shall cease to be used for the purpose above stated, that said lien shall be foreclosed, and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be sold in the manner prescribed by law, and the proceeds applied to reimburse the State for this appropriation; *provided*, that the amount of recovery in favor of the State shall not exceed the sum of $10,000 with 10 per cent interest thereon from the time that said property shall cease to be used for such expressed purposes; and it is hereby made the duty of the Attorney General to foreclose the lien hereby created whenever the contingency specified in the preceding sections shall arise; *and, provided further*, that such library and reading rooms shall at all reasonable times, when demanded, be open for the meeting of State societies.

SEC. 3. The Auditor of State is hereby authorized and instructed to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer of State for said amount of $10,000 upon the requisition of the President and Secretary of said library association, accompanied by their affidavits herein provided for, and their acceptance of the terms of the appropriation, and the Treasurer of State is hereby authorized and instructed to pay said warrant on presentation by said President out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. This act will take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

State Journal, Topeka: The Parsons Memorial Library bill is an act making an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of providing, fostering, building up, procuring and carrying on a public library and reading rooms in the city of Parsons; provided, that before any such money shall be drawn from the treasury, an affidavit, made by the President and Secretary of the association and two other creditable citizens of Parsons, shall be filed with the Auditor of State, showing that the association is the absolute owner of property valued at $30,000, etc., said money to be and remain a first lien upon all the real estate, to be foreclosed when the building ceases to be used for the purposes named. It provides that the building shall be open at all reasonable times for the meeting of State societies. Mrs. Wilson, who has the interest of the Library very much at heart, is in attendance on the Senate, and the indications are that the bill will be passed. We are informed that the building is a very handsome one, well supplied with first-class literature and works of art, and that it is an institution in which Parsons has a pardonable pride, and a credit to the State.

Most of the members of the Legislature have made the acquaintance of Mrs. Wilson, who is here in the interest of the Memorial Library organization at Parsons, and if they have not all been persuaded to vote for her bill, they have at least been impressed, we are sure, with her force of character, her intelligence and her pleasant ad-

dress. She is a lady of influence and means, and has done as much as any other one person in the State for the promotion of charitable and educational enterprises. The scheme which she has now in hand is a rather novel one, but the object is certainly practical and praiseworthy, and of course the statesmen will give it candid consideration.

THE HEAD LIGHT.

Parsons Library. — We notice with pleasure the success of the Library at Parsons. The amount already expended is quite large and has been gotten almost entirely through the efforts of that noble woman, Mrs. Wilson. A move is now on foot to get the State to aid a little in carrying out the plan of this institution, and we hope our legislature will aid it in a substantial manner, not for the purpose of rewarding Mrs. Wilson, but to carry out a good work. Thousands of people are benefited by free libraries and reading rooms and this "Parsons Library and Reading Rooms" is a State affair, one in which every Kansan can take pride.

WYANDOTTE GAZETTE.

Among the notable women who attended the meeting of the Social Science Club, last week, was Mrs. Wilson, of Parsons, Kansas, the lady who so nearly established the precedent of the State aiding in maintaining libraries in every county in the State by securing an appropriation at the last session of the Legislature for the Parsons library. She failed in her effort before the Legislature, but not before the people, as she has succeeded in raising the nice little sum of $25,000, with which to erect a library building in that city.

PARSOES PALLADIUM.

The Library association has settled in full with Mr. Matthewson and the lien has been removed, Mr. Matthewson making another handsome donation to the association in the above settlement. Mr. Matthewson is a very liberal gentleman, and no one has contributed more to our city improvements than he.

Mr. Frank Erwin, the Superintendent of the Public Library building, has proven himself a very thorough and competent architect. His work when finished shows his ability, and his devotion to his calling is seen in the personal interest he takes in his work. He has won a reputation in his profession second to no one in the State, and we would not wonder if the position of State Architect were at his disposal when the present incumbent retires.

The greatest work of public improvement in Parsons and in the State of the kind is the construction of a music, fine art and library building. This is the work of a woman, and it can be truly said she has reared to her memory a monument "more lasting than marble, more enduring than brass," and one that no woman or man in Kansas has equaled. A few facts will substantiate this statement. Efforts innumerable, but all of them spasmodic and irregular, have been made to establish a public library and reading room, but they were all dismal failures, until Mrs. Augustus Wilson, wife of a banker and leading business man of the city, took hold of the matter, when by her tact and industry she succeeded in getting contributions from the east that have given to Parsons one of the finest general and miscellaneous public libraries in the State, and probably the best except the one at Lawrence, especially under the patronage of that city. The Parsons Library has not cost the city one cent, and the contributions of her citizens have been comparatively light for its establishment. Not satisfied with this, Mrs. Wilson determined to erect a building that should be the home of Art, Music, a place for Christian men and women, to gather, and a resting place for a splendid collection of books she had obtained for public use. The building is now being built and will be opened in the early spring. It is by far the finest and best built structure in the city. — M. W. Reynolds, *Leavenworth Press.*

Down in the southeastern corner of Kansas is one of the most enterprising, prosperous, and intelligent towns of the State, the focus of several railroads, and the market and basis of supplies for a large section of Kansas, Missouri and Indian Territory. It was called Parsons, the name of one of the projectors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and has been not only an honor to him, but a credit to the State. A lady who makes this little city her home is now in Chicago soliciting funds for the completion of a memorial library, which is already in the process of erection, and will cost $45,000 to $50,000. General Wilson, her husband, is a banker at Parsons, and has a personal acquaintance and business relations with many of the leading business men of Chicago. The public library is Mrs. Wilson's child. She originated it, has raised the money to erect it, and has collected the books that are to fill its shelves. She devotes her entire time to charitable work, and has been active in the cause of temperance, in the relief of the freedmen of Kansas, and in missionary and educational labor in that State. A large sum of money has already been subscribed by the business men of Chicago to the object which she represents, and the lumber dealers of this city have furnished a large part of the material used in the construction of the library. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Wilson will meet with still further success in her commendable undertaking. — *Inter-Ocean.*

FORT SCOTT MONITOR.

Parsons Library. — The Fort Scott *Monitor* has the following to say of our public library :— " The energy and persistence of Mrs. Gen. Wilson of Parsons in any good cause is wonderful, and the grand success she is accomplishing in building a magnificent public library in the city of Parsons illustrates the old saying that nothing is impossible to him (or her) that wills. The cordial support and large contributions given by the citizens of Parsons evidences a public spirit commendable in the extreme. The building, the finest in Labette county, is nearly completed, and the large collection of books is now being catalogued and arranged in their places, and from this date the library is open to the public. Of the large outlay required to consummate this good work Mrs. Wilson has raised all but a few thousand dollars, and this amount she is after with her usual energy. We learn that the good people of Parsons propose holding a grand grove meeting the last week in July, at which a programme of rare excellence will be presented, a large attendance secured from Kansas and neighboring States, and the proceeds of the meeting is to be used for the benefit of the library.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Discussional pro and anti-prohibitional meeting, under the auspices of the Library Association, and for the benefit of the Memorial Library Building.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES.

An encampment will be held at Parsons from August 21 to 27, which is a new departure in an important sense, and is assuming large proportions. The great question, " Which is the better remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic — legislation or prohibition?" will be discussed by the ablest temperance orators in the country. The discussion will doubtless attract more attention throughout the country and draw a larger attendance than has any other meeting since temperance agitation began. Bands of music, choral societies, singers and many other attractions will be provided to add interest to the occasion. The hotels and citizens of Parsons are preparing to entertain on a large scale, and arrangements will be made to accommodate on the ground all who wish to camp out. The splendid lighting and tenting camp-meeting outfit at Merriam park has been borrowed for the occasion. Nothing will be wanting

on the ground for the comfort and convenience of visitors.

[Topeka Capital, Aug. 22.]

Prohibition — Joint Discussion at Parsons—Promises to be a Success in Numbers, etc.

Tuesday morning opens with a clear sky and a cool breeze.

I left Topeka yesterday on the "Cannon ball," and arrived here about two o'clock this morning.

I find the temperance people live and expectant. The outlook promises a grand success for the great joint discussion of the temperance question. Mrs. Augustus Wilson of this place, who is president of the Parsons Library Association, is the originator of the present meeting. She grasps the situation with a master hand, and all seem to consider her commander-in-chief. She is a lady of fine culture and unbounded belief in prohibition. She has devoted a very large share of the past four or five years to the temperance cause. She has thrown her beautiful home open to all it will contain during the meeting.

The programme opens to-night by a grand rally at Mrs. Wilson's house, and from there the procession will march to the grounds, headed by the Parsons band, where the following exercises will be carried out: Music by the band, singing, prayer by Rev. Dr. Keyes, welcoming address by resident clergymen and others, responses by Rev. J. E. Gilbert, of Milwaukee, Col. George Woodford, of Illinois, G. W. Arbuckle, of Topeka.

The following well known gentlemen will be here to-night and tomorrow: Hon. A. B. Jetmore, ex-Gov. Robinson, Gov. G. W. Glick, Col. McMichael, the great Democrat prohibitionist, of Missouri, and Dr. Brooks, of Missouri.

The meetings will be held on the beautiful grounds of the Parsons Fair association.

The officers of the fair association have exhibited commendable zeal in pushing forward to completion contemplated improvements in time for these meetings. A beautiful and commodious amphitheater has been built, and a large dining hall makes everything convenient and comfortable.

Parsons itself is a beautiful and thriving city of eight thousand, and houses of citizens will be thrown open and a welcome extended to all who may come.

ZIG ZAG.

THE DAILY SUN.

The Encampment — The Opening Meeting at the Fair Ground Last Night.

The opening meeting of the temperance encampment at the fair ground last night was attended by a very fair audience. Col. D. Shelton made a few brief and pointed remarks, and said that for a first meeting he was entirely satisfied with the attendance. Brief addresses were also made by Rev. H. W. Chaffee, D. Timmons, a temperance worker from Chicago, Mrs. Augustus Wilson, the president of the meeting, and others, and music was furnished by G. W. Arbuckle, of Topeka, the audience and the members of the Parsons cornet band. Before dismissing the audience Col. Shelton gave an invitation to all who desire to camp on the fair ground, offering to furnish the necessary tents for the purpose.

PARSONS — THE JOINT DISCUSSION ON PROHIBITION — THE OPENING EXERCISES.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Capital.

PARSONS, KAN., August 22. — This evening the Parsons band headed the procession which was formed and marched to the grounds where the meeting is to be held. Mrs. Augustus Wilson, president of the association, called the meeting to order, and Rev. Mr. Chaffee opened with prayer.

Prof. Arbuckle, who presides at the organ, sang a beautiful solo: "There's a work for us to do."

The president introduced Mr. D. Timmons, of Chicago. He said I never was in Kansas before, but it was with

joy I found it in my power to accept the invitation to be present upon this occasion. Kansas is the admitted battle ground upon which will be fought to a certain and lasting issue the cause of prohibition, and I am proud, more proud than I can tell, to be able to stand upon one of her rostrums and raise my voice with the rest against this monster that has so long stalked so proudly and so defiantly throughout the length and breadth of our fair land like a besom of destruction. One thing you of Kansas do not have to contend with, and that is the license system that rises hydra headed in so many places.

You are free from that curse, thank God! You have began where we all should have begun. Under the flag of prohibition only will full and complete victory come.

We, of Illinois, get our inspiration from the victories of Kansas, so in Iowa and Missouri and all over these States and if you go down we go down. But you will not fail.

Victory is written upon the fair banners of Kansas and we from afar read it with joy and understand your triumph is ours also.

The president stated this was a discussional meeting and gave an opportunity to any one who desired to speak on the other side of the question to do so. No one present seemed ready to take up that side of the issue. None of the anti-speakers are here yet, but will be during the week.

Rev. Mr. Chaffee was introduced and said: "I only desire to-night to place myself on record as being on the right side of this question. I believe in it, I practice it, I preach it, and stand ready to do my part towards helping all to be total abstainers. If it is wrong to sell this poison, let us say so and not gloss it over and call it pretty names under license or any other guise. Let us call it by its right name and proceed under that head and then no mistake will be made."

He said that the question had been settled, and inferred that it ought not to be discussed on Kansas soil. In answer to which Mrs. Wilson said: —

"This meeting was not called because we are tired of prohibition, and are seeking some other solution of the problem. No! It was called that we might meet and exchange opinions, each having an equal priviledge in the meeting; and invited speakers of both sides to take seats on the speakers stand." The meeting closed with doxology.

To-morrow will see large numbers on the ground, and some of the prominent speakers will be here representing both sides which will greatly increase the interest.

Mr. C. C. Cowen, of St. Louis, is here. He is a stenographic clerk for Hon. Jas. C. McGinnis, the attorney of the whisky men in St. Louis. He sends Mr. Cowen here with instructions to get every word said by either side on this occasion.

Mr. Cowen is a fine gentleman and an expert, and withal a temperance man.

ZIG ZAG.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

(Aug. 23, 1883.)

What was done at the Fair Grounds Yesterday and Last Night — The Speeches and Music and the Programme for To-day — Etc., Etc.

The preliminary arrangements for the temperance encampment at the Fair Grounds were all completed yesterday, and the meeting last night was much more numerously attended than on Monday night.

After prayer by D. Timmons, of Chicago, and a song by G.W. Arbuckle, of Topeka, a permanent organization was formed by the election of Mrs. A. Wilson, of Parsons, as president; Capt. C. E. Wheeler, of Topeka, secretary; and Mrs. S. Simonson, of Parsons, treasurer.

Col. A. B. Jetmore, of Topeka, was introduced and made an extended and forcible address, in which he took a bold stand in favor of prohibition, declaring that rum was a murderer, and, like a

murderer, it must be throttled and destroyed.

Ex-Gov. Robinson, of Lawrence, made an interesting speech, full of good advice to young men, and abounded in a grave humor and genuine good feeling that captivated the audience and elicited frequent applause.

The audience was much pleased with the singing of Prof. Arbuckle and were enthusiastic in their applause.

D. Shelton, the manager of the encampment, announced that to-day the gates will be thrown open and extended a cordial invitation to the people to attend the meetings to-day and to-night free of charge.

The meeting closed with singing and a benediction by Solomon Thatcher, of Chicago.

Last evening's train brought the following distinguished persons to attend the encampment: Col. A. B. Jetmore, of Topeka; ex-Gov. Robinson, of Lawrence; Hon. S. O. Thatcher, wife and daughter, of Chicago, and Hon. D. Timmons, of Chicago. It is understood that all of these gentlemen will remain through the meeting. Gen. John H. Rice, Hon. W. A. H. Harris, Col. Geo. Woodford and Rev. Dr. John A. Brooks will arrive to-day.

C. C. Cowan, an experienced shorthand reporter from St. Louis, is here taking a *verbatim* report of the speeches at the temperance encampment in the interest of the whisky men of that city.

Ex-Gov. Robinson, of Lawrence, Colonel, and Mrs. Jetmore and son, of Topeka, and Hon. Solomon Thatcher, wife and daughter, of Chicago, who are attending the encampment, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson.

The three meetings at the Fair Ground on Sunday, were by far the most interesting of the series, and the audience was much larger than on the preceding day. The address by Col. Woodford, of Illinois, in the morning was a noble effort, full of thought and touched with a sincerity and depth of feeling that moved every heart. Prof. Griffith's remarks in the afternoon were excellent and his readings both then and in the evening held the large audience as by a spell. Col. Shelton also made a brief and characteristic speech, and the Rev. W. H. Utley and others added to the interest of the occasion. Financially the encampment is not a great success. About $100 will be left after all expenses are paid, to be donated to the public library of the city. ZIG ZAG.

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL.

(Aug. 24, 1883.)

THE JOINT DISCUSSION.—Yesterday morning all hands were awakened by the awful crash of thunder and the splash of a fearful storm. This rendered the grounds unfit for use during the day and the roads almost impassible. By three o'clock the roads had dried off so much that a fair audience greeted the speakers upon their arrival.

Mrs. Wilson promptly called the meeting to order, Prof. Arbuckle at the organ and prayer by Rev. Mr. Chaffee.

Col. Jetmore, of Topeka, was called to the chair, and introduced Mrs. S. O. Thatcher, of Chicago. Mrs. Thatcher is a lady of fine culture and talents, and of that type of address that at once captures all hearts. One of Chicago's brightest and best women yet she finds time and inclination to give her rare gifts in the cause of fallen humanity. God bless her and all like her. She made an eloquent appeal to the boys to be true to themselves, and grow up to be sober men, using for her lecture, "The Sculptor," impressing upon the boys the thought that out of them must come the men of the future, upon whom will rest the great moral questions of to-day. With them they must stand or fall.

Prof. Arbuckle, was introduced and said: "I am an old citizen of this State and I often ask, as the poet asked of the wind—'Oh, ye winds do you bring any soft breezes with you to-day? Tender and soft and true?' And quickly comes the answer: 'Yes, way-

farer, tender and true to the fallen, I come strong to arise up and save, mighty to destroy the wicked.' And so say the people to me. Tender and true to save the fallen: mighty to destroy this monster of rum. (Applause). For years I have plead with men to be sober and better, and I want to say to the temperance people here, don't lay down your armor because you have the constitution and the law, and leave the enforcement to the courts and lawyers. They need yourself now, and to-day I urge upon you to stand firm and be true to God and yourselves."

Rev. Mr. Chaffee made a short address when the meeting adjourned to meet at the Opera House this evening at 8 o'clock

Opera House. — During the afternoon the meeting at the Opera House was well advertised by General Wilson, and at dusk the Parson's band appeared and played several pieces of excellent music, and by eight o'clock the hall was crowded with people anxious to hear the two champions, Governor Robinson and Col. Jetmore.

Promptly on time Mrs. Wilson called the meeting to order and it was opened with singing and prayer, Rev. Mr. McKinney officiating.

Hon. S. O. Thatcher, of Chicago, was called to the chair, and opened the discussion by saying: "This is a solemn occasion to me, being my first visit to your grand young State. For long years I have turned my eyes longingly to Kansas, and wished to be here that I might be in the fight with you against our common foe, and help you free your borders from the curse of rum, and through you the rest of our glorious republic. I looked long for the coming woman and she came. I saw her in the Women's Christian Temperance Union; I saw her in the person of Francis Willard, of Mrs. Wilson, of Parsons, and the hundreds of other noble and self-sacrificing women all over our land. [Applause].

She came, I saw her. She conquered; praise God! And I have long looked for the coming man; and he came. In the person of such men as Gov. St. John, Col. Jetmore, Francis Murphy, Prof. Arbuckle, Col. Woolford, Dr. Brooks, and the host of other grand and good men who have and are giving time and talent to the cause we are here to discuss to-night.

Col. Jetmore's Speech. — I am surprised that men who are rearing families can and do differ on this subject. Down on your fair grounds this afternoon I met many of your people, and I also met there our much respected and often honored fellow, Governor Chas. Robinson, and he said he was here to prove prohibition wrong and a failure, and to convert me to his belief. You cannot but agree with me that intemperance is the great curse of curses to-day. It raises itself before you everywhere a brazen, blackened murderer. No man can gainsay that proposition. That point admitted, where is the man with manhood so low as to stand up here and say, prohibition is wrong? The man is here, their ablest exponent, and he will by all the sophistry in his power try to make you believe prohibition wrong and a failure. He will tell you he is a temperance man; so will your saloon man. He will tell you high license is the way to make men sober: so will the saloon man. He will tell you about the personal liberty lost; so will the saloon man. In fact, every argument put forth by my friend Robinson to-night was put forth by the saloon man yesterday, and will be repeated to-morrow. He claims high license is temperance; then I say God help temperance. (Applause.)

If you send your boys out under the license system half of them will fall by the way, under the shadow of a living death close to a saloon keeper's bar. Send them out under prohibition and they will all be safe and never bring a blush to your face because of rum. None will be lifted from a saloon counter to a coffin and into a drunkard's grave. None of them will, at the end, go out into eternal darkness because

of strong drink. Which will ye choose?

Governor Robinson says prohibition is not, and never was, the correct policy by which to cure the evils of intemperance.

Mind, now, he says never was. If that be true, I want to ask him how it was when in the Senate of this State in 1879 he voted to submit prohibition to the people, and I want to ask him further why it was, that in less than in six months after he came to stand upon the corner of Sixth street and Kansas avenue to the city of Topeka and denounce the measure and all who advocated it? He was inconsistent then; he is the same now. He will explain his vote in the Senate by saying his constituents wanted Prohibition. Grant that to be true; they did want prohibition but had I been their senator and believed prohibition wrong, I would not have sat idly by and voted for it without entering my protest. In less than six months after its adoption he denounced the law and said it was a failure, and this before the law had been tried or tested. The Governor will tell you prohibition has always been a failure. I deny it. Kansas is the only State that ever had constitutional prohibition. He will tell you it is a failure here because it is violated. Does that hold good? Do any of you here know of any law upon our statute books that is not violated? No. Then they are a failure and ought to be wiped out. Is that true? No! Because law is violated does not prove law wrong.

Governor Robinson will urge that the law was violated during the term of St. John. True, but St. John never pardoned a convicted saloon-keeper. [Applause.]

He says the law can not be enforced. I say it can, with honest law officers, and cite him to Topeka, where, under a Democratic judge appointed by a Democratic Governor, the past month has seen thirty convictions, and there is more to follow.

Gov. Robinson says he is a temperance man, and is of high license, but I don't say every high license man is a saloon man. I judge the Governor by the company he keeps, and what the whisky men want I do not. [Applause.]

After referring to the recent pardons of Gov. Glick, the Colonel said: It is claimed more whisky is sold now than before prohibition.

If they sell more now than then, you would not hear a word from them, for it is quantity rather than quality they want to sell.

And again, the Governor will claim there are more drunken men now than before. I don't believe it. Do any of you know of a man who has taken to strong drink because of prohibition? And they raise the cry of personal liberty. That is another fallacy.

Have any of you lost a single right you had before?

To be a citizen you must surrender some so called rights. There is no such thing as personal liberty. Law controls and affects every right. Their argument is sophistry and not facts.

Col. Jetmore closed his remarks midst the generous applause of the audience.

Mr. Striker of Parsons sang a beautiful solo.

Mr. Thacher introduced Ex-Governor Robinson, who was received with loud and hearty applause. This latter fact seemed to surprise the temperance folks, and whispers "of saloon men," "anti's," "personal liberty," could be heard among them.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S ADDRESS.

I did not expect or intend to talk on the subject of temperance until to-morrow, but Col. Jetmore has to leave at eight o'clock in the morning, and the fact that so many wanted to hear us together on this question, I have consented to say a few words to-night, and we have arranged for the colonel to have the opening and closing. I will be short to-night, but to-morrow I want to meet you all at the fair grounds

and then I will talk to you on this subject in all its bearings.

Col. Jetmore referred to my vote in the Senate. As to that a majority of my constituents came up on a petition in favor of the prohibitory amendment, and I voted for it, but if my vote would have made it a law, it would never have been given. I then said it was not practical and could not succeed. I was against it then, and am against it now.

Where is my constituency? Several States have started out on different lines to gain the same end. Why blame me if I agree with the Missouri plan? Ohio had a law against whisky, and Speaker Keifer said under it Ohio had 15,000 saloons. The people changed to high license and reduced the number 1,200, and gathered in a revenue of a million and a half of money. My remarks will be rambling to-night, so as to be brief. Some say do not authorize the manufacture or sale or make the State a partner in crime. My friend Jetmore calls it murder. Why not take the bull by the horns and send the man who uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage to the State prison; but the constitution is in the way; the bill of rights is in the way. A man has the right to buy and use it and not be a murderer either. Suppose he buys it for camphor or perfume — who is murdered? But they propose to prohibit except for the excepted purpose. If an American citizen wants it he will have it and no law on earth or heaven can prevent it. He will have it; this being so, is it not best to regulate it? These men forget we are in a Republican government by, of and for the people, and they make the laws; and if our representatives pass a law they do not approve of they rebel; but these prohibitionists claim that if they make a law we don't like we must give it the same support we would to one we were in full sympathy with. Can that be done? Is human nature like that? Will it stand it? You know it won't. I know it won't. On this question we must take the people as they are, and not as we would like to have them; and when a majority of the people of any place elect officers who wink at the law and disregard it do you call that success?

In Topeka, Leavenworth and Parsons the people have elected the officers, and is the law a success in those places? No! This is evidence to me that these people do not want this law and thus it is a failure. The jury is the judge of the law and the evidence, and one man on that jury says he don't believe the law right and the man guilty under the Constitution of the United States or the bill of rights and votes for acquittal, and who says that man has violated his oath?

I claim the use and not the manufacture is the curse of our land; and I would make laws to prevent its use rather than its manufacture.

Col. Jetmore replied to Gov. Robinson, saying: My friends I have been entertained and so have you, but to me it seems he has builded a man of straw and named it "Personal Liberty."

Has any one here to-night been deprived of a single liberty? I think not.

The Governor says he is in favor of license; but what is license but prohibition.

The law does not take alcohol from you only for other than the three purposes. It prohibits you from selling but for these. "Woe is he who places the intoxicating cup to his neighbor's lips."

Governor Robinson referred to the Downing law, and the Downing law is absolute prohibition for one day in the week, and I say if it can be enforced in Missouri for one day, we in Kansas can enforce it seven days. Governor Robinson wants it enforced for one day out of the seven, and I want it the whole seven.

The license law was never obeyed. Liquor was sold to minors, and on Sundays, and on every occasion the law

said it should not be, and so license won't do. In conclusion, you know your duty; do it!

Take no steps backward; in that lies the ruin of your State. No man of sense will come to a State that says to the world it can not enforce its laws. Obey the law. To disobey is treason, and treason is death, be it the people or the State. Stand firm, and make it known that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

Prof. Griffith, of Chicago university, made a few excellent remarks, bringing out in beautiful lines the thoughts that the grander the thoughts, the nobler the impulses, the better you will be, and the more faithful to your State you will be for her best interests. He then recited a beautiful poem, "The two soldiers on picket."

Solo by Harry Striker.

By request of the audience Mr. Arbuckle addressed the meeting, strongly urging obedience and respect to and for law. Let us be men and not fools.

ZIG ZAG.

PARSONS SUN.

(Aug. 25, 1883.)

THE JOINT DISCUSSION. — Yesterday proved to be a fine day and a large crowd gathered to hear the eminent gentlemen and ladies who are here to discuss this question. The morning services opened as usual, the debate being under Governor Robinson, and Col. Geo. Woodford, of Ill. Gov. Robinson took the stand that the jury is the exclusive judge of the law and the evidence, and could interpret the law as they understood it to apply to the case on trial. Col. Woodford took the position that the people made the law and the jury were the sole judges of the evidence as applied to the law.

This was the sharpest debate this far and the audience seem to think the Governor got worsted in the fray. Gov. Robinson asked Col. Woodford to define what he meant by prohibition. The Colonel said he meant — first, the closing of the open saloons, and second to prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. We don't expect to interfere with men's private habits; but his public acts are ours, and we have a right to curtail or prohibit them. If a man lies, it is his private act and we turn him over to the churches; but if he swears to that lie it is a public act, and he gets into the hands of the law. If a man eats tainted meat we call him a fool; but if he offers it for sale it is a public act and he goes into the hands of the law. The statute of every State says positively he shall not sell impure meat. It is prohibited absolutely. As soon as a man's life or his property becomes detrimental to society, society has a right to demand that life or that property, and they go so far as to pay some one to go out after the man so destroying the property. It is a right, not a private right, but a public right for public good.

After singing and prayer the chair introduced Ex-Governor Charles W. Robinson of Kansas. I understand prohibition to mean the prevention of the manufacture and sale for any but the three excepted purposes, and does not prohibit it being procured for any other legitimate purpose. The law provides for its sale under certain conditions, and under that law if your druggists refuse to take out the permit provided by law, where are you going to get it for any purpose whatever? This is prohibition as you have it, and if these men can't get it according to law they will get it without law just as they do now.

I shall assume that we have a Creator and that the Bible represents that Creator to his creatures.

Nowhere in nature do we find prohibition. All is free for the use of man.

He was placed in the garden with the full use of all therein, but with the injunction that if he did certain things punishment would follow; and all along the line down to this day, nowhere is man deprived of his free agency, and nowhere does nature set up

prohibition. Christ, Solomon, Lot and David were free to get drunk, and all but Christ are on record as doing so.

Deprive a man of his free agency and you deprive him of his character and make him a machine, and all social lines go down at once.

I say the prohibition plow can't be made to work; the Creator yet holds the reins, and so long as he does not prohibit the use of anything, man may not expect to succeed in doing so. It has failed wherever tried and will fail here.

Figures and facts prove my position to be true for they are official.

Two things must be done before you get prohibition: First, abandon your republic and set up a monarchy. Second, do away with the trial by jury.

Before prohibition this State was honey-combed with temperance societies; to-day they are nearly extinct. No progress in reform ever came from law. God made and authorized the sale of wine, but nowhere does he prohibit either its sale or use. But he does denounce lying priests and deceivers. The user is the man who can not enter heaven, and not the maker.

Dr. Brooks, president of the Missouri Temperance League, was introduced and at once opened his powerful batteries in reply.

Gov. Robinson and Senator Vest are the only prominent men in the West who will come forward and discuss that side, and I want to say, Gov. Robinson is by far the better discussionist.

Gov. Robinson says there is no prohibition in the Bible; that man is left free to do as he will. Why, the very first command was, "Thou shalt not eat of the fruit."

And from Sinai he thundered forth, "Thou shalt not lie;" "Thou shalt not steal;" "Thou shalt not covet."

Our position is moral suasion for the drinker, and legal suasion for the seller. [Applause.]

For a hundred years we have stood on the banks of the dark valley and been busy pulling these drunkards out of blackness, and still they come, never for a moment getting less, but always getting more and more. All our love, all our tears, all our suasion, all our combined efforts could not stay the stream of debauchers, and we concluded something must be wrong farther up the stream, and we go up there. Thousands upon thousands of men, in their shirt-sleeves and white aprons, are as busy as they can be taking men into the front door of saloons and pushing them out of the back door into the dark valley.

No wonder all our efforts below failed; and they would have continued to fail on and on forever. We cry out to these men stop! With a sneer they look at us and point to their license, and upon it I see the great seal of Kansas.

Governor Robinson forgot the public good, and remembers only the personal liberty of these men to make eighty per cent of the crimes of this country. Who is the public? these two thousand rum sellers of Kansas, or the great mass of her people?

I will tell you why this law is not enforced. It is because such men as Governor Robinson oppose it; and you men who keep store don't come out on the right side and demand its enforcement; but you are afraid you will lose a nickel in trade. You are the load we have to carry.

Gov. Robinson says there is as much sold and as much drunkenness as ever, and he asserts it in the face of the testimony of these men that Prohibition is destroying their business. And yet "Prohibition don't prohibit."

The meeting yesterday showed increased interest and attendance. Col. Woodford and Mr. Geo. King, the latter being the son of the county attorney of this county, made the arguments of the day.

Capt. E. C. Wheeler, of Topeka, was loudly called for and responded with a few remarks, calling attention to

the position of the newspapers on this question, and in warm terms urged the temperance people to stand by the papers that stand by their cause.

Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, of Chicago, was next introduced, and completely captured all hearts who love right rather than wrong.

Prof. Griffith, of Chicago, was called for. He said a greater demand existed to-day than ever for expert labor. Men to-day are demanded to do that which ten years ago was thought impossible, Men to fill these vocations must have a sound body, a clear eye, a steady, prompt and perfect mind. Where do we find this kind of talent? these brave, strong, prompt, reliable men? In the saloons? Behind the bar? or do we find them early in the morning lying in the gutters of our streets, or do we find them late at night around the card table, gambling and drinking?

Do we go there to get this clear, bright strong man whom we want to employ? Where can he be found? Ah! I will tell you. Come! Go with me to some church or Sabbath-school, or to a Temperance meeting, if you please, and then I will leave you to select for yourself.

Prof. Griffith is the most wonderful man with voice and face I ever saw. A man of wealth, like Mr. Thatcher, he gives all his spare time to this cause.

The evening meeting was adjourned to the opera house, where a large audience gathered to hear and see Prof. Griffith in his wonderful entertainment entitled "The man with twenty faces as applied to temperance."

If any one went away in favor of anything in the stead of prohibition, they are surely joined to their idols.

By invitation of Post 64. G. A. R., Mrs. Thatcher delivered a poem entitled "The Heart of the War."

Col. George Woodford, of Illinois, delivered an address on the grounds, and at this writing, 9 a m., large crowds are making their way thither and here goes

ZIG ZAG.

[November 26, 1883.]

Parsons Library Association. — The annual meeting of the Parsons Library Association, on July 24, 1883, for want of a quorum, adjourned subject to the call of the president.

The meeting, called by the president, pursuant to the adjournment of the annual meeting was held at the Library Hall, October 27, 1883, with the president in the chair and Mrs. T. C. Cory, secretary *pro tem.*

The president, Mrs. Augustus Wilson, made a report of all business transactions of the association from the inception of the library, November, 1880, to November 1, 1883, giving itemized accounts of all money received and paid out, with the names of all contributors, the amounts by them severally contributed, to whom and for what purpose paid out, and receipts and vouchers therefor, and an invoice of books, furniture, stationery and other personal property belonging to the association.

The following is a synopsis of the president's report: —

Total amount of money received	$24,858 58
Amount advanced by Mrs. Wilson	8,657 98
Total	$33,516 56
Total amount of cash paid	$33,516 56

The money was received from the sources following: —

Citizens of Parsons	$5,392 90
" " Chicago	3,449 22
" " New York	391 00
" " Kansas City	275 00
" " Fort Scott	200 00
" " Topeka	156 00
" " St. Louis	150 00
" " Brooklyn	122 00
" " Philadelphia	16 00
" " Baltimore	6 00
" " Saratoga	4 00
Miscellaneous	96 00
Loan from Hon. R. S. Stevens	5,000 00
Loan from Gavit & Scott	10,000 00

Cash advanced by Mrs. Wilson..... 8,657 98

Four hundred dollars of the money credited to Chicago was received from the sale of goods at the library building, and was credited to citizens of that city because the goods were received from them.

There are three thousand two hundred and seventy-two volumes in the library, which are valued at seven thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars and the magazines, papers, etc., are valued at one thousand dollars.

The furniture, stationery, goods and other personal property of the association, exclusive of the library, is valued at $1,276.

The library building is situated on lots 14, 15 and 16, in block 43, at the southeast corner of Forrest avenue and Eighteenth Street.

Lot 14 was deeded by G. W. Hawk and wife to the Parsons Library Association on April 10, 1882, and the deed was recorded in book 5 of deeds, on page 38, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Labette county. Lots 15 and 16 on May 2, 1882, were deeded by R. S. Stevens and wife to the Parsons Library Association, which deed was recorded in book 4 of deeds, on page 596, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Labette county.

The assets and liabilities of the association are as follows: —

Real Estate	$29,347	91
Books in the Library	7,185	00
Furniture, stationery, etc.	600	00
Merchandise	676	00
Magazines, papers, etc	1,000	00
Total assets	$38,808	91
Liabilities	23,657	98
Net assets	$15,150	93

The persons elected as trustees of this corporation for the ensuing year are Mrs. A. Wilson, Mrs. S. Simonson, Mrs. T. L. Wirt, Mrs. T. C. Cory and Mrs. J. Grimes.

Mrs. Simonson resigned as librarian on account of home duties and Mrs. Carringer was appointed librarian.

The trustees elected Mrs. Augustus Wilson president and secretary, and Mrs. S. Simonson, treasurer.

The report of the president was received and adopted, and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we do thank Mrs. Augustus Wilson for her consistent, judicious and efficient work in organizing and managing this association, and in obtaining for it a large and valuable library, and in the erection of a beautiful library building.

Resolved, That we do thank Mrs. S. Simonson for her faithful and earnest efforts in the interest of this association.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere gratitude and thanks to our contributors at home and abroad, and pray that kind providence will reward them with tenfold blessings for the privileges they have bestowed upon those who may enjoy the benefits of our library.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate and are truly thankful for favors given to our president, Mrs. Wilson, and to this association, by the following railroads: Missouri Pacific; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Rock Island & Pacific; Wabash & St. Louis; Pennsylvania Central and the Erie & Pittsburg.

Resolved, That we thank Mrs. Wilson for her untiring efforts as president of the National Encampment held at the Parsons fair grounds from August 21st to August 27th, 1883, for the benefit of the library association, in making the meetings a success, presiding fairly and impartially over the same, and extending due courtesy and equal rights to both sides in the discussion.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given the Parsons Fair Association for the free use of their fair grounds during the meeting of the National Encampment, and that this resolution be put upon a memorial tablet with the

names of the members of the fair association, and placed in the library building in grateful remembrance of their kindness.

Resolved, That we thank our friends from abroad who so kindly aided in carrying on the meetings of the National Encampment, especially Hon. Solomon Thacher, wife and daughter, Prof. Griffith and Col. George Woodford, of Illinois, and Rev. Dr. Brooks, Mrs. Lou Marker and C. C. Cowan, of Missouri.

Resolved, That we thank ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, Col. Jetmore and wife, Capt. Wheeler, Prof. Arbuckle, Rev. H. W. Chaffee, Rev. W. H. Utley, Rev. McKinney and Geo. F. King, Esq., of Kansas, for their deep interest and efforts in making the meetings of the encampment instructive and profitable.

Resolved, That we thank the Cœur de Leon band of Parsons, Mrs. W. H. Long and H. S. Stryker for the excellent music contributed during the encampment.

Resolved, That we thank our generous liverymen, P. A. & L. D. Philibert, Lawson & Wright, Vickery & West, and W. C. Lane, for carriages furnished our guests from abroad.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

MRS. A. WILSON,
President.

MRS. T. C. CORY,
Secretary *pro tem*.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to examine the books and accounts of the Parsons Library Association, would hereby state that they have examined the statements as presented by the president of the association, Mrs. Augustus Wilson, and verified the same with totals of accounts as appearing upon the books and find that they are correct as shown by them.

We would further add that the books, as kept by Mrs. Wilson, show that much care has been exercised in accounting for receipts and disbursements made on account of the library building, and that Mrs. Wilson is entitled to the fullest thanks and well wishes of the citizens of the city of Parsons for the ability and energy she has shown in rearing such a fine structure as the library building.

S. W. KNIFFIN,
F. H. SNYDER,
E. H. EDWARDS,
E. C. WARD,
W. C. HOLMES,
} Com.

The Parsons Library Association received to-day as a compliment to the president, Mrs. Augustus Wilson, five handsome volumes from Hon. R. J. Smith, Secretary and general agent of the Traders Insurance Company, Chicago, valued at $40. Two volumes contain proceedings of the Northwestern Fire Association from the first regular meeting held at the Philips House, Dayton, Ohio, February 22, 1871, up to the thirteenth annual meeting, held in Chicago, Sept. 8th, 1882. These books contain a great deal of valuable information, and will be found interesting especially to business men representing fire insurance companies. Mr. Smith is one of the representive insurance men of the United States and a prominent member of the Northwestern Fire Association. The Parsons Library Association do hereby acknowledge their appreciation of the handsome gift through their President from the Secretary of the Traders Insurance Company, Chicago, and will ever hold him in grateful remembrance for the same,

MRS. S. SIMONSON,
Jan. 1883. Librarian.

The entertainments given at the library hall Thursday and Friday evenings were quite largely attended and enjoyed by our citizens. The receipts were $50 clear.

Library hall is becoming quite a resort for festivals and entertainments of that kind. The ladies of the library association are getting their building in good shape, and are deriving quite a revenue from its rent.

The library association has received two plows to be exhibited in the library fair; one from Luxor, Egypt, and the other from Joppa, Jerusalem, through Col. C. H. Pratt of Humboldt. The cards "Plows from the Holy Land" are attached to the plows.

Arab Plow. — This plow I purchased in the field of an Arab, near Joppa, forty miles from Jerusalem, January 21, 1879. It is a full sized plow, and the only kind ever used since any history of the country is known. No one who putteth his hand to this plow can well look back and do good work.

Egyptian Plow. — This plow 1 purchased of an Egyptian, December 8, 1878, at Luxor, Egypt, opposite Thebes, 500 miles up the Nile. It is the only kind of plow that has been in use there for the past 4,000 years. Camels, donkeys and cows, yoked together with a stick ten feet long for a yoke, are used to haul it. An old fashioned hand sickle, a grubbing hoe, and this plow are the only farming implements to be seen in the country, yet large crops are raised. Wheat and small grain is plowed in, no harrow being used. C. H. PRATT.

I am informed that Mrs. Wilson, the head of the Parsons Library Association, has secured a contribution from the lumber men of Chicago of $2,400 worth of lumber to be used in finishing the grand library building now being erected in Parsons. This lumber has arrived and the work on building is progressing rapidly. Mrs. Wilson is doing a noble work not only for Parsons but for Southern Kansas. Such monuments as she is building exert a wide influence. Parsons will not only appreciate her efforts, but it will remember the generosity of the Chicago lumber merchants. — *Palladium.*

FORT SCOTT DAILY MONITOR.

Where there is a will there is a way.— The truth of the above phrase has been demonstrated a thousand times, but never more forcibly than in the case of the Parsons library scheme, that was originated in the fertile brain of Mrs. Augustus Wilson, and for which she pledged her means and time and for which she has worked almost uninterruptedly during the past two years. People who know Mrs. Wilson, who have seen her at her luxurious home in Parsons, and know the sweetness of her domestic life can realize something of the sacrifice she makes in divorcing herself, even temporarily, from the enjoyment of home and taking up a work that demands constant effort and that keeps her almost constantly traveling, making contracts, collecting money and paying bills, the paying frequently so far ahead of the collecting that her own means are often literally and largely absorbed.

We have felt deeply interested in the Parsons library and have often feared that the grand enterprise, depending as it does on the efforts of one woman; might fail, but in every emergency this wonderful woman has been equal to the occasion, and success has come when failure seemed certain.

The building is nearly finished and it is the finest building in Southern Kansas. Five thousand volumes are already on the shelves and when a few thousand dollars more are raised all will be free from debt, and the Parsons library will be an accomplished fact, and will exist through all time a blessing to the community, and a noble monument to a noble woman and a generous people.

Mrs. Wilson is now in Chicago soliciting subscriptions to make up the needed balance, and while in Chicago, recently, we incidentally came in possession of some facts that illustrate the wonderful resources of this excellent woman, who always finds out a way to work out her will. June and July being dull months in business, she found it hard work to raise money, hence she conceived the idea of soliciting goods instead, and is meeting with great success. Her design is to open

in the spacious rooms of the library building at Parsons a fair and supply the booths with goods that are being cheerfully contributed by the large hearted business men of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and the manner in which goods are pouring in at Parsons is remarkable. The collection already, including stationery, perfumes, soaps, fancy notions, pumps, hose pipe, cigars, tobaccos, boots and shoes, carpetings, hats, caps, books, ribbons, silks, croquet sets, etc., in quantities enough to insure the success of the Fair. We understand that the various lines of railway are carrying the goods free to Parsons, thus aiding materially in the final success.

Mrs. Wilson does not know of our being in possession of these facts, and she may have preferred to make them public in her own time and way, but we do so intensely honor her and so admire her method of doing what she undertakes to do that we can not avoid saying this much.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES.

Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kas., was in our city nearly all of last week, in the interest of the library association of that city. Through her efforts the association has built a large building, costing some $50,000, and have several thousand volumes of books. She is now arranging for the holding in that city, of a great memorial fair, to last some thirty days, and at which she expects to raise nearly, if not quite enough money to get the association entirely out of debt. She is a woman of great energy and ability, and has an indomitable will and is doing a great and good work. Their fair commences on the 20th inst. She left for Chicago last Friday evening where the citizens have contributed two or three car loads of goods for her fair.

K. C. Times: "In the new Library hall at Parsons, Kas., December 25, a memorial fair will be held. The Library association on this occasion will tender a public reception to his excellency, Governor Glick. The library is one of the largest public institutions in the State, and the building one of the finest in Kansas. The building and the collection of the library are almost exclusively the work of Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons. The thriving young city of Parsons owes her a debt of boundless gratitude. The *Times* extends its heartiest congratulations, and trusts the auspicious occasion so joyously anticipated will be heartily enjoyed by all.

Library Fair. — The fair opens this evening, Dec. 21st, 1883, and will be opened every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock — until the first of February. The formal opening will take place on Thursday evening, Dec. 25, when a reception will be tendered His Excellency, Gov. G. W. Glick. The Gov. and General Butterfield, of Kansas City, will deliver addresses. Prof. Arbuccle, of Topeka, and Prof. Early, of Wyandotte, will take part in the music. Mr. H. W. Striker, of this city, has charge of the musical department of the fair and will provide some fine selections. Exercises will commence at seven o'clock.

Library Fair. — The ladies of the library will open their fair to-morrow night, Christmas eve, at which time some eminent strangers are expected, as the following telegram from Governor Glick will show:

ATCHISON, KAS., Dec. 22d.

To Augustus Wilson: — Will get to Parsons Monday eve. It will be late and I will go to the hotel.

G. W. GLICK.

Great pains has been taken in fitting up the rooms of the library building, and they are ornamented with evergreens and flowers, pictures and busts. They have a large invoice of articles to dispose of, which have been contributed by the merchants and others of Chicago, Kansas City, and other places throughout the country

for the benefit of the public library. There is no doubt the ladies will open the fair to-morrow night with a brilliant display and a large attendance. — *Eclipse.*

The Library Fair was formally opened Tuesday night by a choice and varied entertainment, and a number of our citizens were present. Library hall had been handsomely decorated and ornamented, and the various booths were filled with elegant goods and were liberally patronized by the people. The exercises commenced with a song by H. S. Stryker, who sang in his usually happy vein. E. C. Ward was elected president of the meeting, and in a few well timed remarks introduced Gov. Glick to the audience. The speech of Gov. Glick was enjoyed by all, and many compliments were passed on his sensible and entertaining speech. Dr. Lamb, of the *Eclipse*, made a short address telling how the newspapers were "blowing" for Kansas, and Gen. F. W. Butterfield recited that old, yet ever good poem, "Awake to Effort." An instrumental selection, "Nearer, My God, To Thee," was then given by Miss Corinne Hill, and Rev. Utley gave the last speech of the evening. The entertainment was a pleasant one in every respect, and every one went home happy and well pleased. The fair will be running from now until some time in February, and our citizens should see that it is liberally patronized, as all the money taken in is expended in Parsons and adds to the beauty and glory of our city.

The Parsons Library Fair. — The Library Fair was formally opened on the evening of December 25, 1883, with prayer by Rev. W. H. Utley, of the Congregational Church, followed by a song with piano accompaniment by Mr. H. S. Stryker, after which Mr. E. C. Ward, the president, introduced Gov. George W. Glick to a large and enthusiastic audience. A speech of thirty minutes from the Governor was listened to with great interest and received frequent applause. Dr. J. B. Lamb, editor of the *Eclipse*, followed with a few well selected and appropriate remarks. Rev. Mr. Utley's address, as usual, was pleasing and instructive. Gen. F. W. Butterfield, of your city, appeared, giving a recitation. His sublime eloquence, oratory and voice of pathos and power, interested all present. All were charmed with the songs so beautifully rendered by Mr. Striker and instrumental music by Miss Hill. The exercises closed by singing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." An hour was then spent in social intercourse—all meeting and greeting the governor personally.

Library Hall was beautifully illuminated and decorated, and the booths well filled with choice goods. Chicago and Kansas City were most prominently represented. The Japanese booth was one great picture of art, displaying fans, banners, lanterns, umbrellas, tidies, engravings, china, etc. A large case of Japan tea, sent by the great tea prince, Hon. J. W. Doane, of Chicago, appeared on one of the counters. Flower-bed stands, racks and vases, filled with natural flowers, with some sixty evergreen tress, planted in tubs, added much to the beauty of the hall. The speakers and musicians occupied the department marked "The Academy of Music," which is a two-foot elevation, 15x18 feet, handsomely furnished, and draped with lace flowers and evergreens. The management in all of its appointments, demonstrate a great display of energy and taste.

It certainly must be a source of great gratification to Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of our city, to see her years of constant labor in this grand enterprise thus crowned with success. The people of Parsons should rejoice over this grand enterprise that is so near completed, and that will be such an ornament to the city. — *Correspondent K. C. Centropolis.*

PARSONS PALLADIUM.

The fair at the library building opened last night. The hall is handsomely decorated and presents a very attractive appearance. There are a great many articles of every description on sale and the attendance last night indicates a big financial success.

The many twinkling lights bringing all the tints of the rainbow from the ice and snow on the Russian booth and casting a mellow light on the fantastic patterns and weird colors of the bric-a-brac in the Japanese booth blending with those of the Chicago and Kansas City booth, that stood prominently in the back ground with their stores of useful and ornamental articles contributed by generous people of the above flourishing cities. In the midst of the prosaic and romantic surroundings a midnight supper was served to those participating in the dance, and with the soft strains of a beautiful waltz floating on the air mingled with the sound of sweet voices at the piano, who could not enjoy a lunch at midnight? A great deal of credit is due the ladies who assisted and by whose untiring efforts the affair was crowned with success.

Gov. Glick arrived in the city on Christmas day and was the guest of Genl. Wilson. He was tendered a reception at the Library Hall in the evening. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens. The reception was well attended by our citizens, irrespective of party, who gave the Governor a hearty welcome. Gov. Glick made a short address eulogistic of Kansas, and was followed by several local speakers, after which an elegant supper was spread at the Delmonico.

His speech was attentively listened to by the vast crowd assembled, who frequently and enthusiastically applauded him during its delivery. He spoke of the power, grandeur, beauty, wealth, growth and possibilities of our fair commonwealth, and compared the State to-day with what it was twenty-five years ago. He also stated that under a Democratic Governor Kansas was advancing with rapid strides and that all our State institutions were in a prosperous condition — vigorous and healthy. The people of Parsons have strong feelings of friendship for Gov. Glick, and will always give him a warm greeting when he visits our city.

During his stay he visited nearly every part of the beautiful city, over which he had traveled only sixteen years before, when it was a treeless prairie without a sign of habitation.

A CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies of the Library association extend their heartfelt thanks to the Parsons Cornet Band, to Prof. Keys' orchestra, to the ladies at the piano and to all in the country and city who so nobly assisted in the Library Festival and to the delegates and visitors attending the Congressional Convention. A vote of thanks is also tendered for their liberal patronage.

MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON,
Secretary.

PARSONS ECLIPSE.

Our library building is the finest west of St. Louis. The Parsons library building is the largest, finest and most costly public library building in the State of Kansas, about $35,000 have been expended on it, and $15,000 more are required to complete everything in first class style. In 1882 a company was incorporated under the laws of Kansas, known as the Parsons Library Association, for the purpose of erecting the building and controlling the property. The company consisted of Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Mrs. James Grimes and Mrs. T. C. Cory. As there was no building and nothing visible to the naked eye to control the company invested Mrs. Augustus Wilson with plenary authority to do everything, and do it just as she pleased.

Whatever there may be of praise connected with the erection and management of this magnificent building

and ornament to the town is due almost entirely to Mrs. Wilson.

The building is erected solid and firm, built to stand almost as long as the pyramids, 60 by 100 feet in dimensions, two high stories, and a mansard, completed so that every part is fit for occupation. Mrs. Wilson has raised all the money that has been paid on it, which is a large part of the entire cost, which, when completely finished, will be nearly $50,000.

A public library has all the time been kept open, containing 3,500 volumes valued at $8,000, this principally through the labor and exertions of Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. S. Simonson.

Mrs. Wilson, if she lives, will continue her labors until every stroke on the job is completed and every cent paid. We do not remember to have seen such a determined energy and perseverance put into the accomplishment of an undertaking before.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kan., who contributed the magnificent sum of $10,000 toward establishing at that place a public library, and has since received contributions to the extent of over $20,000 toward the same object, is in the city. She has just received from lumber dealers of this city, a car load of lumber, which the railroad company transports to Parsons free, where it will be used for the benefit of the library. The contributors to this load are: Kansas City Lumber Company, Whitmeyer & Connelly, Richardson & Hines, B. Murry, J. M. Elliott & Co., J. W. Merril, S. Z. Smith, Smith & Hibbs, G. B. Shaw & Co. and J. H. Coatesworth. Mrs. Wilson's aim is to make the Parsons library the largest and best in Kansas, and she will succeed.—*K. C. Journal.*

THE EVENING CHRONICLE.

[St. Louis, Monday, June 16.]

THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING AT PARSONS, KANSAS.

Mrs. Augustus Wilson of Parson, Kas, who has become universally known through her work of erecting a Memorial Library building at Parsons, registered this morning at the Southern. She is accompanied by her secretary, Mrs. W. P. Adair. Mrs. Wilson began the task of raising money for her public library by donating $10,000 herself, to which she has added nearly $32,000. The building is intended to be a monument to the donors, each city having its subscription entered upon a separate tablet. The Chicago tablet foots up a donation of $8,000, from which the shrewd city by the lake has realized many additional thousands from the grateful grain-shippers of Southern Kansas. The railroads and express companies furnish free transportation to all books designed for the library, and all goods donated to the exchange, conducted within the building to aid the enterprise. Mrs. Wilson will remain in the city several days to obtain the subscription to the St. Louis tablet. She is the wife of a wealthy banker and grain-dealer in Parsons, and has no private interests to subserve in her enterprise.

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

[St. Louis, June 17.]

Mrs. Wilson's efforts to establish a Memorial Library in Parson, Kas.

Mrs. Augustus Wilson of Parsons, Kan., arrived at the Southern Hotel yesterday, accompanied by her secretary, Mrs. W. P. Adair, an Indian lady. Mrs. Wilson has achieved a national reputation by her successful efforts in the direction of securing a Memorial Library building for the city of Parsons. The building when completed will be a monument to the donors, and each city will have its subscriptions recorded on a separate tablet. Railroads and express companies assist the enterprise by furnishing free tuansportation for books for the library and articles contributed to the exchange conducted within the building in aid of the undertaking. The object of Mrs. Wilsons' visit to St. Louis is

to obtain subscriptions to the St. Louis tablet, and she will remain in the city several days.

Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kas., a lady distinguished for her perseverance in furthering literary work in her town and the adjourning country, after spending a few days here, left for her western home. Mrs. Wilson has built a flourishing library at Parsons, and has now undertaken a magazine to be issued next month. Kansas owes much to the ladies intelligent energy.—*Kansas City Journal.*

LIBRARY REPORT.

PARSONS, KAS., Nov. 26, 1884.

Fourth annual meeting and report of the President of the Memorial Library Association.

The members of the Library Association met in the public reading room of the Library Building, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock p. m., pursuant to the call of the President, for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees and officers for the ensuing year.

President Mrs. Augustus Wilson in the chair. Members present: Mrs. S. Simmonson, Mrs. Ralph Tait, Mrs. T. C. Cory, Mrs. J. L. Carringer, Mrs. T. L. Wirt and Mrs. Augustus Wilson.

The old Board of Trustees and officers were re-elected with one exception, Mrs. E. C. Ward being elected trustee in place of Mrs. James Grimes, Mrs. Grimes having removed to Topeka.

Trustees elected are as follows: Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Mrs. S. Simmonson, Mrs. T. C. Cory, Mrs. T. L. Wir- and Mrs. E. C. Ward. Officers elected: Mrs. Augustus Wilson, President; Mrs. S. Simmonson, Treasurer; Mrs. T. C. Cory, Secretary. Mrs. J. L. Carringer was elected Librarian by a unanimous vote for a time indefinite at $20 per month.

Mrs. Wilson reported moneys received as follows: —

Refunded by the Mo. Pac. R. R. transportation of freight on material for building during present year.....	$640 00
From citizens of St. Louis.	$400 00
From Stevenson & Peckham, Topeka, Kas.....	25 00
From J. W. Fullenwider, Eldorado, Kas.....	10 00
Wood Bros., Chicago.....	20 00
A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co...	200 00
Gen. Pleasant Porter, I. T.	25 00
Gov. John L. Routte, Denver, Col.....	25 00
K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R. refunded.....	200 00
J. E. Temple, New Mexico.	20 00
Col. R. D. Hunter.....	25 00
Jesse Archibald, Pueblo...	5 00
John W. Bridenthal, Chetopa, Kas.....	10 00
Donation of lumber from Kansas City.....	400 00
Members of A. H. T. A...	4 00
Subscriptions from citizens of Parsons, Kas.....	200 00
Rent from books.....	300 00
Sale of goods in Library Fair	900 00
Rent from Library building.	400 00
Library Magazine.....	100 00
Received from Ins. Cos.....	25 00
Amount received.....	$3,934 00

Amount paid out as follows: —

Angell Matthewson, hardware, etc.....	$600 00
Gas Company, for fixtures..	107 00
Scott & Bryer, Topeka, interest.....	700 00
Insurance on Library building.....	215 00
S. A. Brown & Co., lumber	550 00
Parsons First National Bank interest on note.....	268 00
Freight on lumber, nails, etc.	39 00
12 doz. chairs, K. C.....	85 50
½ doz. chairs, North & Orrison.....	18 00
J. L. Carringer, Librarian.	180 00
Nails, bolts, latches.....	32 00
Palladium Printing Office..	18 00
Eclipse Printing Office.....	10 50
Labor and drayage.....	93 40
Gas Company.....	28 50
Kerosine, matches, brooms, chimneys, etc.....	34 00

Coal and wood	$47 00
Ballew Lumber Co	50 00
Clark-McCleary Lumber Co.	68 00
Expenses of Library Fair	84 00
For paint and painting	65 00
Plasterers, carpenters and material	700 37
Repairs on building	35 30
Robes for Fair	30 00
Amount paid out	$4,068 57
Amount received	3,934 00
Amount advanced	$ 134 57
Value of books subscribed and received	$3,266 00

We refer briefly to some of the principal donors to the library and collections during the year:

From the several departments of the State (books)	$50 00
Col. Wm. Hyde, editor St. Louis *Republican*	500 00
President D. M. Houser, St. Louis *Democrat*	300 00
Mrs. Dr. Maughs, St. Louis.	100 00
Patrick Fox, Catholic, St. Louis	20 00
B. Herder, Catholic, St. Louis	20 00
Rice & Farrington, St. Louis	20 00
St. Louis Book Company, St. Louis	20 00
Rev. Dr. St. James Frye, St. Louis	10 00
W. H. Williams, Editor *Central Baptist*, St. Louis	20 00
F. H. Thomas, St. Louis	20 00
St. Louis *Chronicle*	10 00
C. M. Simmons, Sec. Cotton Exchange	10 00
Geo. H. Morgan, Sec. Merchants' Exchange	10 00
F. P. Kaiser	15 00
F. H. Motte	200 00
E. Preetorius, Editor *Westlicher Post*	300 00
J. H. Chambers	100 00
Becktold & Co	200 00
Mo. Pac. R. R., St. Louis	30 00
John J. Jennings, St. Louis.	20 00
Henry W. Gould, " "	45 00
Hon. E. H. Funston, Kansas M. C.	$100 00
Hon. W. B. Perkins, Kansas M. C.	30 00
Moore & Co., Kansas City, Mo.	10 00
Judge J. M. Ellis, Parsons, Kas.	100 00
Kansas City *Journal*	50 00
Mrs. Jeffregs, Parsons	10 00
Kansas City *Times*	50 00
Geo. W. Warder, Kansas City	50 00
Law Book Store, St. Louis.	20 00
G. I. Jones & Co	20 00
Gen. F. W. Butterfield, K. C.	50 00
M. B. Dickenson, K. C.	40 00
	$2,550 00

Goods received during the past year in the Library Fair, are as follows:

From St. Louis: —

J. A. Pozzonia, sundries.

Michel Plant & Seed Co., Equarium.

F. O. Sawyer, 1 bdl. of press paper.

Snyder & Homes, 1 bdl. of press paper.

J. L. Isaacs, paper decorations.

E. K. Hall & Co., hose.

A. F. Shapleigh, 3 kegs of nails.

Meyer-Bain Mfg. Co., lemon extract, etc.

Nat Drey, stained glass.

Newcomb Bro's., decorative window paper.

Hopper & Trent, window decoration.

A. J. Peterson, toilet set.

St Louis Bank Note Co., engravings.

John A. McDonald, Kansas City, stained glass.

Ellis & Thornton, 1 couch, Parsons, Kan.

Moore & Gregory, 1 large chair, Parsons, Kan.

T. C. Cavanagh, stage curtains, Parsons, Kan.

G. M. Woodruff, white lace curtains, Parsons, Kan.

Dean & Bartlett, white lace curtains, Parsons, Kan.

J. Schiveley, one piece of oil boil calico, Parsons, Kan.

Young & Co., 1 cook stove, Kansas City.

C. K. Savage, 1 large doll, Kansas City.

Abernalty Furniture Co., half dozen rustic chairs, Kansas City.

W. N. Manning & Co., 50 lbs. of candy, Kansas City.

Duncan & Masters, 1 heating stove, Kansas City.

Kansas City Paper Co., 1 bale of press paper.

P. H.M., children's toys, Kansas C'y.

Mr. Grimes, Wholesale Dry Goods House, prints and dolls, Kansas City.

Graham, Ball & Kishler, Mer., K. C.

F. H. & Co., sundries, Kansas City.

Glessner & Koss, 50 lbs. of candy, Kansas City.

Hammerslaugh & Co. merchandise, Kansas City.

Peet Bro. & Co., toilet soap, Kansas City.

Richards, Cannover & Co., nails, Kansas City.

Lewis & Co., paint, Kansas City.

Sloss Millinery, flowers, Kansas City.

Wolf Bros., merchandise, Kansas City.

Keith & Maple, easle and chair, Kansas City.

Jacob Dold & Son, hams, Kansas City.

Robert Keith, carpet, Kansas City.

M. Hoffmann, tubs, Kansas City.

North & Orrison, rug, Kansas City.

E. L. Martin, tubs, Kansas City.

Erwin & Eaton, china, Kansas City.

Blind Asylum, Wyandotte, 2 dozen brooms.

Walter Harwood, lace curtains, Kansas City.

Western Paint Co., paint, Kansas City.

Harding Rubber Co., merchandise, Kansas City.

Geo. Kroh, 25 evergreens, Wyandotte.

Union Cemetery, 25 evergreens, Kansas City.

Kansas City Para Rubber Co., rubber suit.

Connor Bros., music, Kansas City.

Campbell & Cutler Paint Co., paint, Kansas City.

Sea, Chicago, decorations.

Paul Dreer, house plants, Kansas City.

James Archer, costumes, Kansas City.

Drennen & Kirke, Mer., Kan. City.

J. J. McGrath, wall paper, Chicago.

Kansas City Bag Manufacturing Co., 50 coffee sacks.

C. M. Fairman, coal oil stove, Kansas City.

H. C. Sailors, merchandise, Kansas City.

Zahner & Bartell, stove fixtures, dust pans, etc.

Meyer Bros., 1 book case, Chicago.

G. Y. Smith, 5 toilet sets.

Bulleen, Moore & Emory, dolls.

Mrs. Freeman, French doll, Austin, Ill.

Dennis & Price, tidies, Topeka, Kan.

Barnes & Sims, Drugs, Topeka, Kan.

Fair Store, toys, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R., transportation.

Mo. Pac. R. R., transportation.

Charles H. Howard, agent Kansas City Adams Express.

J. R. Johnson, agent Kansas City Pacific Express.

Messrs. Damsel & Buttler, agents St. Louis Adams and Pacific Express.

The report shows the receipts of the year 1884 into the general fund additional to the Library Building and books $6,484 00

Amount in books received 2,550 00

Cash $3,934 00

Disbursements $4,068 00

Cash 3,934 00

$134 00

Balance advanced by Mrs. Wilson ..... $ 134 00

Subscription of money not collected $6,000 00

Subscription of books not collected 716 00

Amount due from subscription $6,716 00

The report was unanimously adopted, and after the presentation of the following resolutions by Mrs. T. L. Wirt the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That we tender to our kind contributors of the past year our heartfelt thanks, and like the incense of the flower that goes forth permeating the air with its rich perfume and blessing each one that passes by so shall our blessings rest upon each of our donors unceasing rising to the throne of our Father and our God, and bringing with them the token of our love and gratitude; and like the flowers that send forth their praise in beautiful form and fragrance, and the rolling stars that march onward in their brilliant pathway, our blessings of gratitude will exist unceasingly and with fervor.

Resolved, That we have listened with great pleasure to the report of our president, showing as it does the remarkable success that has attended her efforts for our society in the accomplishment of the objects for which it was organized.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be and they are hereby tendered to our president, Mrs. Augustus Wilson, for her constant service in its behalf and her faithful devotion to its interest from its inception, November 26, 1880, up to the present time; and we further express the earnest hope that she who has done so much in the past years to make our library a success at home, and so favorably known abroad, may continue to us such services as she may be able in the future to render.

Mrs. T. C. Cory, Secretary.
Mrs. Augustus Wilson,
President.

MEMORIAL LIBRARY TABLETS.

THE FOLLOWING TABLETS CONTAIN THE NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE MEMORIAL AND HISTORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING AT PARSONS, KANSAS.

PARSONS' TABLET.

Augustus Wilson,
Mrs. Augustus Wilson,
John Emory Wilson,
Ella Wilson Baker,
S. Simonson,
Mrs. S. Simonson,
Ellsworth Simonson,
Rev. F. R. Morton,
Mrs. F. R. Morton,
Frank Morton,
Lina Morton,
Lina Canfield,
T. C. Cory,
Mrs. T. C. Cory,
Maud Cory,
A. H. Ayers,
Mrs. A. H. Ayers,
A. H. Ellis,
Dr. J. B. Lamb,
Moore & Gregory,
E. C. Ward,
Angell Matthewson,
S. B. Abbott,
R. S. Stevens,
W. Meixell, lumber,
W. N. Barrows,
H. D. Mirick,
Lee Clark,
J S. Pfeiffer,
James Grimes,
E. H. Edwards,
Wm. Maxwell,
J. J. Henderson,
G. W. Hawk,
C. H. Kimball,
J. J. Pierson,
W. H. Morris,
C. H. Schilling,
S. W. Kniffin,
C. R. Millard,
Mrs. T. L. Wirt,
T. L. Wirt,

Dr. W. C. Holmes,
Mrs. W. C. Holmes,
G. M. Woodruff,
James Gallager,
Mrs. Jacob Simonson,
M. Fitzpatrick,
S. J. Lambert,
Henry Berthimer,
M. C. R. Will,
A. P. Wilson,
A. Southwick,
Geo. W. Gabriel,
John Dean,
Henry Prather,
Frank Harper,
A. H. McCormick,
Dr. J. M. Klieser,
David Kelso,
R. D. Talbot,
Mrs. J. N. Burrington,
W. Lawson,
Georgia Burrington,
A. Arnett,
Lala Burrington,
S. B. Newton,
T. Dinsmore,
Thomas Byrnes,
James Neely,
L. G. Spellman,
S. O. Fletcher,
James J. McFeely,
Joseph Bing,
S. M. Cambern,
H. K. Smith,
Dr. Kennedy,
Frank H. McCarter,
E. S. Stevens,
F. W. Frye,
Will W. Frye,
E. L. Hill,
Rev. Wm. Evans,

Robert Whitaker,
Mrs. E. O. Mansfield,
F. H. Snyder,
Dr. J. L. Jaynes,
Mrs. A. O. Brown,
A. O. Brown,
O. W. Rowland,
L. G. Bigwood,
Walt. H. Deardoff,
Sayers & Squires,
Jacob S. Stare,
W. P. Talbot,
Benjamin Roberts,
D. F. Wilson,
Samuel Stillwell,
W. H. Bitts,
John McDougal,
E. H. McCreery,
J. S. Maxon,
Fred C. Young,
Dr. Bronson,
Wm. Fletcher,
B. A. Higgins,
Foley & Yazell,
B. R. VanMeter,
Harry Schilling,
Frank Goodnow,
Merritt Noyes,
S. H. McKim,
H. L. Partridge,
W. S. Clarke,
W. H. Wolfe,
M. Hoke,
J. D. Main,
Dr. H. Dewhuee,
Robert Broker,
Geo. W. Goddard,
E. M. Jefferson,
T. B. J. Wheat,
W. L. Bartlett,
R. C. Rogers,
C. W. Elais,

John Adams,
Chick Warner,
Samuel Cherry,
Hogue & Palmer,
W. H. Lewis,
Mrs. Wm. Evans,
W. H. Porter,
M. A. Scholl,
E. M. Curtis,
J. W. Cowles,
J. W. DeJarnette,
G. S. Anderson,
Belle Butterfield,
C. Apick,
E. Thayer,
M. B. Anderson,
F. M. Estis,
W. Berkaw,
Ed Glasgow,
T. F. Morgan,
C. B. Steel,
Joseph Morris,
Frank Shultz,
Julius Bendrup,
Frank Nichols,
J. W. Quick,
R. S. White,
Cornie Hodgman,
Peter C. Larsen,
Charles Worth,
L. E. Hoffman,
Wm. Lewis,
J. B. Cramer,
Frank Goeman,
G. Whidmer,
Wm. Linsey,
A L. Chaffee,
G. N. Burrington,
F. H. Foster,
Ira Adams,
Dr. A. E. Scheble,
Thomas Howey,
Mrs. Thos. Howey,

PARSONS' TABLET — Continued.

Franklin Erwin,
Andrew Jackson,
I. N. McCreery,
A. B. Sipple,
H. H. Lusk,
Jacob Lusk,
William Sullivan,
John W. Singleton,
Jacob Simonson,
Ed McGowan,
H. H. Brown,
A. A. Osgood,
J. R. Brown,
Dr. A. McClellan,
Mrs. Angell Matthewson,
Mrs. W. R. Arey,
" J. Willard Walker,
" Dr. J. B. Lamb,
Chas. Ulrich,
Mrs. J. W. Hayes,
" W. G. Douglass
" Dr. Fellows,
" C. H. Kimball,
" A. H. Ellis,
" E. C. Ward,
" M. N. Godley,
" Geo. Register,
" W. P. Sholl,
" A. A. Osgood,
" J. J. Pierson,
" O. L. Hall,
" J. Moore,
" J. S. Pfeiffer,
" Emma Jenks,
" John Lewis,
" Chick Warner,
" W. W. Neighbor,
" W. H. Morris,
" H. H. Brown,
Miss June,
Mrs. Con'or Woods,
" Wm. Higgins,
" R. J. Etta Will,
Miss M. E. Thompson,
Miss Etta Hayes,
Rev. Mrs. Talbot,
Mrs. Lee Clark,
" Dr. Rockhold,
" Chas. Rasback,
" A. Ratliff,
" Joseph Bing,
Miss E. D. Spangle,
Mrs. C.M. Laureste,
Mrs. Dr. VanMeter,
" J. M. Gregory,
" D. M. Remisch,
Rev. Mr. Schick,
Mrs. J. L. Wait,
" H. M. Fish,
" Wm. Barton,
" James Barton,
" J. J. Henderson,
M. Chidester,
R. McLaughlin,
H. F. Venable,
Mrs. G.W. Lindsey,
" V. J. Knapp,
" James Grimes,
" John Dean,
Miss Belle Allen,
Mrs. Lutie Welch,
E. C. Setchfield,
Dr. Maser,
A. S. Kiser,
Charles Wilson,
James Mury,
Jerry Einges,
C. A. Sullard,
E. Ross,
Frank Burn,
Wm. Pfeiffer,
D. T. Depry,
D. Barnes,
Joe Gasner,
W. Daniels,
Nannie Bean,
Gus Allen,
G. W. Matthews,
Frank Montgomery,
M. Ryan,
Henry Garber,
J. Weir,
Wm. T. Gerwin,
S. C. Davis,
Thomas Thompson,
James McGlasson,
J. F. Hithincum.
Chas. St. Clair,
T. Mullen,
W. H. Goode,
John Willis,
Mrs. F. Downs,
J. M. Burgette,
H. Williams,
S. B. Wailing,
Frank Babcock,
Peter Comptor,
H. P. Bates,
E. W. Dorsey,
E. A. Clark,
A. T. Dunn,
Engineer Huntley,
Mrs. I. N. McCleary,
Minnie Curran,
W. O. Clifton,
A. Ables,
Charles Duzan,
J. W. Fee,
W. L. Dunlee,
J. E. Buckman,
R. J. Churchill,
Mrs. Con'r Lenard,
A. T. McFarland,
George Secrest,
John Clarke.
J. P. Melton,
M. Boram,
F. H. Gibbons,
L. W. Donnard,
Mrs. Nettie Bowerfind,
M. Wooton,
Henry Miller,
Alice Venable,
A. P. Fraker,
Mrs. Russell,
George Duck,
L. H. Crawford,
H. J. Hospitalier,
D. E. Pepper,
C. F. McCallen,
J. G. Ferguson,
Luella Baily,
J. E. Sonten,
Marie Lucand,
Lillie Hill,
Mrs. Reynolds,
Mrs. Camel,
Alice Ashcraft,
Mrs. Kirk,
C. A. Hammock,
James Daily,
Mrs. Kellogg,
" John Thompson,
Mrs. Grierson,
" J. F. Todd,
Moses Steele,
Mrs. E. S. Stevens,
Mrs. Hughes,
C. M. Lamonte,
Mr. S. Kniffin,
Mrs. Holloway,
Miss Ada Hopps,
" Bessie Hopps,
Wm. Nordyke,
Rev. Mr. Hopps,
Mrs. Capt. Kinney,
A. H. Kreider,
Robert Singleton,
M. Baum,
E. L. Keys,
Douglass & Meek,
E. J. Hews,
Charles Rasbach,
O. L. Hall,
William Heatherly,
Wm. Fish,
H. S. Stryker,
W. A. Brown,
Charles Dean,
M. Johnson,
O. E. Malaney,
R. Pierce,
J. N. Lambert,
J. Colwell,
E. O. Mansfield,
W. P. Scholl,
Frank Wortsmith,
M. A. Patterson,
D. W. Springer,
A. B. Hacker,
W. W. Neighbors,
J. T. Moore,
William Gillis,
C. S. Thurston,
H. L. Bean,
W. Mart,
James A. Rasbach,
Wm. Williamson,
F. C. Knapp,
A. P. Allen,
Andrew Ridley,
A. G. Harper,
C. Gavin,
R. A. Johnson,
Henry Glasse,
R. Floyd,
J. T. Foss,
J. McLaughlin,
J. Bonsal,
J. B. Fowler,
W. O. Banker,
Ed. Foster,
Fred W. Evans,
I. N. Lambert,
H. B. Clarke,
L. T. Band,
Wm. Banks,
O. S. Kiser,
Wm. Murphy,
M. M. Kalkin,
C. M. Cronwell,
J. Buchanan,

PARSONS' TABLET — Continued.

S. Miller,
A. Jones,
E. A. Seaman,
A. M. Cummings,
J. E. Crawford,
R. B. Davis,
John Hoover,
Johny Evans,
L. Downs,
J. H. Hoffman,
B. F. Shellabarger,
G. W. Hall,
G. W. Manson.
L. D. Harrington,
W. M. VanMeter,
James Shone,
J. B. Davison,
Sam McKelvey,
W. Wood,
Mrs. Poffenger,
W. J. Letts,
Mrs. H. J. Taggart,
W. S. Hoke,
J. H. Riley,
R. T. Hudson,
A. Finlay,
T. A. Mankell,
Wm. Stile,
A. A. Shoemat,
M. V. Utt,
J. M. Hiatt,
E. Henry,
W. C. Browning,
John H. Horr,
James Mayer,
W. H. Herd,
John J. Donovan,
C. Ball,
John Sheets,
Ed Lousie,
H. Sponable,
Mrs. Rosis,
Samuel J. Steel,
J. Fyler,
Wm. Hayes,
Mrs. M. J. Hopps,
F. & F. Dramatic Combination Co.,
Arlington Concert Co.,
J. H. Chamberlain,
Mary E. Smith,
C. W. McDonald,
Miss Lina Diggs,
Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor,
W. J. Dillenback,
Mrs. Phœbe E. Reynolds,
Miss Ella McPherson,
Miss Rosalie Perry,
Miss Stella Burnette
Miss Nettie M. Parker,
H. C. Doolittle,
Mrs. Hannah Wolf,
H. C. Sourbeer,
S. J. Barnes,
Thomas Broch,
T. W. Davis,
J. L. Smoot,
B. Wells,
John Bell,
Joseph Wells,
E. A. Wallen,
A. H. Hinkle,
Geo. Merworth,
Nelson Karney,
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Augustus Hausman,
J. Kennard & Sons,
Gauss H. H. Co.,
Michel Plant & Seed Co.,
E. R. Hall & Co.,
Meyer Bain Manfg. Co.,
Robert H. Parham,
J. H. Johnson,
John T. Davis,
Tennent, Walker & Co.,
Goodbar, White & Co.,
H. T. Simon & Morse,
Claflin, Allen & Co.
J. W. Overstreet & Co.,
J. A. McNeily,
John L. Boland,
A. C. Cassidy,
S. W. Cobb & Co.,
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C. E. Rogers,
J. Henson & Co.,
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George Gerber,
W. W. Jarvis,
W. D. Little,
Thomas Breslin,
J. H. Breslin,
Wm. R. Allen,
George W. Allen,
H. C. Lewis,
Cash, Stewart & Overstreet,
J. G. Cash,
Stanley Waterloo,
Capt. Jno. P. Keiser,
Hopper & Treat,
A. G. Peterson,
Mrs. A. G. Peterson,
St. Louis Bank Note Co.,
Anheuser-Busch Assn.,
Adolphus Bush,
John H. Douglas,
Schulenburgh & Bocheler,
J. A. Holmes,
John Meyer,
J. T. Nixon,
Gummer Bros.,
Eau Clair Lum. Co.
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Mrs. Dr. L. Turner,
Mo. P. & W. R. R.
H. A. Johnson,
D. S. H. Smith,
W. H. Blodgett,
D. B. Howard,
Morris Trumball,
James Smith,
R. H. Wade,
W. S. Lincoln,
M. Knight,
Samuel Smith.
F. Chandler,
S. H. Overstolz,
Geo. F. Shepherd,
C. P. Chesebro,
R. B. Lyle,
H. A. Lloyd,
Thomas B. Earley,
John C. Brown,
T. J. Partis,
C. G. Warner,
Frank Trumbull,
Geo. W. Lilley,
S. Phillips,
H. C. Townsend,
H. A. Fisher,
Gov. T. T. Crittenden,
E. O. Sawyer & Co.
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Shapleigh & Cantwell,
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J. A. Pozzoni,
F. W. Mott,
Z. P. Van Dover,
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S. A. Bemis,
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Mrs. Dr. G. M. B. Maughs,
C. M. Simmons,
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Patrick Fox,
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Newcomb Bros.,
W. H. Damsel,
James Hogan Printing Co.,
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F. A. Drew Glass Co.,
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J. P. Farrington,
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W. H. Gumersell,
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Rainwater, Boogher & Co.,
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John B. Morris,
S. L. Boogher,
S. T. Rives,
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G. S. Foster,
Fairbanks Standard Scales,
Joseph Franklin,
Samuel M. Kennard,
L. G. McNair,
D. Brock,
W. A. Dickenson,
G. R. Kline.
C. W. Hammond,
John Hodge,
John Hewitt,
R. B. Lyle,
W. E. Jones,
J. C. Nicholas,
S. H. Night,
Field, French & Co.,
Dr. J. H. McLain,
L. P. Campbell,
Charles Parsons,
C. C. Cowen,
John Scudder,
Knapp & Kramer,
John C. Gault, G. M. West & Pac. Ry.,
John W. Booth and Thomas Booth Grain Com.
Geo. Knapp, Rep.
David Nicholson,
Geo. Meigs,
Lewis Linebarger,
Henry Linebarger,
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Delafield & Snow,
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St. Louis Wheel Co. C. E. Stone, Mgr.
Leroy M. Lee, Drg.
P. G. Anton, Gen'l Man. M. M. P. MO. WHEEL CO.
Richard Garvey, President,
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John A. Scholten, Photos,
Sandie Brown,
Goodman King,

ST. LOUIS TABLET—Continued.

Dr. Harter, Med. Co.,
Geo. K. Oyler, Mfg. Co.,
Edward A. Bern, W. R. R.,
S. W. Elliott, Supt. Mo. P. R. R.,
A. D. Langworthy, Supt. W. Dept.,
C. C. Mordaugh, City, Pa.,
James D. Brown, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
John Scudder,
George Gerber,
N. T. Jackman,
R. B. Tarlton,
E. J. Senseney,
James Metcalf,
William T. Moore,
Gov. Marmaduke,
Benjamin Stickney.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., TABLET.

OFFICERS, MANAGERS AND COMMITTEEMEN OF WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF NEW ORLEANS.

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Alvert Baldwin, First Vice-President.
Wm. B. Schmidt, Second Vice-President.
Samuel Mullen, Secretary.
Thomas H. Hunt, Treasurer.
E. A. Burke, Director General.
F. C. Morehead, Com. General.

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Thomas Hardeman,
Duncan F. Kenner,
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Jules C. Denis,
Simon Hernhseim,
Samuel H. Buck,
John V. Moore,
G. A. Breaux,
Hon. W. J. Behan,
Robert S. Howard,
Jos. H. Oglesby,
A. J. Gomila,
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John W. Fairfax,
R. F. Gray,
Robert S. Howard,
Andrew Hero, Jr.,
Frank T. Howard,
Sigmund Katz,
Carl Kohn,
Victor Latour,
E. T. Manning,
A. A. Maginnis,
P. R. Middlemiss,
C. M. Soria,
Clemant L. Walker,
Jules Aldige,
Bertrand Beer,
A. S. Badger,
A. Brittin,
Jesse K. Bell,
Charles A. Butler,
E. L. Carriere,
Jno. Chaffee,
H. Dudley Coleman,
E. P. Cottraux,
Adolphe Meyer,
B. J. Mongomery,
A. J. Michaelis,
E. Miltenberger,
J. G. Schriever,
Adams Thompson,
E. A. Weeks,
Joseph A. Walker,
E. B. Wheelock,
E. D. Willett,
B. D. Wood,
E. F. Del Bondie.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

H, Villard, President.
J. N. Dolph, Vice-President.
C. H. Prescot, Manager.
Robert E. O'Brien, Assistant Manager.
C. J. Smith, Comptroller.
Horace White, Treasurer.
Theodore Wygant, Assistant Treasurer.
John Murne, Superintendent Traf.
A. L. Stokes, Assistant Superint'nt Trans.
J. H. Huddleson and A. D. Edgar, General Agents.
A. L. Maxwell, L. Agent.
Coodall, Perkins &. Co, Agents.
F. F. Dodge, Superintendent R. D.
H. S. Howe, Superintendent Rail D.
John Gates, Chief Engineer.
H. Thielson, Chief Engineer Con.
Martin Winch, General Baggageman.

DENVER, COL., TABLET.

Gov. John L. Routt,
Gov. Eaton, Greely,
Mrs. E. B. Gay, *Rocky Mountain News*,
Jessie Archibald,
B. W. Wisehart,
John A. Clough,
Mrs. S. E. Clough,
F. T. Henry, Denver *Tribune*,
A. V. Sherer,
Jacob Sherer,
Ex-Gov. Stone, Pueblo.

TEXAS TABLET.

Ex-Gov. Hubbard, Texas,
Col. C. L. Carter,
Judge Linsey,
W. Cummings, Sup't Mo. Pc. R. Co.,
Col. V. Wies,
Col. W. G. Veal,
J. Y. Golden, Ass't Sup't Mo. Pc. R. Co.

MONTANNA TABLET.

Mrs. M. A. E. McLure,
Charles D. McLure.

Mrs. S. Simonson.

MRS. S. SIMONSON, TREASURER OF PARSONS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. S. Simonson was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1831. She was married in 1852 to S. Simonson, of Orndoll, Norway. They made Illinois their home for a number of years and from there they moved to Texas, where they remained two years, thence to Parsons in September, 1876, where they now reside. Mrs. Simonson is a daughter of Azel Lyman, a man distinguished for his great interest in Sunday-schools, and in the practical, moral and religious education of all humanity, and few worked more conscientiously, faithfully and with sincere purposes for the public weal, and fewer with greater ability and more success in their labors than he. Mr. Lyman was a representative Presbyterian, a descendant of Richard Lyman, who came to this country in 1630 to escape religious persecution, settled in Mount Holyoke, N. H. Mrs. Simonson was educated in the Presbyterian faith and has been a member of that church 39 years. She is naturally possessed of a Christian spirit; is kind and benevolent at heart, and her every-day life is marked by some good deed, some act of charity and a kind word for everyone.

She is a member of the Scientific Association of Kansas and an honorary member of the same society at Parsons; she is also a member of the Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri.

She is treasurer of the Memorial Library Association, and no one has been more interested or rendered more assistance to the institution than she, and no one has so cheerfully given their time from day to day and from week to week in soliciting funds for its support. Her heart is in the work; hence her labor will not cease. "Labor of love maketh the burden light." In the most disparaging moment, when the ladies seemed to think that the work must stop, her faith abounded and her confidence remained firm in the management and the eventual success. So strikingly unmovable was her faith that we were seriously reminded of the boy that stood on the burning deck, when all but he had fled.

She is one of the founders and early projectors — from the first became an active instrument in the accomplishment of this great enterprise, and has been proficient in promoting its affairs and everything pertaining thereto.

She is possessed of no ordinary decision and firmness of character, and has enjoyed the advantages of a good education. She has a beautiful home, surrounded by every comfort and luxury, and in her paradise of flowers she is a happy wife and a noble woman.

MRS. T. C. CORY.

Mrs. T. C. Corey, the secretary of the Memorial and Historical Literary Association is the second daughter of Ezekiel and Harriet Comstock. Her ancestors trace back to the Pilgrims who came to this country in the Mayflower; her grandmother came to the United States from Holland when quite young.

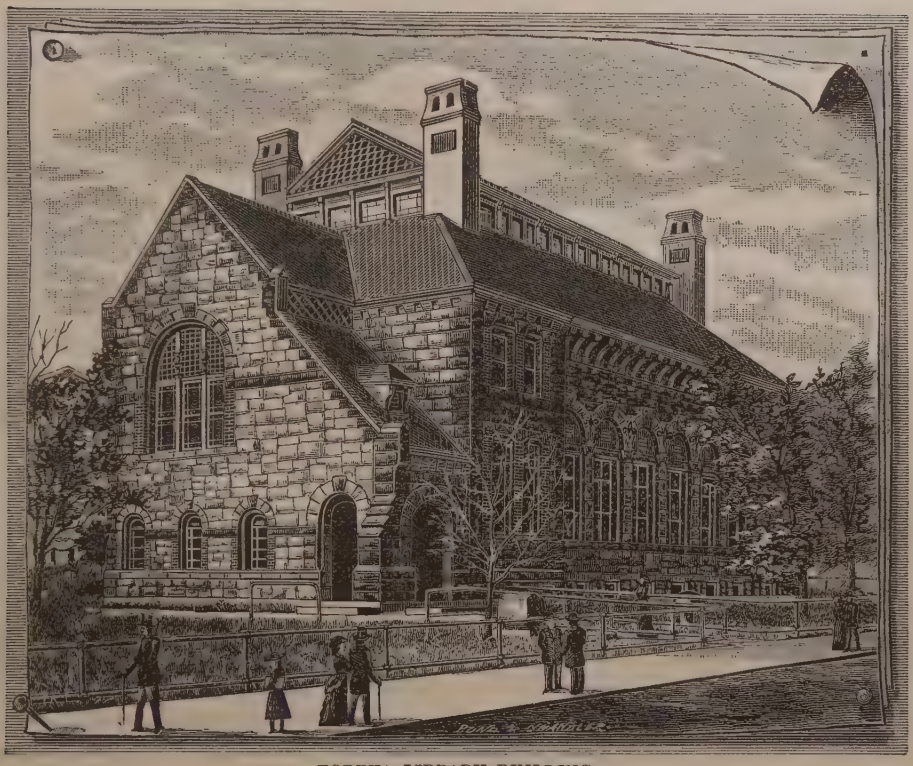
Mrs. Corey was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, September 24th, 1847. When fifteen years of age, she removed with her parents to the oil regions in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1867 came with the rest of her family to Neosho County, Kansas, and on the 9th day of August, 1868, she was married to T. C. Cory, Esq.

Mr. Cory is a native of Crawford County, and during the war he served as a private soldier in Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being severely wounded several times. In 1866, he graduated from the Cincinnati, Ohio, Law School, was admitted to the bar on the sixteenth of April, 1866, and at once located in Kirksville, Missouri, where he began the practice of law. But thinking Kansas a better field for the practice of his profession, he removed to Neosha County, Kansas, in March, 1867. In the fall of that year, he was by the District Judge appointed Prosecuting Attorney and at the November, 1867, election was elected to the office, but declined to serve, and in 1868, he was re-elected to the same office in which he served two years. In 1871, Mr. and Mrs. Cory removed to the city of Parsons, where they have resided ever since. Mr Cory was prominently identified on the side of the settlers in their contest with the Railroad Companies for the land embraced in Neosho and Labette Counties, and did much to aid the settlers in having the contest finally decided in their favor.

Locating in Parsons in an early day Mr. and Mrs Cory have had an opportunity to do their share toward building up a new city and shaping society in a new country, and this privilege they have both used with a willing, cheerful spirit. While Mr. Cory contributed largely of his means to schools, churches, and all institutions of education, religion and charity, his noble wife was ever diligent in serving the wants of the poor, the homeless and unfortunate. She has been an active member of the Home Mission Society,

MRS. T. C. CORY,
SECRETARY OF THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
PARSONS, KANSAS.

and has contributed much comfort to the many little waifs that were found in different parts of the country. And when the Library Association was organized, she was one of the first to offer her services in starting the enterprise and has continued up to the present time a faithful friend, an earnest co-operator in every thing that pertains to the welfare of the institution. She was one of the incorporators and has been a trustee since the organization, and since November, 1883, has been its active and efficient secretary. She has many friends who are endeared to her by friendship's strongest ties from the many kind and noble deeds which in memory never dies. "For she who trains a soul to right and noble deeds, stands higher in the scale of benefactors than he who unshackles a continent from thralldom, for she adds more to the sum of human happiness, if we estimate the effects by their duration."



TOPEKA LIBRARY BUILDING.

HISTORY OF THE TOPEKA LIBRARY.

This library was organized by a little band of ladies, November 12, 1870, and was known as the Ladies' Library Association.

Much credit should be given to this little band of workers, for it is to their earnest and united efforts that the library owes its origin. "It was the planting of the acorn from which the strong oak grew."

For eight years it struggled and contended with many a buffeting wave which was known only to those in charge. It is but just to say to those who donated at this period that their aid was most timely, and their generosity was fully appreciated by the association.

In 1878, by the unanimous vote of the citizens, the city became its patron and it was opened as the Topeka Free Library. The city appropriated funds towards its maintenance.

In 1879 a cloud of adversity swept

over the institution, and for a brief time its doors were closed.

But already had its marked influence been too widely felt to have it withdrawn, and it was very soon thrown open again to the public.

In the fall of 1880 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company donated to the library $25,000 for the purpose of erecting a new building for its use.

On the 20th of April, 1883, this building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, and was felt by all that it could justly be claimed the city's pride.

Were the simile not too old, the origin, rise, progress, and present existence of the Topeka Free Library could fittingly be likened to the stream of water which, rising in a tiny spring in the mountain, comes down, slowly and with uncertain progress at first, encountering stones, bowlders, hills and other obstacles, but gathering strength the while, nevertheless, until it developes into a beautiful river, strong and mighty in itself, and yet carrying peace, joy, and contentment wherever its course lies.

The library is the outgrowth of woman's work, and is a monument to the energy of Kansas' fair daughters, ever keeping fresh in our minds the fact that great things sometimes grow from little acts, and that in the progress of education and enlightenment the woman ranks with the man and bears equally with him the labors, the obligations, and afterwards the advantages of success. The first movement toward forming the library association whose beautiful building now graces Capital Square, was made by a few public spirited ladies of Topeka, who desired a library system by which more general reading could be made possible. With a view of forming an association of ladies having a common library, with equal rights to the use of books therein, a meeting of those interested was held on November 12, 1870, when an organization was effected by electing Mrs. N. C. McFarland president, Mrs. J. M. Spencer, vice president; Emma J. Steele, secretary; and Mrs. H. King, treasurer. And thus, quietly, was set in motion the enterprise that, moving steadily on, gaining strength day by day, finally resulted in giving Topeka a free library of which she should be proud, being one of the best west of the Mississippi.

The "Ladies' Library Association," for such it was called in its early existence, opened in February of the year following its organization in the storeroom of Messrs. Myers & Keith, having at that time some two hundred volumes, and being opened for business purposes only on Saturday afternoons for one hour. The last provision was soon changed, however, and the library was opened from three to six o'clock on Saturday afternoons. January 20, 1872, the association reorganized under the State law, filing articles of corporation, with Mrs. E. B. Clarkson, Mrs. N. C. McFarland, Mrs. James M. Spencer, Mrs. Dr. Baker, Mrs. Ellen M. Tweeddale, Mrs. M. E. Lighter, Mrs. S. D. McDonald, Mrs. O. T. Welch, Mrs. Dr. Sheldon, Mrs. T. L. King, Miss Annie W. Ekin, Mrs. Lizzie P. Huntoon and Mrs. Captain Higgins as a board of directors. At a meeting previous to this it had been resolved that the interests of the association required the "co-operation of all persons, regardless of sex or sect," and thereafter men entered into the society, Dr. Huntoon being the first gentleman to act as presiding officer. In the incorporation the society was known as the Topeka Library Association, being in a broader sense and with a larger object than when first organized. Under this name Mrs. Ellen M. Tweeddale was elected president, Mrs. J. M. Spencer, vice president, Mr. E. Wilder, secretary, and Mrs. H. Clarkson, treasurer.

The Association under this new government continued to grow and assume more and more the elements and qualities of a library. Its growth necessitated its removal in April, 1872, to

rooms over Blake & Halmes' hardware store, and the employment of two librarians, Miss Alice Griffith and Mr. G. H. Thayer, the latter of whom was soon succeeded by Miss H. M. Griffith. The library at this time contained 600 volumes.

At the next annual meeting, January, 1873, Mrs. W. Tweeddale, Mrs. A. J. Huntoon, E. Wilder, Miss E. Elliott, Mrs. T. L. King, F. W. Giles, Mrs. O. T. Welch, Mrs. S. E. Sheldon, Mrs. James Douglas, Col. E. W. Dennis, Mrs. M. E. Lighter, Prof. H. Worrall and Mrs. H. Clarkson were elected a board of directors, and Mrs. Tweeddale was chosen president, Mrs. A. J. Huntoon vice president, E. Wilder secretary, and F. W. Giles treasurer. During this time the library was enjoying a healthful and steady growth, so that in September, 1874, it was found necessary to again remove, this time locating in Quick's Hall, on the corner of Seventh Street and Kansas Avenue. In the same month, Miss Griffith resigned her position of librarian, and Mrs. Cragin was elected to succeed her.

At the annual meeting in January, 1875, the following board of directors was elected: Mrs. C. F. Morse, E. Wilder, F. W. Giles, Mrs. A. J. Huntoon, H. Worrall, Mrs. S. E. Sheldon, Mrs. T. L. King, Mrs. S. S. Lawrence, James Moore, Mrs. J. M. Spencer, S. B. Aller, Rev. L. Blakesley, Rev. J. Bakewell. At the same meeting, E. Wilder was elected president, Mrs. C. T. Morse vice president, S. B. Aller secretary and F. W. Giles treasurer. The library at this time was a few months over four years of age, but had grown from the private book-case of the few ladies who organized it, until it contained 1,766 volumes, with a weekly patronage of over 100 books. New volumes were being constantly added, through donations and purchases, and the shelving was steadily increasing. In the year 1874, the books in the library nearly doubled in number, there having been 885 at the first of the year, and 881 being added before the annual report of 1875.

In September, 1875, Mrs. Kittie Kellam was elected librarian, *vice* Mrs. Cragin resigned, and has continued in the position since, having watched the growth and development of the stripling, into the vigorous strength that comes with age and proper care. During the year 1875, the library grew steadily, and at the annual meeting following, the directors resolved to still further increase its sphere of usefulness, and asked assistance from the city. At this meeting, a resolution was presented, stating the object of the association to be to make the library free as soon as circumstances would permit.

It was found necessary, August 5, 1876, to make very material changes in the shelving of the library, in order to accommodate the new books, so that it was necessary to close the library on that date. During the time business was suspended, a new catalogue was prepared.

At the annual election of officers in January, 1877, E. Wilder, John Guthrie, Rev. F. S. McCabe, Mrs. J. M. Spencer, Mrs. A. J. Huntoon, W. G. Dickenson, Mrs. S. S. Lawrence, A. Quick, F. G. Hentig, Mrs. S. E. Sheldon, Mrs. C. F. Morse, Rev. C. Monjeau, and G. F. Parmelee were chosen directors, and E. Wilder president, John Guthrie vice president, G. F. Parmelee secretary, and B. Roberts treasurer. At this time the library contained 2,897 volumes, which had been carefully selected, presenting one of the purest and best collection of books in any library. In November of this year, circumstances permitted the opening of the library as a free institution, the citizens having subscribed funds sufficient to defray the expenses for seven months.

The annual report of the Association for January, 1878, shows, 3,310 volumes on the shelves, an increase of 430 books over the year preceding. During the year 1877, the patronage of

the library averaged 597 books a month, but the months of November and December, under the "free" rules, the average reached 2,159 a month. The seven months' trial of the free system was so successful and popular that before the expiration of that time, the city council passed an ordinance providing for the payment of the running expenses of the library, the citizens having voted an appropriation of $100 per month for that purpose, in order that the library might remain free. Up to this time, the library had existed with but little trouble, and had progressed steadily; however, when it was decided to allow the city to pay the expenses trouble commenced, and it was voted in July, 1879, to close the library because of the failure of the city to pay its expenses as agreed by ordinance. This calamity was averted by timely contributions from the citizens, who, through Mr. Samuel Radges, donated funds sufficient to pay the expenses for a few months, on until the council in August of that year, again agreed to maintain the library, and pay the running expenses in a sum not to exceed $1,200. This amount was increased to $1,500 in August, 1881, and the library continued to be free. In September, 1882, the city appropriation for the library was further increased to $1,800 per annum, and this was still further increased, August, 1883, to $2,000.

The thrift and enterprise that characterized the library since its organization, naturally resulted in a demand for improved opportunities and a broader and better field of labor. During the later years of its existence, therefore, its members determined to build a structure for their exclusive use — a dwelling place for the good and pure in literature and art that would be a credit to the city and the State. Mr. Wilder, as president of the association, worked most diligently with this end in view, and to him more than to any one else are we obligated for the results. Through the willing exertions and influences of many friends, permission to erect the building on the Capital ground was given by the Legislature, and contributions were received from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road and Union Pacific road of $25,000, each railroad company paying one-half of that amount toward erecting the library building, an excellent engraving of which is given in this impression. The donations by the two railroads was largely the result of the broad views and hearty sympathy of General Manager W. B. Strong and President T. Jefferson Coolidge, of the Atchison company. The building in its entirety, cost $44,000, $15,000 of the remaining $16,000 being secured upon the notes of forty gentlemen who took an interest in the welfare of the library and the city. March 8, 1882, the association contracted with Mr. H. Bennett for the construction of the new building, and April 20 of the year following, the building was dedicated with befitting ceremony. The interior of the library building is a model of neatness and convenience, the whole building being finished in ash, and all the appointments being upon the most approved library plans. The lower floor is devoted exclusively to the library and reading rooms, while the upper floor, which, ultimately, will be used as an art gallery, is now used as a hall for private and public entertainments. It is furnished with a stage, concert grand piano, and the walls are hung with engravings, making one of the prettiest and most convenient halls in the country.

The library is now one of the fixed institutions of the city, and is one of the necessities. It has won its way into the hearts of the people, and, being conducted as it is, has the respect of every class and every calling. The books, which now number six thousand one hundred have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the best, most wholesome reading, standard works for the most part filling the shelves. In addition to the books, full

files of all the leading magazines and papers are kept in the reading rooms. Mrs. Kittie Kellam remains in charge of the library, and is assisted by Miss Alice Ordway, and by Mr. Smedley, to whose labors as janitor, the beautiful building owes much of its neatness and attractiveness.

To Mr. Wilder, as president of the library association, is largely due the honor of building up the library to its present delightful home. At the dedication one of the speakers suggested that the hall in the library building be called Wilder Hall, in honor of Mr. Wilder, its projector and executor, and as a slight mark of the appreciation in which the association holds him as its president. The Lance would renew that suggestion, and now urges the society to do this. We understand, however, that the president prefers that the naming of the hall should be reserved for some public benefactor, who will donate to the association $25,000 with which to pay off the building debt and establish the nucleus of a book fund.

With Mr. Wilder in the management of the library are now associated Mr. J. R. Mulvane as treasurer and Mr. G. F. Parmelee as secretary. The hall is in charge of a committee of which Mr. Robert Pierce is chairman and Mr. J. Frederick Scott is secretary. This committee has charge of and conducts each winter a course of lectures and musical entertainments, the proceeds of which, with the rental of the hall for other purposes, pays the interest on building debt and also purchases books for the library.

In addition to the forty gentlemen who gave their notes for $500 each to secure the building debt, donations of $500 each have been made by Jas. D. Burr of Topeka, C. C. Wheeler, of Chicago (late general manager of the Atchison company), C. W. Potwin and J. S. Mulvane of Topeka. The beautiful concert grand piano was a present from Mr. Borney Lantry of Strong City, the Chicago house of the manufacturers, Weber, assisting by a very liberal reduction in the price. Other donations have been received from many friends among them, C. E. Buher and A. E. Sexton, of Topeka, and Mr. C. C. Burr and Adam Spencer, of Boston. — *Saturday Evening Lance.*

The latest return of the number of volumes in the British Museum is just over 1,300,000. There are 160 miles of shelves, and about twenty more miles to be filled. It is calculated that about one ton of literature a day is sent into that institution.

HARPER PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Harper, Kansas.

Home entertainments were given during the years of 1880–81 and '82 by the people in Harper, for the purpose of establishing a public library, but nothing beyond that was done until in the spring of 1883, when an association was organized and a room rented for a free reading room, and some sixty volumes were purchased. The reading room was poorly patronized, and at the close of October, 1883, after an existence of six months, was discontinued. The reading room was well furnished with all the leading magazines, illustrated papers, some half dozen dailies and numerous standard, secular, religious, agricultural, humorous, scientific and other weekly papers; but people generally were too busy to read, and it was not well patronized. The experiment cost the association about $200, and disgusted many of its friends who had in the first place opposed the reading room. During these six months no new books were added. The officers the first six months were: F. A. Parsons, president; L. Walton, secretary; Abner Bourne, treasurer; W. M. Glenn, librarian.

For the next six months, from November, 1883, to May, 1884, the officers were: W. O. Graham, president; L. Walton, secretary; Abner Bourne, treasurer; W. M. Glenn, librarian. Upon the election of the new officers the library was placed in the boot and

shoe store of Robt. C. Marquis, where it was taken care of without expense to the association, and every cent received from the sale of tickets and entertainments was expended in books, which averaged one book a day for the entire six months, besides which, Harper & Brothers, publishers, of New York City, made the library a donation of ninety-one volumes, worth about 200.$

In May, 1884, C. C. Share was elected president, Miss Mary Fulton vice-president, W. M. Glenn secretary, Abner Bourne treasurer. Only a small number of volumes have been added during the present six months, as there have been no entertainments given during the summer, and but few tickets sold. The library is in a very flourishing condition at present, and contains nearly 500 volumes, all classified and alphabetically numbered, according to author. The volumes in the various classes are as follows:

Class.		Vols.
A	Reference Books	16
B	Theological and Philoso'cal	6
C	Books for Young People	47
D	Exploration and travel	29
E	Fiction	196
F	Historical	47
G	Biographical	18
H	Scientific	5
J	Literature and Essays	20
K	Poetry	18
L	Educational	7
M	Reports	19
N	Classical	000
O	Miscellaneous	30
P	Periodicals	1
Unclassified as yet		25

We have adopted the Kansas City Public Library method of classification and numbering, also that method of handling the books.

Tickets of membership are $2.00 a year. Persons who are not members can take out books by depositing $2.00 and paying ten cents a week. City members can keep out books two weeks, country members four weeks. A fine of two cents a day is assessed against books kept out over time.

PEABODY, KANSAS.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY —ITS PAST HISTORY, PRESENT ADVANTAGES AND FUTURE NEEDS. — The public institution in which especial pride is felt by the citizens of Peabody, is our public library, something which few towns possess but yet would be proud to have. Founded in 1874, it has ever since been an object of interest to our citizens and the admiration of strangers, and has been an important factor in the education and mental progress of our people. It has more than met the expectations of the public spirited men who were instrumental in securing its location — though, of course, it was first mentioned by and established through the generosity of Mr. F. H. Peabody, of Boston, to whom our citizens owe a debt ofgratitude and who is no doubt glad of our appreciation of it.

The building faces the west, being located on the east side of Walnut street and on the south side of Division avenue, the line dividing Peabody from the Coneburg town site, now called North Peabody. The yard is sown to blue grass, of which there is a good growth, appropriate walks have been laid, trees planted which have grown quite large, and it only needs a fountain or two to make it a model. South of the library are the business houses of the city, making it very convenient to combine business with pleasure. The city is "set on a hill" (not a high one) — the ground sloping to the south, and the heaviest rain does not leave the streets muddy for more than a few hours. Recently a twelve-feet plank sidewalk has been built between the Library and the depot, three blocks south, and the grade made uniform.

As a matter of history, the information contained in the following will be of interest to a large number of our readers. The old settlers, in recalling these scenes, will smile at the thought of the difficulties experienced (of which there is, of course, no written record) — for the community was quite

small in numbers, and the location was a matter of some interest, if not dispute, but there was throughout a manifest and proper desire to please Mr. Peabody the founder.

The seventh number of the *Gazette* that was printed in Peabody, dated May 29, 1874, contained the following announcement:

On Monday of this week a party of gentlemen appeared on our streets who made some inquiries concerning town lots, looked at the village and after an hour began their journey eastward again by means of the special train that brought them. They were the Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. Their action while here aroused the curiosity of many of our citizens. And this curosity is tohave a very pleasant gratification.

One of these gentlemen was Mr. F. H. Peabody, of the banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, for whom this town was named. Mr. Peabody makes the following generous proposal: The municipal township of Peabody shall secure the title to four lots from the Peabody Town Co., and agree to prepare the ground and attend to its proper ornamentation with trees, shrubbery and the like. Mr. Peabody will erect a building 25x42 feet, properly arranged for a library and reading room, and also so constructed that it can be at any time enlarged if circumstances in the future render such a course desirable — as it is certainly to be hoped they may, especially in view of the fact that those circumstances will be entirely under the control of the citizens. Mr. Peabody will furnish the library with books, the proper nature of which is sufficiently assured when it is remembered that the donor is a gentleman of culture — and a resident of Boston. He will also keep the reading room supplied with the current, standing periodicals, and will pay for the ornamentation of the grounds. It is the design of the donor to make the library and reading room free to any one who is morally responsible for the good and safe return of the books. The building will occupy a piece of land 100x140 feet, just north of R. J. Christie's office, or on the opposite side of the street.

We are satisfied that this munificent gift will be heartily appreciated. While very little has been said about it, yet there is already an enthusiasm awakened, which would be, we are sure, very gratifying to Mr. Peabody, and which promises to result in good to the enterprise.

A meeting of the residents of the township was held at the school house, by order of the township board, on Monday, August 10th, to take final and formal action in authorizing the purchase of the land. It was deeded by the Peabody Town Company to Peabody Township. Mr. Peabody also executed a quit claim deed.

The contract for building the library was given by Mr. Peabody to parties from Topeka, who furnished all the material, and completed the work in the spring of 1875. The Methodist minister who was located here at the time (H. J. Walker) wanted to build it in 1874, being an active worker himself, but didn't get encouragement. He, however, left a memento in the shape of a church (soon to give way to a better one) which was built while he was here.

This was at the time when Kansas was visited by grasshoppers, and times were hard, the population small and money scarce. The people relied on Mr. Peabody for the contents of the library, and he sent several small lots of books after the library had been opened. Many of them were procured from Boston libraries, and still have upon them the stamp of the institutions.

When the building was completed, Mr. Peabody proposed to put a hedge fence around the lot, but on the advice of the township trustee, T. C. Thoburn, a board fence was built.

The Library was opened to the pub-

lic June 19, 1875. For the first six weeks and until a librarian was appointed, John P. Church acted as librarian, the room being open only on Saturdays. The work of making a catalogue of the books, of which there were then about five hundred, was done by him.

The number of books issued the first day was thirty-five, and the names of those to whom issued, as they appear on the record book, are as follows: —

Col. Hoblitzell,	E. E. Grinnell,
Mrs. Church,	Mrs. Grinnell (3),
W. E. Grayson,	W. T. Williams,
C. Vandenberg,	—— Parkton,
F. Mathiot,	Mrs. Pinkney,
Mrs. R. White,	Mrs. Fanning (2),
J. W. Ferrier,	Mrs. Wheeler,
Miss Getty,	Mrs. Cooper,
W. C. Nye,	Miss E. Smith,
T. Huffman,	G. Camp,
—— Webster,	Geo. Amborn,
—— Sterling (2),	J. F. McGrath,
Mrs. Nye,	H. Shomber,
Mrs. Putnam, Sr. (2),	J. Smith,
Tom Bauslin.	

During February, 1876, while Hon. G. W. Campbell was our representative in the Legislature, the following act was passed to legalize the levying of a tax for the support of the Library: —

An act to authorize the levy and collection of a tax for the support of the township library in Peabody township, Marion county.

Be enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: —

Sec. 1. The township trustee, clerk and treasurer of Peabody township, Marion county, are hereby authorized annually to report to the board of county commissioners of the county of Marion the amount of a tax to be levied and collected for the support of the township library in said township of Peabody, which tax shall not exceed three and one-half mills upon the dollar upon the assessed valuation of the property of said township, which amount shall be placed upon the tax rolls of said county, separate from the amounts levied for other township purposes, and shall be collected and disbursed by the treasurer of said county separate from the amounts collected for other township purposes, and which tax, when collected, shall be exclusively applied to the payment of the expenses incurred in keeping open and conducting said library.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Peabody *Gazette*.

Approved March 1, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill now on file in my office, and that the same was published in the Peabody *Gazette* March 10th, 1876.

Thos. H. Cavanaugh,
Secretary of State.

A tax of one and one-half mills on the dollar is now levied annually, and at present the township treasurer has over $200 to the credit of the library fund.

At the time the Library was established, Peabody township included what is now Catlin township. Several of the people in the northern part of Catlin didn't want to be taxed for the support of a Peabody library, and a year or two later they had a petition circulated and the requisite number of names obtained, asking the county commissioners to set off the new township. The petition contained less than a majority of the voter's names, and so quietly was it done that nothing was known by the friends of the Library until it was too late. This division prevented the loaning of books, unless the privilege was paid for, to people living in Catlin, some of whom had contributed and helped in other ways to see it successfully established.

The librarians who have held that office in the institution are as follows, the year given being that in which they were appointed: —

1875. Mrs. M. F. Silsbee.
1876. Mrs. M. F. Silsbee.
1877. Mrs. J. B. Searles.
1878. Mrs. J. B. Searles.
1879. Mrs. J. B. Searles.

1880. Miss Anna Rhines.
1881. M. F. Silsbee.
1882. Mrs. Kincaid.
1883. Mrs. N. Miller.
1884. Mrs. N. Miller.

The present librarian receives a salary of $175 a year, and keeps the library open every afternoon and evening except Sundays.

The Library has been open daily since its establishment, except on Sundays and holidays. It is visited by a great many strangers who naturally go to such an attractive and interesting place, and a roll of their names in their own handwriting is kept by the librarian.

The room is never disorderly, as it is governed by rules strictly enforced providing that all conversation be carried on in a low tone, generally a whisper, and prohibiting the use of tobacco on the premises.

Every book taken from the library is registered in a record book kept for that purpose, giving its title, date of issuance, to whom issued, when returned, etc. Four blank books have been used in this way, the last and one now in use having 300 large pages, and been made to order. The first entry in it was made March 15, 1884, and some forty pages have been filled out since.

Borrowed books are subject to the following rules: —

1. You must not take this book from the building without the consent of the librarian.

2. You must return it within the two weeks.

3. After two weeks you will be charged five cents a day for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter.

4. You can draw it the second time if you wish, but it must be returned within the specified time.

5. You will be held responsible for the proper care and safe return of the book.

The building is a one-story frame, with very high walls and ceiling. Its size, we believe, is 25x42, besides which there are ante-rooms at each end. It is divided into two parts, the largest being a reading room supplied with current literature. The walls are finely frescoed and papered, and on the sides are life-size, full-length portraits of Washington and Franklin. At the left of the door, on entering, is a writing table provided and supplied with stationery by Mr. F. D. Weller, and hanging above it is a map of the United States.

The table in the center of the room contains the *Century*, *St. Nicholas*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's Monthly*, *Golden Argosy*, *Waverly Magazine*, *Scientific American*, *American Agriculturist*, all the county papers, and a number of others.

At the left entrance to the book room, over the door, is a painting by Mrs. Frank Doster, of a boy reading by the light of a fire in a log cabin, and over the right entrance is an oil painting of Mr. Peabody, drawn by Miss Emma Holler, and said to be an excellent likeness of him.

Books are often donated to the Library, but no record has been kept of them as yet. Among those given are bound volumes of the *Scientific American* of years 1849, '50 and '51, by W. H. Prescott in 1879; some fifty books of various kinds from the library of A. B. Knowlton; a large assortment of public reports and records, from Washington; Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, six large volumes; Naval and Astronomical Expeditions, two volumes; a book of plates showing Rome in 1800; Congressional Record, well bound in several volumes; Works of Benjamin Franklin, edited by Jared Sparks, in ten volumens.

In the Library can also be found the American Cyclopedia, National Atlas, Johnson's Family Atlas, Hill's Manual, the last History of Kansas, Webster's Dictionary, Bible and Bible Dictionary.

In July, 1876, while G. P. VanDenberg was attending the Library it was

struck by lightning. 'Twas about eight o'clock in the evening; a heavy thunderstorm was gathering, and Mr. VanDenberg began to put out the lights to go home, but before that work was completed it commenced to rain, so he sat down in a chair with his head resting on his hand, in which was a bunch of keys. The next thing he heard was his grandchild (Herbert Silsbee) calling for him to go home. The shock had stunned and rendered him unconscious for a few minutes, and he first thought he had a paralytic shock, but Herbert had heard very loud thunder, and the lightning theory was at once suggested. The building was found to be but little damaged and was soon repaired. It has ever since been insured.

In the fall of 1876, a dance was held in the Library and a supper in W. D. Butler's new barn, which netted a small sum for the Library, but nothing was added to it for several months. In 1877, an oyster supper was also given in the Library, and in 1878 a subscription paper was circulated through the township and more than $100 secured.

In the fall of 1877, Mr. Peabody visited our city and expressed himself pleased with the management of the Library. This was the first and only time he saw his portrait that is hung in the room. During the next summer Mr. Peabody's brother and Jay Gould spent a few days in our city while on a western trip.

The Library walls had been plainly finished, but in 1880 they were papered and frescoed, giving them their present elegant appearance.

There were various entertainments given for the benefit of the Library since it has been established, but the most successful, perhaps, of all efforts was the course of lectures in the winter of 1880–81, which resulted in the addition of a large number of books to the collection. The matter was first suggested by a communication in the *Gazette* proposing a course of lectures by home talent, and accordingly on the 8th of December, a meeting was held at the printing office, and the matter started. A course of ten lectures was arranged to be given weekly on Tuesday nights, the admission being fifteen cents. They were held in the Lutheran church, the first on the 5th of January, and the meetings were opened by short musical programmes. The speakers, and their subjects were as follows:

J. H. Morse — "Occupation, Statesman; No Religion."

G. W. Shupe — "The Soul; its Attainments and Possibilities."

Rev. R. B. Whitehill — "The Ideal and the Real World."

Rev. G. W. Pye, "Psychology, or the True and the False in Spiritualism."

Rev. Geo. Tenney, "The Plan of Redemption a Success."

F. H. Kollock, "Dogmas vs. Progress."

J. G. Johnson, "Foolhood."

L. M. Knowles, "The Greatness of the Course."

Rev. E. D. Walker, "Failure unto Good Luck."

A. H. Lackey, "God and His Book, or the Fallacy and Folly of Modern Skepticism."

The books purchased with money raised in this way comprise the following list, which shows the character of the assortment:

The Greeks and the Persians.....by G. W. Cox
Troy; its Legend and History.....Benjamin
Fall of the Stuarts and Western Europe.....Hale
Great Events of History.....Collier
Egypt 3300 Years Ago.....De Lanoye
The Houses of Lancaster and York.....Gairdner
Rise of the Macedonian Empire.....Curteis
The Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648.....Gardiner
The Gracchi — Marius and Sulla.....Beesly
The Early Plantagenets.....Stubbs
The Crusades.....Cox
The Age of Anne.....Morris
Normans in Europe.....Johnson
Era of the Protestant Revolution.....Seebohm
History of the French Revolution (2 y.)...Carlysle
Early Rome.....Ihne
Athenian Empire.....Cox
Early Roman Empire.....Capes
Roman Empire of the Second Century.....Capes
Roman Triumvirates.....Merivale
Beginning of the Middle Ages.....Church
Rome and Carthage.....Smith
The Age of Elizabeth.....Creighton
The First Two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution.....Gardiner

History of the English People (4 vols)..... Green
Philosophy of History.....Von Schlegel
Wonders of Pompeii.....Monnier
Wonders of the Yellowstone.....Richardson
Wonders of Italian Art.....Viardot
Wonders of European Art.....Viardot
Wonders of Sculpture.....Viardot
Wonders of Architecture.....Donald
Phenomena and Laws of Heat.....Cazin
Wonders of the Phenomena Sound.....Ball
Wonders of Glassmaking.....Sauzay
Wonders of the Heavens.....Flammarion
Wonders of Engraving.....Duplessis
Wonders of the Moon.....Mrs. Mead
Wonders of Optics.....Marion
Wonders of Electricity.....Baite
Wonders of Water.....De Vere
Wonderful Balloon Ascents.....Marion
Wonderful Escapes.....Whiteing
Wonders of Bodily Strength and Skill.....Russell
Mountain Adventures.....Headley
Walking, Swimming and Flying.....Pettigrew
Physiology of Muscles and Nerves.....Rosenthal
Intelligence of Animals.....
The Sublime in Nature.....De Lanoye
The Sun.....Guillemin
Thunder and Lightning.....De Fonvielle
Animal Mechanism.....Marey
Growth of the Steam Engine.....Thurston
Form of Water in Clouds and Rivers.....Tyndall
The Five Senses of Man.....Bernstein
The Conservation of Energy.....Stewart
The Nature of Light.....Lommel
Studies in Spectrum Analysis.....Lockyer
Sound in its Relation to Music.....Blaserna
Chemistry of Light and Photography.....Vogel
Modern Chromatics.....Rood
Sight.....Le Conte
Diamonds and other Precious Stones.....
Arms and Armours.....Boutell
History of the Conflict between Religion and Science.....Draper
The Study of Geology.....Huxley
The New Chemistry.....Cooke
Physics and Politics.....Bag e
Money and the Mechanism of Exchange.....Jevons
Mind and Body.....Bain
Foods.....Edward Smith
Animal Life.....Semper
Fermentation.....Schutzenberger
Responsibility in Mental Disease.....Maudsley
Animal Parasites and Messmates.....Van Beneden
Uses and Nature of Fungi.....Cooke
Doctrine of Descent and Darwinism.....Schmidt
Hawthorne.....Henry James
Robert Burns.....Shairp
Science of Law.....Amos
Life and Growth of Language.....Whitney
The Teacher's Assistant.....Northend
The Teacher and the Parent.....Northend
History and Progress of Education.....Philobiblius
How to Make the School Interesting.....Root
Theory and Practice of Teaching.....Page
School Economy.....Wickersham
School Government.....Jewell
The Normal or Methods of Teaching.....Holbrook

These books are well illustrated. We would urge upon each and every one that they read as many as possible of them. There is very little wisdom in going away from home to get "a little better education" when such can be found in our own library — and it is an inexcusable mistake not to read them. More solid information, and in an interesting form, can be found in these books than could be obtained in many months of school, but the young people evidently don't appreciate them, for they have not been used very much and are practically as good as new. They are written in an entertaining style specially adapted to the average class of readers.

There are now fifteen hundred and sixty books in the library, including a number printed in German, but many of them are much worn. From ten to fifty are loaned each day, and it is very seldom indeed that one is lost. Besides the bound volumes are a great many magazines sent by Mr. Peabody. These are now seldom read, although they are good literature; Blackwell's Magazine is represented. The current periodicals, after remaining in the reading room for several monthsmay be borrowed on the same terms as books.

The advantages of our public library must be apparent to all who have considered the matter. Its influence for good is incalculable. It affords the students of our schools a means of learning which could be secured in no other way. Its scientific and historical works give practical knowledge to all who have any interest in such matters and are read by some who probably would never read them under other circumstances. It affords the opportunity of reading many of the standard works of the world's best writers, and is thus made a good instructor in the customs and scenes of American and foreign life.

It is valuable just in the proportion that it is used. We often hear it said that more books are needed — badly. While this is in part true, an examination of the contents of the Library makes it hard to believe that *anybody* has secured one-half of the possible benefit therefrom.

But more books *are* needed. A new addition to the library always creates a

fresh interest which is very beneficial. In addition it makes the library that much better and adds to its importance. But there are also needed other things. Some side-lamps with reflectors would be the most practical improvement that could be made, as the hanging lamps are too distant to give a light really strong enough to read by without danger of injuring the eyes. Then there should be a fund for buying the best of those books which are constantly being issued, so that the latest practical and valuable works would be found in the Library.

PEABODY GAZETTE.

NEW READING ROOM. — The *Gazette* newspaper reading room, just established in our new office building, is largely supplied with newspapers from every direction, is open at all hours of the day, and is free for all. Farmers will find it a convenient headquarters, where they can learn the latest news and market reports daily.

I EXPECT to pass through this life but once. If, therefore, there be any kindness I can show, or any good thing I can do to any of my fellow beings, let me do it now, and let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again. — *L. B. Hedgemen.*

There are names unknown to story,
Yet whose lives will read sublime,
As they stand upon the record
At the coming future time;
When we're weighed as in a balance,
May this turn the scale for good;
May this be the sentence written, —
That, "We've done whate'er we could."

ABOUT LIBRARIES — IN KANSAS AND ELSEWHERE.

OAKS FROM ACORNS.

Next to a profound love of nature, there exists no greater source of happiness than a profound love of books. Through them, chiefly, we are brought into contact with superior minds. A book is a voiceless teacher and a literary taste is at once the most effective means of self-education and the purest source by enjoyment the world affords.

The earnest reader can conquer circumstance, time and space. There remains a solace, even though fate be unkind and fortune cruel. The greatest treasures of the earth remain ours always, grand, deathless books, the refreshment, amusement and instruction of all generations. He who reads wisely and not too much, striving to frequent the society of his betters, in books as in life, is heir to all the ages. To him is it possible to know the best that has been thought, or said, or done in the world, knowledge that constitutes the higest culture.

"To educate the people," says Horace Mann, "I would plant libraries all over the land." Nobly has this educational measure been embraced and its adoption tried. Libraries have sprung up everywhere. The Topeka Free Library, the gift to the city of several philanthropists in distant States affords vast educational resources to those who need the help of books. Its thousands of volumes permit each to study what he most affects. It does more than this: it is both directly and indirectly philanthropic. Organized by private effort, and possessing a fund given by the friends of progress, the library, and the new library building in the capitol grounds, are not, never have been and never can be, the slightest expense to the State. This leaves the State free to advance other educational projects, not having been called upon to aid in any way this noble work. Thus the library is indirectly philanthropic, by removing from our authorities the responsibilities of providing suitable reading for the people, and thereby rendering them free to turn their attention and appropriations into other channels of public welfare.

The new library building, generous gift to a young State, will be more than merely a place to keep books. It will contain a museum of art as well, so that he who comes to read may also look and learn. An annual exhibition of the works of the native and foreign artists will prove an efficient means of cultivating public taste and bringing together works of art, from which to

make further selections for the museum. Later, an art school is to be established also by private contributions, where art students can receive a comprehensive art education without being compelled to leave Kansas for that purpose.

The arts go hand in hand; they cannot be separated. Familiarity with the graphic, pictorial and plastic arts, and music is necessary for the elevation and refinement of any people. Let us congratulate ourselves that the free library, starting at first in a very small way, has been able to create a greater demand for the good and the beautiful, trusting in strength and usefulness may increase in proportion to the growing demand of an appreciative and discriminating population. B.

THE CHIEF.

Wyandotte, Kan.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY NEEDED IN WYANDOTTE. — Kansas has been noted ever since her admission into the Union as a progressive State. Her system of churches and schools has ever been her pride. Every city within her borders, of any importance, almost without exception, fosters a public library. No city should be without one of these invaluable institutions. Moreover, since in our State at this time a great revolution is going on. It is undeniably true, and almost of necessity must be so, that when the youth of our cities are unemployed, they will seek places of amusement and diversion. The young men who have formerly been in the habit of loafing in the saloons, in many cities of the State, are now, on account of the enforcement of the prohibitory law, obliged to seek other places of resort. A saloon man in Wyandotte, only a few days ago, said to us: "If the authorities are going to close all the saloons, those who are so loud for the enforcement should first take some step towards establishing a pleasant and agreeable place of amusement, with a reading room, where the idle young men and the loafer element who have no homes, can find a place to sit down and warm themselves, and read if they choose. The saloons accommodate this class free, year in and year out, from humanity's sake, and if these people are so awful good, why don't they prepare a place for this class before closing up the saloons?" He may have overdrawn the above, but there is a certain amount of truth in it, at least. That a public library is productive of great good in a community there can be no doubt. Wyandotte is the only city in the State of any considerable size that is without a library. We were at Parsons, Labette county, last week, and had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Augustus Wilson, a resident of that city, and who is the founder of an institution of this kind worthy of special mention. She first drew plans for a large three-story brick building, and estimated the cost. She placed the drafts of the building in some of the business windows of the city, and every one said she would never erect that building, as she had no means at command to expend upon the enterprise, and as she proposed to raise the entire amount by getting donations. She got it incorporated under the name of the "Parsons Memorial Library Building." She was not to be discouraged, however, and kept steadily to work, going to Chicago and other Eastern cities, soliciting, and has never ceased her energies in this direction; and, as a result, she has caused to be erected a building substantially built of brick and stone, three stories high, and sixty feet deep by 100 feet wide. The lower part is divided into store rooms, from which a rental of upwards of $100 is now received monthly. The upper part consists of two large rooms covering the whole building. In one of these rooms is a large and elegant library, together with the furniture in the room, including musical instruments, of the cash value of $10,000. The building has cost up to this time $30,000, and it will take $10,000 more to complete it. All this vast sum has been raised by this

enterprising lady in the past two years by donations, in round numbers amounting to $40,000.

Mrs. Wilson is an agreeable lady, and admirably fitted for the work in which she is engaged, and will raise enough to complete the structure in a year or such a matter, without doubt, judging from the past.

Parsons justly feels proud that they have a Mrs. W. who will devote her entire time and energy to an enterprise in their city, of so great importance. The library association has upwards of 500 members who pay twenty-five cents a month dues to the association.

We have detailed the above for the purpose before stated, and may be deemed by some the best method of establishing a library in Wyandotte, and by others the reverse. At any rate something must be done toward establishing a public library in our city, and it is proper that the different methods should be discussed, that an interest may be awakened. It will pay a larger per cent than any other thing the good people can invest in, by way of affording opportunities for our young people to improve themselves intellectually and morally.

The public library has received through the president, Mrs. Wilson, this winter, one thousand dollars' worth of books, eighty-five dollars worth of newspapers and journals, eleven hundred dollars in cash and thirteen hundred in subscription; making in all three thousand, four hundred and eighty-five dollars.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The rapid extension of public libraries is doing everything to help good taste and sound judgment in these matters. And I should advise any man or woman to give money, time and energy to the building up of the library of the neighborhood, rather than to build up his own, even if he were only thinking of the advantage of his family. Few of us can spend two thousand dollars a year on books. But almost any village can spend two thousand dollars a year on books if the leaders of that village, the people who will use the books most, are willing to spend freely and wisely for the village library. Now two thousand dollars is a great deal of money in books. It will keep up a supply of the best books of reference, of the most engaging and interesting magazines, of the current books which everybody talks of but which are not worth keeping in a private house, and it will give good editions of the standards. There are a great many important books of which you do not want more than one copy in the town. It is a pity to waste force by piling together too many. If the library is well regulated, a good deal of range will be given to intelligent visitors. And very few boys or girls, of decent sense and fair character, are proof against the temptations to read afforded by a good public library.

Dr. Wayland used to say that on Saturday, when the students had no recitations, seemed to him one of the most profitable days of the college week. He let them run wild in the college library and browse there. They found what they needed, better perhaps than he could find it for them. — *E. E. Hale, in Christian Union.*

A FRONTIER LIBRARY BUILDING

A Parsons (Kas.), paper says the Memorial and Historical Library Building is being rapidly pushed to completion by the energetic manager, Mrs. General Wilson, who informs us that the rooms on the first floor will be finished at once and ready for occupancy in a very short time.

The edifice appears to be very substantial throughout. The workmen in all the different departments seem to take personal interest in the building and to make their work specimens of their skill.

The Southern portion will be occupied for home Mission work, Mission Sunday-school, where the poor God's

children shall be gathered in to sing praises unto Him who provides for the lambs through the works and faith of those who know His promises are true. The building so far has been managed with much economy, as has been shown by the very small margin in all material purchased and work done. The citizens and friends who have contributed to this monument can feel assured that the funds have been used with the greatest economy, and applied to a purpose that they will feel proud of, as the building will not only be a local benefit, but a benefit and an ornament to the State, reflecting much credit not only upon the generous donors and projectors, but it will afford a glowing page in the history of our grand, growing Kansas. — *Inter-Ocean, Chicago.*

ALWAYS A RIVER TO CROSS.

There's always a river to cross;
Always an effort to make
If there's anything good to win,
Any rich prize to take.
Yonder's the fruit we crave,
Yonder the charming scene;
But deep and wide, with troubled tide,
Is the river that lies between.

For the treasures of precious worth
We must patiently dig and dive;
For the places we long to fill
We must push and struggle and strive
And always and everywhere,
We'll find in our onward course
Thorns for the feet, and trials to meet,
And a difficult river to cross.

For rougher the way that we take
The stouter the heart and the nerve;
The stones in our path we break,
Nor e'er from our impulse swerve.
For the glory we hope to win
Our labors we count no loss;
'Tis folly to pause and murmur because
Of the river we have to cross.

So, ready to do and to dare
Should we in our places stand,
Fulfilling the Master's will,
Fulfilling the soul's demand;
For though as mountain high
The billows may war and toss,
They'll not overwhelm if the Lord's at the helm,
When the difficult river we cross.

MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

Cairo, Ill.

WOMAN'S CLUB AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of CAIRO, ILLINOIS. — No similar organization in the West has a more interesting or brilliant record, and its successful work of the past eight years has just been crowned in a most striking manner, by the presentation by one of its founders and prominent members, to the city of Cairo, of a costly and magnificent memorial library building erected in the memory of her husband, Mr. Alfred B. Safford, for years a leading citizen of Cairo and one of the warmest friends and supporters of the Woman's Club. As this club has laid the foundation of the work which has led to the formation of a Free Public Library and Reading-room in Cairo, and the erection of the magnificent building which will contain not only the library but also a museum and fine art collection, a few words respecting its history will not be inappropriate. Started in 1875 by sixteen earnest, thoughtful women, for the purposes of mutual improvement, mental and moral culture, the dissemination of literary intelligence and the formation of a Public Library, it has kept that end steadily in view. In 1877 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and on March sixth its second anniversary opened to the public in a handsomely furnished library room (the free use of which was generously given by Mr. Safford) with several hundred volumes on its shelves. After five years of steady growth for the library, and of study and various library entertainments which went far toward raising the intellectual tone of society, the club decided to use its influence toward laying the foundation in 1882 of a free library and reading-room, realizing that even the small sum charged for the use of its books, and which was the only regular source of income besides the small amount for annual membership dues — was a barrier to the full use of the library by the public. A petition to the city council of Cairo to pass an ordinance providing for the maintenance of a free library and reading-room by the levy

of the one mill tax according to a State law, met with an unanimous and cordial response, and the Woman's Club and Library Association donated its valuable library of about 1,800 volumes to the city with the one proviso, that it should have a representation on the Board of Directors to be appointed by the city, and so have a voice in the management and a continued care of the institution it had helped to create. With a generous sense of justice the Mayor appointed five of the nine directors women, from among the members of the club, who with the four gentlemen of the board, the most prominent citizens of Cairo, have worked for two years in the most perfect harmony for the well being of the library. It now remained that a suitable building should be provided for the library and this has been accomplished by the splendid gift to the city by Mrs. Anna E. Stafford, one of the trustees of the Woman's Club, and the vice-president of the board of directors of the Public Library, of one of the handsomest buildings in Illinois. No worthier monument to her lamented husband who was universally beloved and regretted by all his fellow-citizens for his public spirit, and philanthropic interest in his fellow-men could have been erected by this devoted wife, nor one which would better accord with the life work of one who was in all respects a true friend to the people.

The building stands in the center of of the city near the fine Custom House to which it makes a pleasing contrast, upon a plat of ground embracing sixteen lots. It is in the Queen Anne style, of pressed brick with a highly ornamental facade of terra cotta, bearing the inscription, "A. B. Safford, Memorial Libray, 1883," and with two niches on the front of the building at the entrance, which contain beautiful bronze statutes of Clio, the Muse of History, and Concordia, the Muse of Harmony, presented to Mrs. Safford by the citizens of Cairo, on the opening of the building. The interior of the edifice is unusually convenient and attractive. It contains a large library room, a reading and reference room and beautiful hall with broad stairway, below, and a large public lecture room, a museum room and a beautiful club room for the use of the Woman's Club, above, all finished in hardwood, walnut, oak and gum, in the highest style of decorative art, and lighted by elegant stained glass windows containing the likeness of noted poets, historians, authors and artists, that of the club room being very appropriately, Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The lecture hall, together with the club room and upper hall which can be thrown into it at will, will seat three hundred people and will be used for the literary entertainments given for the benefit of the library by the Woman's Club. The club room is fitted up in a handsome manner with elegant furniture and the pictures, busts and other belongings of the association. The museum already contains a large and valuable collection of curiosities, gathered during his busy life by Mr. Safford, and loaned to the public by his wife and sister. Many fine engravings and photographs already adorn the building, the nucleus, it is hoped of fine art collection which will do credit to the city and to the State.

The reading-room appropriately furnished with every convenience, will be opened from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily through the week and on Sunday from 3 to 9 p. m. The library also is opened daily and in addition three evenings in the week, and is in charge of two skillful and courteous lady librarians, both members of the Woman's Club, who until the adoption of the library by the city, gave their services gratuitously, but now receive a salary. On the evening of July 19th the building was formally opened and presented to the city by Mrs. Safford. The building was brilliantly illuminated and was packed by an enthusiastic and appreciative audience. A fine programme was pre-

sented, both literary and musical. Mrs. Safford delivered the keys of the building and the deeds to the property, with some beautiful words ef presentation to the Mayor, the Hon. T. W. Halliday, who on behalf of the council and city of Cairo, received them and responded in fitting and eloquent terms. The report of the library committee was read by its chairman, Mrs. W. R. Smith, the presentation of the bronze statuary from the citizens to Mrs. Safford was made by Mrs. L. J. Rittenhouse. Mrs. J. L. Candee, president of the Woman's Club, gave the poem, the subject being *Deo et Literie*, the motto of the club, and the oration was delivered by the Rev. F. P. Davenport upon the People's University. The music was of a high order and finely rendered, a striking feature being a favorite song of Mr. Safford's — "Only remembered by what I have done," sung by a number of little girls from the public schools of which he was a warm friend, being for years president of the Board of Education. The decorations which were in charge of the members of the club were especially beautiful, the most striking being that of the niche in the lower hall, facing the entrance which contains a fine marble bust of Mr. Safford, made in Italy. The niche was wreathed with smilax, and the base arranged as a grotto of crystals and shells filled with ferns and exquisite magnolia blossoms. Above it was a beautiful motto in hammered brass, "I'll," Mr. Safford's last words. On the first landing of the artistic and richly decorated stairway is a large and elegant memorial tablet of brass, giving the date of Mr. Safford's birth and death, and of the erection of this beautiful building in his memory. Thus is a good man fittingly honored, a whole community generously benefited, and its social plane elevated by the munificent liberality of a loving wife and wise woman, and an example given to others who have freely received this world's benefits to go and do likewise.

THE PULLMAN LIBRARY.

[From the Chicago Tribune, April 12, 1883.]

Pullman — Enriched by its Library, Prof. Swing Credits it with Taste and Symmetry — Pointed Contrast of Chicago's Mud and Incongruities with this New Suburb — A Deserved Tribute to Mr. Pullman — Formal Donation of Many Valuable Volumes.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, a large number of Chicago people went, on the special train that left here at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening to attend the dedication of the new Public Library at Pullman, and the entertainment given at the Arcade Theater for the benefit of the Library Fund.

Mr. Pullman's Gift. — Prof. Swing opened the dedicatory exercises by reading from the stage a document, signed by Mr. Pullman, making the conveyance of a long list of books, periodicals, etc. — in number 5,100 — to the Pullman Public Library, as follows: —

I, George M. Pullman, of Chicago, Cook County, Ill., in consideration of the fact that the moral and intellectual growth of any community promotes and advances not only all of its material interests, but all the forms of human welfare, do hereby give, grant, transfer, and set over unto the Pullman Public Library, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, the following named books, publications, and periodicals, to wit: [Here comes the list of books.] To have and to hold the same, unto the said Pullman Public Library and its successors forever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Chicago, this 10th day of April, A. D., 1883.

George M. Pullman.

Prof. Swing's Address. — Prof. Swing then delivered the following highly interesting address: The town of Pullman possesses an interest above

and beyond that of railcars and wheels. It stands related to the question how cities should be built and in general how man should live. Young as this village is, it is answering rapidly some inquiries over which wise men have pondered from Plato to Robert Owen.

The first enemy in Chicago lay in the fact that it was for years unexpected. There were no capitalists or philanthrophists present fifty years ago to foresee and shape its future. Instead of rising up out of any creative thought it came together as a bunch of oysters form on a rock, or of that mixture of shell and mud, and seaweed, with which barnacles form on the bottom of a ship. Chicago grew like a modern woman's crazy quilt. As a final result the harbor for ships is all over town, every wagon and every footman is stopped by a bridge, the railway stations are in all parts of the corporation, the streets are paved to-day to be torn up to-morrow for a gaspipe, repaved to be disturbed for a water-main, repaved to be torn up for a sewer, repaved once more in time for the City Surveyor to come along and raise the whole grade.

Following this law of chaos, the saloon became as welcome as the schoolhouse, and the church-goer and the man anxious for his Sunday morning drink now walk together, thus making the stranger from the rural district uncertain whether the crowd is moving toward a free lunch or a sanctuary. The architectural plans are a continuation of the discord. A fine stone residence often enjoys the presence of a grocery store on its right hand and a wood yard on its left; in front of it is the police station; on its rear a smoking factory. Nor is there a foot line which determines how far the residents upon a certain street shall or may come forward with their brick and mortar. Much is left to the will of one's neighbor, and when ten men have agreed upon having front yards, the eleventh man agrees to have no front yard, and he builds out to the sidewalk, and goes to the country for flowers and grass.

This new town of Pullman illustrates the value of thought and taste in the building of a city or village. Could Chicago only have foreseen itself and have passed into the hands of some master mind or building committee, or corporation, in 1835, it would now surpass in neatness and wealth, and beauty, Paris or Brussels. Its want of plan has been an expensive fact, since it has made the work of destruction as constant as that of construction. It stands for all the great cities of the land.

Coming out to Pullman to-night a sense of harmony comes to all our hearts. Each detail in its proper place and proper proportion. The buildings for labor are not joined to the residenees. Home, and shop, and church, and opera house, and library and railway station are where each should be, and, instead of making a discord, they verify to the full the definition of him who said that "architecture is frozen music." Here the stores are as numerous as the population demands; the churches pay some regard to the number of souls which need transportation from sin to goodness; the theater is adapted to the number of those who need hours of laughter and sentiment; the library fits the community as neatly as the glove the hand of the lady; even that strange invention of man in his estate of sin and misery — "the saloon" — is subjected to the eternal fitness of things, and inasmuch as a community, however large, needs no saloon at all, that is the number laid out by the thoughtful architect and built by the company. It receives its due proportion of time and money.

But the material symmetry of this new city is only the outward emblem of a moral unity among the inhabitants. It has been long known that unity is not an endless repetition of all qualities, not a perfect sameness, but it is a resemblance in some great particulars. Unity is a common bond of interest and feeling — a bond great enough to hold men together but not strong enough to cramp human nature

in any of its honorable departments. The Brook Farm was based upon certain contortions of human nature. The members of that community had to think alike and believe alike, and had the organization been able to survive the strain of wounded manhood it would have produced a group of machines. It was an effort to make a thousand persons resemble each other just as a thousand plaster casts of Garfield or Lincoln look like the first image taken from the mold. The Brook Farm was literally blown to pieces by the explosive elements in different souls. Each member returned to Boston or his native town to find personal identity once more. He or she longed to be self again.

The experiment at New Harmony, Indiana, under the lead of Robert Owen, was based upon an assumed identity of men. It hastened to its end.

The moral quality or basis of Pullman is not abstract philosophy or socialism like that of Brook Farm or New Harmony, but it is common sense of the highest and best order. Industry and economy, and comfort, are the foundation stones of this latest and wisest experiment. Under the new Rugby of Tennessee there lies no well defined industry and no form of economy. The population is part idler, part dreamer, part laborer, part wise, and part foolish. No better foundations can be laid than those under the Town of Pullman — industry, sobriety, economy. Here exists for each family a visible means of support. Industry will always surpass philosophy as the basis of welfare. It was the bane of the Middle Ages that they had more philosophy than science, more thought than work, more premises and conclusions than plows and engines and wheels. The greatest men discussed the next world — the poorer classes starved to death rapidly in this. Learned men examined into the nature of the soul while their women plowed the ground with a crooked stick. Wise is the age that bases society upon industry and economy and uprightness of life. Abstract thought is good for souls that have no body.

It is asked whether these companies can endure the taxation such comforts for the workmen bring? Yes, where a company earns a surplus it may, and generally must put away large sums where only a lower rate of interest must be expected. English surplus sums yield 3 or 4 per cent. To employ extra capital in building decent villages for humanity is as wise as it is beautiful. A great railway magnate put away $60,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds because he did not know of such a thing as building towns for the people. But a man's mind or heart is eclipsed when he can put his surplus into government bonds. To have interest coming in from a vault should make a man feel related to a graveyard. Government bonds should all be held by orphans and widows, and invalids, and servants. The full-grown man would rather have his money out where the sun can shine on it, and where some one can sit down in it or by it. Give me a handful of 4 per cents and a pair of scissors, and I will buy Texas land, where the trees, and grass, and grain, and cattle will do good to look at while they are making money. One of the humiliating spectacles of the age is to see a full-grown man cutting coupons off of a bond. Better far have an opera house, or a ship, or a village. Money in a bond is the end of all thought and sentiment. It is to be hoped that no Chicago capitalist will ever mentally sink to the level of a United States bond. Four per cent cottages are a nobler investment.

As a second partial answer it may be said that beauty does not cost much more than deformity. Houses built by a wise architect cost no more than houses built by a simpleton. A neat, good house will go ten years without repair. Houses built on a line cost no more than houses on the crazy-quilt plan. It is not more ex-

pensive to have five hundred persons go to one church than to have them go to ten different churches. No money is saved by having a church surrounded by woodpiles or livery stables. A house with a few flowers in front will rent as well as though it had a ton of garbage and ashes at its doorstep. The stores in the Arcade are just as profitable and pleasant as they would be were the mud six inches deep in front of them and your umbrella inverted by the wind. Except in parts of Chicago the time has passed by for having the pig pen in front of the house. No money is lost by leading the pig to the rear.

The man who first said "cheap as dirt" should have been slain for corrupting the public. The public need no persuading in that direction. "Dirt is expensive." It will not bring the money and happiness cleanliness and beauty will bring. A thing of beauty is not only a joy forever, but it is a perpetual income. All harmony, and symmetry, and unity are conservative. If the wheel of a car or locomotive does not run truly the axle heats, and will, if let alone, burn up the train. Nature hates discord. When the wheels of a city government run falsely the car of progress must stop. The harmony of this town will be its source of wealth and health, and happiness.

This beautiful library room, with its 5,000 volumes, is one more detail in this collection of things useful and noble. Can a business firm afford to furnish libraries for artisans? There are two answers to this inquiry. Yes, great employers can afford to be kind to their men. They can not afford to build up self at the cost of the workmen. The happiness of the workmen will in a higher state of society make up the happiness of the employers. Peter Cooper took care of his men when the days were cloudy; A. T. Stewart ground his to powder when even the days were bright. This is the general answer, but in this particular case which calls us here to-night, the 5,000 volumes came from George M. Pullman himself. What a country shall we have when such an example shall be imitated in all parts of the land! There is nothing inexplicable or mysterious in the gold thus applied by the founder of this library; but should this gentleman give a Vanderbilt ball we might well be amazed, for there a hundred thousand dollars, less or more, were lavished upon the last point between something and nothing. All the scene was transient as the flowers of the evening. Such pageants should come but rarely into our world, and indeed they are fading away. They were frequent in Rome in times of war and plunder, but, as reason advances, such applications of money and labor decline. We hope the rich men of the West will always prefer libraries, and parks, and drives, and lakes, and music-temples, and even good theaters to the perishable display of a ball-room.

These remarks must here end to make room for an hour of more interest. As a clergyman I have in former years helped dedicate churches to the worship of the Infinite Father. Our task to-night is similar in import. A library of good books is almost as sacred as a sanctuary. Here the mind and heart will be lured away from sin and temptation. Here in half hours, away from the noise of wheels, and amid pure and beautiful associations, the reader will soon feel the greatness of the world and of man, and will reach some realization of the duties and even glory of life. The gentleman who gave these volumes, and who has been the soul of this new alliance between capital and labor, has among the many good works of his life done no one act more useful or attractive than this last act recorded in these many books. I thank him not only in the name of the grateful citizens of Pullman, but in the name of those good and kind beings in the outer circle who love to see the unfolding leaves and blossoms of a better civilization.

The history of the Topeka Library shows that in fourteen years it has increased in volumes to the amount of nearly 7,000, and nearly every family in the city is represented on its books with one or more of its members. It is well patronized by the teachers and students of Washburn and Bethany Colleges.

The new building is one of the finest in the West. The first floor consists of a library room with raised gallery, reading room, directors' room, librarian's room, lecture room. The walls of this floor are ornamented with antique busts, fine crayons, paintings, and choice engravings.

The second floor consists of a neat and pleasant hall, which is designed for an art gallery, and is admitted by the artists that have visited it that it is particularly adapted in all its arrangements for this purpose. In connection with this hall is a model stage, elegantly furnished, with dressing rooms attached, and is complete in all its appointments. Two cosy and handsomely furnished parlors complete the tour of the upper floor. The interior of the whole building is beautifully finished in ash, which harmonizes perfectly with the tinted walls and stained windows. Add to these the rich cherry furniture and you have a most pleasing effect.

The growing popularity of this library, as also is its success, is largely due to the untiring perseverance and rare ability of its President, Hon. Edward Wilder.

He is a gentleman of rare educational attainments, and these, combined with his grand, upright, manly character, would naturally fit him for the leadership of any worthy enterprise. When the library was closed Mr. Wilder came to the front, and to him and a few friends belongs the credit of reopening it. Mr. Wilder is Treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and though burdened by the duties of his responsible office, devotes his leisure hours in aiding and directing the financial affairs of many of Topeka's most useful organizations. We trust that he will be long spared to the Library Association to aid them in council and to direct them in all that pertains to the glory and good of the institution.

Of all the visitors who have called at the Topeka Library not one has failed to recognize the superior ability of Mrs. Kellam, the Librarian. Kind and courteous to all, she has won her way into the hearts of the Topeka people by her earnest endeavors to aid every one who calls at the library for literature.

One must have a memory like a postal clerk to make a good librarian, and surely Mrs. Kellam possesses this qualification to an eminent degree. She can tell you whether or not there is a certain book belonging to the library collection, whether it is on the shelves, and right where it is, or whether some one has it reading; and just when they will return it. This is a rare attainment and speaks volumes for her; and shows, moreover, that it has been acquired through thorough studious application.

The moral and social influence the library has can never be fully estimated. Perhaps the most fitting tribute that can be paid to it is that there is an increasing demand for the more solid reading. Its reading room is an avenue of culture and refinement open to all. And especially do the young men and women improve this opportunity to gain that invaluable knowledge that comes by an intimate association with the great authors of the past and present.—*Topeka Correspondent.*

LIBRARIES.

One of the most useful institutions a community can erect is a public library, where gathered together are the gems that have dropped from master hands while working out their earthly destiny, where the laborer, weary with physical toil, can find rest by conversing with some one of the world's great literary geniuses in prose, poetry, fiction, science, and history.

The house with a library has a soul in it, says Plato; and if this be so, the city with a public library has a great soul.

The great London library, with its twenty miles of shelving filled and eight more to fill, is perhaps the greatest institution of the kind of ancient or modern times. This eight miles of vacant shelves is being filled at the rate of one ton per day for every day of the year; three hundred and sixty-five tons in a year. "Is all this vast accumulation of literary matter ever read?" asks some one. "Yes," says a recent writer in the *Museum Magazine*, "every page of it is read, and some of it is read so much that, in order to preserve the printed matter, the book-binder has to add new covers."

This great collection is very small when we compare it with the great numbers of small ones scattered all over the civilized world. It is a question whether or not so great a collection of books is as beneficial to a great city proportionately as a small collection is to a village community of eight hundred. In this country libraries have kept apace with its development, until now nearly every city and many of the smaller villages have a public library. There is a growing demand for literature of all kinds and this demand is supplied cheapest and best by a public institution. A close observer, by spending a little time weekly in any of our library buildings and watching the class of people who call for books, can easily satisfy himself that light literature is becoming more and more discarded. People are learning to read, and as they learn to read they have to think, and soon give up the trashy novel with its visionary absurdities for more solid mental food. For a period of seven years we were librarian of a church library in Southern Wisconsin. This library contained upward of fifteen hundred volumes (the magnificent gift of a wealthy resident) about equally divided between scientific and historical on one side and fiction on the other. At first hardly anything but novels were called for. The first year Mrs. Holmes' works had to be rebound, the next year J. Fenimore Cooper's and Charles Dickens'; the third year Mrs. Holmes' again were rebound. Up to that time the scientific and historical showed scarcely an indication of wear, though the following four years saw many of them coverless, showing clearly the landmarks of the careless searcher after wisdom. Such books as Frederic Strauss' "Old Faith and the New," and the Popular Science series were not touched before the sixth and seventh years of our incumbency. And our observations in other libraries lead us to the conclusion that a large per cent of those who patronize a public library at first, are educated into a taste for higher grades of literature and that they would under no consideration read the same class of books they once thought were the best. These latter remarks hold true in reference to our own public library here, the grandest institution of its kind in the State. The librarian informs us that she notices a change in the tastes of the people for reading matter of all descriptions. This latter institution now has a collection of 5,000 volumes, most of which have been donated. Among them may be found many of the best works in the English language, while the standard of excellence is far above the average. This library building is the result of the labor of one devoted woman. Beautiful in architectural design; massive in structure, it stands an ornament to our city, a beacon light to the inhabitants, a monument everlasting to the builder. She has builded better than she knew, and the better building that has uprisen, the outgrowth of the material structure, is one that will continue to flourish and extend in all directions. She has created a light in our midst, and as light is not diminished by giving, so the influence this library wields will not wane, but ever grow stronger as those who have been led to the higher truths by its teaching (for a library is a teacher) grow in numbers.

Wm. W. M. Davison, M. D.
Parsons, Kansas.

BOSTON'S BOOK.

A few Facts Concerning the Public Libraries of the Hub — A Building Contains Over 400,000 Volumes — The Reading Room for Periodical Harvard Books.

The public library is one of the most important institutions in Boston. It has one central house, eight branches and four deliveries, which contain, altogether, over 400,000 volumes.

Notwithstanding its great size, its origin is comparatively recent and its growth has been very rapid.

Between the years 1841 and 1851 many attempts were made at establishing a free library. At first sums of money were conditionally offered, and a few books given for this purpose. By 1852 as many as 2,000 volumes were collected, a librarian appointed, and a real interest began to be manifested in the undertaking. During the year a board of trustees was organized, and fortunately it was composed of men of large views and common sense. Edward Everett was its first president, and George Tichnor succeeded him. The first report of the board of trustees attached the interest of John Bates, a Bostonian by birth, and member of the great banking house of Baring Brothers of London, who contributed $50,000 to the enterprise. The interest in the matter now became so great that in one year it had reached a growth of 10,000 volumes. In 1858 the present library building was completed at the cost of $365,000. It was then opened to the public with a catalogue of 70,000 books.

From that date it has increased with wonderful rapidity. Whole libraries have been given to it, thousands of books have been purchased, while large bequests and frequent donations of money have made this rapid increase possible.

THE BUILDING.

The present building is of brick, with sandstone trimmings, and has lofty stories and a basement. On the first floor are an entrance hall, distributing room, lower library hall and two large reading rooms. On the second floor is Bates hall, named in honor of Joshua Bates, who had given $100,000 in money and books to the library. There are books stored in sixty alcoves and six galleries. It is the main hall of the building. In the periodical reading room on the lower floor all the leading periodicals of the country and Europe are kept on file. The lower library hall contains books of fiction, juvenile literature and the popular volumes which have a large daily circulation. In the basement is a bindery for the repairing and binding of books on the premises.

The library is free for consultation to all, but the privilege of taking books home is restricted to the inhabitants of Boston over the age of 16 years. But now it is decided that the present library building is not large enough, and the commonwealth has donated a new building site, and a $500,000 building will be erected within three years.

Of course the value of this immense collection of literature to the inhabitants of our city (rich and poor alike) is limitless. No pecuniary deposit is demanded. Subscription to an agreement to obey the prescribed rules, together with the reference of some one citizen, is all that is required.

By the annexations to the territory of the city the libraries of the several annexed towns have become branches of the central public library. These branches now number eight, and are in constant communication with the central office, and are governed by its laws.

The corporation — board of trustees of the Boston public library — consists of seven trustees, one being appointed from each branch of the city council, and the other five are appointed by the mayor for a term of five years, one going out annually. This body is authorized to receive and hold personal and real estate which may be given or bequeathed to the library to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000.

The executive force consists of 150 persons, organized as a central staff under the chief librarian, and also, subordinate to him, are eight librarians, with their staffs of assistants. Quarterly bulletins, showing the recent accessions to the library in all its departments, are published. No complete single catalogue is issued, but instead card catalogues, with subjects and authors alphabetically arranged, are kept open to the public.

About 1,300,000 are now made yearly, and, according to the records, only one book is lost in every 9,000 deliveries.

All departments are open every secular day, except legal holidays. The reading room for periodicals is open every day in the week, including Sundays. This great library, with its eight branches, is supported by an annual appropriation from the city of $120,000. From this salaries are paid and new books purchased.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

of Boston is an institution which any city — ancient or modern — may be proud of, for it is now the largest institution for the free circulation of books in the world.

After this library the next in importance is the Athenæum collection. This institution was organized in 1804 as a literary society. Since that time it has grown to dignified proportions. It owns an edifice which cost $200,000, and which is 114 feet in length and 60 feet in height. Its front elevation is of freestone, and in the later style of Italian architecture. Its interior is commodious and well arranged for its libraries. The Athenæum is owned by 1,049 shareholders, and has a fund of $300,000, from the income of which most of its book purchases are made. It contains 125,000 volumes, and has a circulation of 50,000 books annually. Although this institution is owned and controlled by a few shareholders — about 800 of whom pay the yearly assessments and take out books — yet scholars and literary men, and strangers, not having any interest in it, are cordially welcomed to its halls, and books are placed at their disposal.

HARVARD'S BOOKS.

Two miles from the center of Boston, in Cambridge, is the large library of Harvard University. This contains 250,000 volumes and as many pamphlets. This collection is for the use of the entire University, but the privilege of borrowing books is given to persons not connected with it, under certain regulations and payment of an annual fee.

How to briefly recapitulate, we see that there are in the —

Boston Public Library . . .	400,000 volumes.
Athenæum Library	125,000 volumes.
Howard College Library . .	250,000 volumes.

So, there are nearly 800,000 volumes for free circulation in Boston and immediate vicinity.

In the various special libraries in Boston, including the State Library, the scientific, medical, legal, theological collections, owned by associations for the use of their members and in most cases, for the consultation of the outsiders who are well vouched for, there are, by the careful estimate of your correspondent, 200,000 more. Then Boston has about 1,000,000 volumes of literature freely open, or open with instructions, to the public.

Compared with these figures, the celebrated Alexandrian library of the past sinks into the commonplace.

"According to Eusebius there were 100,000 volumes in the library at the death of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and, subsequently, the number was increased to 700,000. The volumes or rolls, however, contained far less than a printed volume."

It seems to us, upon consideration of the above facts, that all Bostonians, and, indeed, all Americans, can reasonably feel a pride in a city which has done so much for literature.

R. P. L.

LIBRARIES.

The National Library may indeed be called the great brain bottle of the American people. But the bottle is already too full. The library was made to accommodate 300,000 volumes, and there are already 513,441 books piled in it one above another, and over 170,000 pamphlets are stored away in the crypt. After the work on the new building is commenced, says Architect Smithmyer, it will require five years to complete it, and in that time at the present rate of increase our National Library will have approximated a million of volumes. Aided as it is by the copyright tax it will always be the largest and best library in the United States, and it will soon compete with those of Europe. There are now five bigger libraries in the world, viz.: The national library of France, with 2,300,000 volumes; the Library of the British Museum at London, 1,500,000; the Royal Public Library at St. Petersburg, 1,000,000, and the Royal Library at Berlin, 750,000.

The first library in the United States was the Harvard College library, started in 1638, while that of Yale College was started in A. D. 1700. Thirty-one years later Ben Franklin, having walked from New York to Philadelphia, and started a printing office there, originated the first subscription library of America, and in 1800, when our Capitol was removed to Washington, the Library of Congress or our National Library was founded. When the British came here in 1814, they burned it and Congress bought Jefferson's library of 7,000 volumes as a second beginning. By 1851 the library had increased to 55,000 volumes, when it was again destroyed by fire, only 20,000 volumes being saved. Since that time the library has steadily grown, having nearly doubled in size within the past ten years.

In 1870 there were estimated to be 50,000,000 books in the libraries of the United States, and 20,000,000 of these were in public libraries. This gives an average of over one book per person, as there were 38,000,000 people in the United States by the same census.

The German nations have the most books in their libraries, and there are over a thousand public libraries in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, twenty of which contain over 100,000 volumes. Great Britain has only nine libraries, containing over 100,000 volumes, but the British Museum pays out $80,000 annually to improve its collection. France has six libraries of over 100,000 books, outside of the National Library, which is the largest in the world, and Spain has, all told, thirty public libraries, containing in all 700,000 volumes, of which 220,000 are in the library at Madrid.—*Cleveland Leader.*

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF FRANCE.

An inventory has just been made of the National Library of France. It contains 2,500,000 volumes. The cabinet of manuscripts includes 92,000 volumes, either bound in boards or in portfolios, as well as 144,000 medals of all periods, both French and foreign. The collection of engravings comprises over 2,600,000 plates, preserved in 14,500 volumes and 4,000 portfolios. The more precious volumes, amounting to 80,000, are kept in the reserve gallery. In 1868, 24,000 readers attended the reading room, and in 1883, 70,000.

Germany has more books in its libraries than any other nation. There are over 1,000 libraries in Austria, Germany and Switzerland, 20 of which contain over 100,000 volumes. France has six libraries of over 100,000 books, besides the national library, which is the largest in the world. Great Britain has only nine libraries of over 100,000 volumes, and the British Museum pays out $10,000 annually adding to its collections. Spain has 30 public libraries containing altogether 700,000 volumes. The library in Washington contains

518,000 volumes and 170,000 pamphlets, and there are but five larger in the world — the French National, with 2,500,000; the British Museum, 1,500,000; St. Petersburg, 1,000,000; Munich, 900,000, and Berlin, with 750,000.

The Topeka Library Association has grown under the fostering care of ladies and gentlemen of Topeka from small beginnings to become of the first importance.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

PAOLA, Kas., August 15.— To-day Hon. J. W. Sponable presented the city of Paola with $500, to go with a like sum appropriated by the city council at its last meeting, for the purchase of books for the city library. This makes a total of $1,000 to be immediately used for that purpose, and will make an immense addition to Paola's already large public library.

BURIED AMONG BOOKS.

Scenes in the British Museum — The Reading-Room with Its Millions of Volume.

Every stream has its source as every river ends in the sea. Few people, however, while tasting the running waters ever stop to think of the silent pools hidden above the haunts of men whence sets this strengthening and refreshing of hot and tired ways.

It is the same with the myriad streams that go to swell the great waters of contemporaneous British literature. Americans freely drink of these streams and are refreshed and strengthened by them. Our country people have their favorities among them and can tell you all the different peculiarities of those favorites — in depth, dash, taste and course — without once ever thinking of the one vast silent pool beneath mossy granite in Bloomsbury, whence many of these streams set forth. All American visitors to London "do" the British Museum. But probably not one in a thousand ever penetrate to the holy of holies, that vast mysterious, inner heart of the monster building where every day congregate some of the wisest, cleverest, most distinguished litterati and scientists of Europe. This sacred region, guarded at its doors by two vigilant Cerberuses, who never suffer an uninitiated to pass unchallenged and undiscomforted, is the reading-room of the British Museum, the head center of knowledge in England to students of all conditions, races and colors.

The reading room, finished in 1857, is circular, its principal architectural feature being a dome 140 feet in diameter and 106 feet from the floor. These extraordinary dimensions make the room second to only one cupola building in the world, the Pantheon in Rome being only two feet greater in diameter. The immense circular space of the floor is filled with long tables, all radiating from the center like the points of a star, and liberally provided with writing conveniences and accommodating 14 to 16 students each. The reader takes his seat in a comfortable leather-upholstered chair at the table he selects, fills out printed slips for the books he desires, then leaving them at the central desk possesses his soul in patience till the books are brought by an attendant. One may call for 50 books if one wills and not be refused. Indeed, it is a favorite amusement of certain drones of the hive, who must seem to be busy and buzz and hum as if all the honey of the world was their manufacture, to fill out slips all day long and bury themselves beneath books as in a honeycomb. One copy of every book published in the British Isles must be given to the British Museum. Ten thousand pounds a year is appropriated for the purchase of foreign books, rare manuscripts and editions. In 1880 the number of printed books was about one million and three-quarters, not inclusive of manuscripts and volumes of prints.

HABITS OF READING.

Reading Aloud — Reading by Rule — The Use to be Made of Public Libraries.

As we live now it becomes a distinct object to wean young people from children's books, and teach them to feed themselves from the stores of general literature. They are to leave off the corks and other life preservers, and swim in the ocean. At the same time, however, we choose a beach where there is no undertow, and where the current does not set off shore. Reading aloud in the family circle is almost sure to interest even the youngest people about what is read, if you have made your selections wisely. But, without relying on that, a well-ordered household ought to be always tempting children to read men's and women's books; and in the purchase of books and other family arrangements such temptations should be one of the first considerations.

If, for instance, I went to the fair, as Moses did, and found that for the $2 I had to spend I could buy either a second-hand copy of "Lane's Arabian Nights," or the long-coveted "Pfeiffer's Mystics," if I had a family of young people at home I ought to buy the "Arabian Nights." For the "Pfeiffer's Mystics" I would send to the college library. I should put the "Arabian Nights" on the book shelves, and I should be pretty sure that, in the course of twelve months, every member of the family over 10 years old would know more or less about it. And this would be not simply so much stimulus or gratification to the imagination, but positive information as to Eastern habits and literature, and, indeed, a wider interest in the history and literature of the world. Life would become larger and the world wider, and this is the real object in all education — an object necessarily lost sight of in a good deal of the technical work of the school room.

To speak of a mere detail, which, however, illustrates a principle, there should never be glass or other doors to a book-case. No binding should be too good for use, and children old enough to handle books should not only be permitted but encouraged to take them down at pleasure. If there are any books not fit for the use of such children, they should be boxed up and put away, or sent to auction, or — probably best of all — burnt in the furnace fire.

READING BY RULE.

Some children take to books, and to grave books, as naturally as ducklings take to water. But all children do not, and I would never leave a taste for reading to the chance of their doing so. I have no such respect for the free will of children; but I am willing — as Coleridge said — to prejudice my garden in favor of roses and strawberries. And, just as I teach my boy to swim, to ride on horseback, to drive well, and to row; just as I teach him to read and write and multiply and divide — I should teach him to like books. Nor should I take it for granted that he will like them of course, more than I should take it for granted that he will swim of course. Probably he will, in a house full of good books, as a boy will probably learn to swim if he lives near the sea. But I am not going to leave either choice to that probability. Precisely because he is my boy I make it certain that he can swim by teaching him to swim; and so I make it certain that he shall be fond of books by teaching him what is the range and what the joy of literature.

I am not at all above setting him easy stents in this matter. It is quite as well that he may be made to begin where, of his own genius, he will choose fast enough and well enough. I have known a boy who began — and thought it was by accident — on the local history of the neighborhood, and followed it out in the range of the

various publications of the historical clubs and societies till his interest in history was sure. This was not by accident, any more than it was by accident that the Monitor met the Merrimac. It was because a wise and watchful father took care to have the right books at hand in their country home — where the boy could study the Narragansett swamp fight on the ground if he chose. In that way, if you really want to do it, you can take a boy's fondness for fish, or game, or flowers, or horses, or boats, or machinery, and put him in the way of improving himself in all these things by reading at first hand. Do not be particular. Do not worry if he skips. Do not expect him to take notes until you have shown him how. Do not ask him to talk too much about what he is reading. But let him see that you are interested; and encourage him in every way, by sending anywhere within range for the books he wants, and by finding the people who are the best counselors.

READING ALOUD.

And here I return to the suggestion I threw out before, that reading aloud in the family is the best possible way to break in, and always proves a persuasion and temptation. There is a long period when a boy or a girl does not read so easily but that the process itself is a burden. If you will read to him then, he will be very grateful to you, and you will form an appetite which he will never be rid of. I knew the mother of a family who read the Waverly Novels aloud five times, as her several children came old enough to hear. The hour after tea belonged to the boy or girl who was, say nine or ten years old. That boy or girl, had, so to speak, the right to hear mamma, or somebody, read aloud. Well, you can read aloud any Waverly novel in a month, if you read an hour and a little more every evening. In the two years when each of these two children claimed this privilege, which their mother's perseverance gave them, they would read, each of them, with her, twenty of the best of those stories. They would talk them over with her. Probably they would not have read them alone. But by the time those two years were ended, and another child had the turn, the habit of reading and the love of reading were fully formed. — E. L. KALE, *Christian Union*.

THE POWER OF BOOKS.

In every household are to be found the usual number of books lying round; that is, volumes either lately purchased and not yet assigned a place in the library, or those which have been taken from the shelves by different members of the family for perusal or consultation and not returned. These books generally take up a temporary abode on the small table or the mantlepiece; and, not infrequently, they accumulate so that a general restoration to the book case must take place.

Now, a word of advice in regard to these books which lie around in a generous but passive accommodation. They are the first books the children alight upon when entering upon their reading age. No one accurately knows, not even the child itself, when this taste for reading first sets in, but when it does come it is not accompanied by either wisdom or discretion; and the thing resorted to in order to satisfy the desire is invariably the first thing the beginner gets his hands on. He will be sure to get hold of one of those volumes lying round. What benefits or evils may result from the first two or three books a child reads are inestimable. A bad book under such circumstances can injure or abuse the taste for all one's lifetime, while a good one can actually awaken a refined taste which, perhaps, would have slept always.

Multitudes of books which, while not forbidden admission to a family library, are at the same time most injurious and dangerous to youthful minds. The fact should be remembered.

Prof. Henry has said that, confined at home by a temporary illness, he took up a book casually left on the table by a boarder, and entitled "Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy and Chemistry," intended chiefly for the use of young persons, by G. Gregory. After his death this book was found in Prof. Henry's library, with the following entry upon the fly-leaf, written in his own hand: —

"This book, although by no means a profound work, has, under providence, exerted a powerful influence upon my life. It accidentally fell into my hands when I was about 16 years old, and was the first work I ever read with attention. It opened to me a new world of thought and enjoyment, invested things before almost unnoticed, with the highest interest; fixed my mind on the study of nature, and caused me to resolve at the time of reading it that I would immediately commence to devote my life to the occupation of knowledge."— *Prof. Nihart.*

LONGFELLOW ON THE DEATH OF BAYARD TAYLOR.

Dead he lay among his books;
The peace of God was in his looks.
As the statutes in the gloom
Watch o'er Maximilian's tomb,
So those volumes, from their shelves,
Watched him silent as themselves,
Ah! his hand will nevermore
Turn their storied pages o'er;
Nevermore his lips repeat
Songs of theirs, however sweet.

Let the lifeless body rest;
He is gone who was its guest;
Gone as travelers haste to leave
An inn, nor tarry until eve.

Traveler, in what realms afar —
In what planet, in what star,
In what vast ærial space,
Shines the light upon thy face?
In what gardens of delight
Rest thy weary feet to-night.

Poet, thou whose latest verse
Was a garland on thy hearse,
Thou has sung with organ tone
In Deukalion's life thine own.
On the ruins of the past
Blooms the perfect flower at last.

Friend, but yesterday the bells
Rang for thee their loud farewells;
And to-day they toll for thee,
Lying dead beyond the sea —
Lying dead among thy books,
The peace of God in all thy looks.

Mr. C. M. Sheaf, now Genl. Supt. of the Ill. Cen. Ry. at New Orleans, was the engineer, with Lyman Hall conductor, who took over the Southern line of the M. K. & T. Ry a company of gentlemen who located the town of Parsons in 1871. The completion of the Sedalia branch of what was then known as the M. K. & T. Ry. opened up direct communication with St. Louis, and gave that road three branches extending out from this place, making it the hub of this road, they at once located their shops here, of which W. H. Haynes is now master mechanic, with a complete system and thoroughly organized corps of employes of nearly 1,000 men Later the Cherryvale branch of the Gulf road has been established through the town, running to all parts of Missouri, and connecting us with the east, and another long line terminating at Memphis in Tennessee, and thus connecting us with the lower Mississippi and the intervening pine regions of Arkansas, and on the west stretches out a long arm to Western Kansas connecting with a network of railroads in that direction.

Three railroads center here, two more are projected and surveys being made. Here is the general office of the Osage Coal & Mining Co., one of the largest coal companies in the west. Parsons has the best macadamized streets and more miles of stone sidewalk than any city in Kansas; has water and gas works, the second best fair ground and race track in the State, and the beautiful Forest Park and Oakwood Cemetery. A street railway has been chartered, and will soon be in operation.

Manufacturing as a distinct branch is yet in its infancy, but steps are now being taken to insure the location, at an early day, of such manufacturing concerns as can find the raw material at our own doors, and the gradual extension to other and more varied industries.

The principal business to which this city owes much of her wealth and growth, is the repair shops, of the Mo. Pacific Railroad. These shops were opened for business in the fall of '73, with a small force of hands, which has gradually augumented to the present time. They are the largest machine shops of the "Great Southwest Railroad System," from $30,000 to $40,000 being paid out monthly to employes. This large amount goes almost directly into the hands of our merchants and property owners, and the result of such an interchange of value every month, must be apparent to all.

The buildings of this Company, are a machine shop 100 by 300 feet, foundry 66 by 160 feet, a blacksmith shop 50 by 180 feet, a car shop 40 by 150, half round house with fourteen stalls, brass foundry 25 by 40 feet, with numerous buildings for stowing stock and raw material. The machinery valued now at about seventy-five thousand dollars is inadequate to the demands made upon it, and for the last six months has been run an average of fourteen hours a day. The machinery department rebuilt and put on the track about 40 locomotives, the foundry turned out over 4,000,000 pounds of iron castings, and the brass foundry 125,000 pounds during the past year.

The car shop now employs a force of twenty-eight men, and last year rebuilt, refurnished and painted over one hundred and fifty cars.

Parsons is well supplied with churches and societies. There are eleven church organizations in the city, all having houses of worship, five of the houses being of brick. They

are divided into Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, United Brethren, Christian, and three colored churches. The societies having branches here are: Masons — Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery; Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Honor, Legion of Honor, Catholic Knights and Ladies of Honor, Catholic Knights of America, Knights of Pythias and Red Men. Besides our public schools, we have the school of the Sisters of Laretto, and there are two or three kindergarten schools in operation nearly all the time.

Prof. McKinney has a large and interesting school, from the primary to the higher grades, in the Memorial Library building, and Prof. Wedge, of New York, also has a desirable school in the Library building, in which he teaches the higher grades in English studies and the dead languages

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF PROF. L. TOMLIN.

The public schools of the city constitute one of the most desirable features, and justly merits special mention. When we realize what has been accomplished in so short a time for the public instruction of the children, it is really marvelous. There are, at the present, three neat and commodious brick buildings, located in the First, Second and Third wards.

They are two-story buildings, well lighted and ventilated, and heated by hot-air furnaces placed in the basements. These buildings are well supplied with modern school furniture and apparatus; they will accommodate near 1,200 pupils. The city has just appropriated $12,000 in bonds for the construction of another building to be located in the Fourth ward. This will supply only the present demands, and will make an aggregate of near $60,000 in school property. The enumeration of children of school age, one year ago, was 1,842, and the enrollment in the schools was 1,450. The enrollment this year will hardly reach this number, as all under seven years have been excluded for want of room. The course of study contemplates a care for the physical, right intelligence, and practical utility. It provides ample and suitable material for the children of the different grades assuming that educating means a symmetrical growth and development.

It involves only the practical and expedient, those branches only, which are necessary to a practical English education, those only to a knowledge of which every American youth ought to aspire. There are ten grades in the course; eight in the Common School, and two in the High School. Aside from the regular branches, it provides for physical exercises, general oral instruction, lessons on morals and manners, and literary exercises.

Fourteen teachers are employed at present, about eighteen will be employed next year. Our corps of teachers is an excellent one. They are in possession of that first requisite of success — industry. This, with a due amount of energy and perseverance, a touch of tact, insures good returns.

The advantages of a systematic, practical, and progressive system of public education must be apparent to all. The thrifty citizens who would sojourn in our fair city asks first about the schools, and, indeed, it is the leading question. Our citizens are fully alive to this vital interest, manifesting a determination to foster and maintain this most cherished institution.

L. TOMLIN,
Supt. City Schools.

Among our business institutions we have three flourishing banks that do a large business, of which we more fully mention elsewhere.

The Memorial and Historical Library building, which is located on the corner of Eighteenth street and Central avenue, is an imposing structure, built of brick and stone, 100x60 feet, three stories high. A portion of the building has been finished, and the

balance is being hurried to completion as fast as the money can be raised to facilitate its progress. The library and reading room are open day and evening. There are now 5,000 volumes on the shelves, and about 200 magazines, papers and journals on the tables, all of which have been contributed by many of the noble-hearted, philanthropic and intellectual men and women of this and other countries. Truly the door has been opened, the stairway built upon which all may ascend and drink of the fountain of knowledge from the minds of the good and great, who have lived, have labored, have read, have written and have died, bequeathing the greatest of all legacies, to the poor man as well as the rich, practical, useful, beautiful thoughts.

Parsons is a beautiful city of 9,000 inhabitants, called the "Infant Wonder" of the West, by reason of its rapid and substantial growth, and the enterprise and push of its citizens. It is one of the most enterprising cities of the South-west and the thriftest of Southern Kansas. The buildings are as good as can be built with wood, stone and iron, and no city of similar size in the State shows more beautiful architectural work than is displayed on both the principal business and residence buildings.

The city is located in the north part of Labette county, on a beautiful elevated plateau of ground between the Big and the Little Labette, in as fertile a country as there is in the world when all its agricultural capabilities are taken into consideration. It is rolling prairie, interspersed with clear running streams, fringed with margins of timber, and dotted over with orchards, vineyards, gardens and beautiful homes.

Fifteen years ago where the city now stands was nothing but a wild prairie, or what was then called a portion of the "great American desert," or the range of the red man, but now the home of the brave white man and the cultured pale-face squaw.

AT THE PIONEER BALL.

[By W. G. Douglas].

THE OLD PIONEERS.

You may scoff at the name of the old pioneer,
But remember, my friends, when you do,
How lightly you value the struggle of years
That has brought so much comfort to you.

Wanderers from home, and friends far away,
Unaided, regardless of rest,
Hope pointing onward to some future day,
When they'd meet with success in the west.

Thus sundering the most sacred ties,
That bound them to the child's early home
Where first they saw love in their dear mother's eyes,
Ere their footsteps were tempted to roam.

In life's early morn they thoughtlessly play'd,
Little dreamed of what was in store;
Now on the prairie, their bodies are laid
Unhonored, and thought of no more.

With many the death of an old pioneer,
Scarce brings one lingering thought,
His deeds are recorded, no praises we hear —
Such glory is too dearly bought.

Few ever read the reward they deserve
For hardship and toil undergone.
The work they have done we scarcely observe
Or the wealth they have spent thereupon.

'Mid poverty, sweat, and malarial disease,
The foundation of society they laid,
Or the mud-sill of empire, whichever you please
Mark the spot where the struggle was made.

Colleges and churches, now standing thereon,
Halls of refinement and merit,
Fruits of the battle they nobly won,
Gifts which your children inherit.

Speak kindly at least of the old pioneers,
For many there are here to-day
Toiling in obscurity year after year,
While the passage of time turns them gray.

* * * * * * * *

But thoughts like these are not fit for a ball,
There are many bright days yet to come;
With plenty of comfort and joy for us all
And a large share of pleasure for some.

We meet here to-night to honor the "boys,"
Who fight for our homes and our lives,
We come here expecting to share all their joys
With our sweethearts and our wives.

The Union Coal Mining Company of Parsons has been incorporated under the laws of the State. Messrs. J. W. Fee, W. P. Scholl, A. H. McCormick, James Grimes, T. H. Foster, are the charter members. Augustus Wilson is president and W. P. Scholl secretary. The first object of the company is to hunt for coal in the vicinity of Parsons,

which operation will commence as soon as there is a sufficient amount of stock subscribed, not more than fifteen per cent can be assessed until coal is found in paying quantities.

NOTICE TO DIRECTORS.

The directors of the Union Coal and Mining Company at Parsons, Kansas, are hereby notified that the required 1,400 shares of stock in said company have been subscribed, and that a meeting of the board of directors of said company will be held at the secretary's office on Friday, May 26, 1884, at 7:30 p. m. A. WILSON, *Pres.*

F. H. FOSTER, *Sec'y.*

MEETING OF THE W. H. M. S.

The board of managers of the Woman's Home Mission Society of Parsons met on Tuesday, March 29, 1881, at the residence of Mrs. Susan Wood. The meeting opened with the usual exercises of singing and prayer, Mrs. A. Wilson presiding.

Nomination of officers now being in order, it was suggested that Mrs. M. J. Hopps be elected president, which was adopted.

The following persons were then nominated and unanimously elected:

President, Mrs. M. J. Hopps.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Susan Wood, Mrs. McFall, Mrs. Liza Kellogg, Mrs. George Register, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. T. C. Cory, Mrs. N. Godley, Mrs. I. J. Wait, Mrs. Judge Ayres, Mrs. J. J. Henderson, Mrs. Rev. Morton and Mrs. Wm. Higgins.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. James Grimes.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Augustus Wilson.

Treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Trowbridge.

A special committee was then appointed for immediate work among the poor, consisting of Mrs. M. J. Hopps, Mrs. Liza Kellogg, Mrs. Susan Wood, Mrs. J. A. Lewis, Mrs. George Register and Mrs. McFall.

Plans were then suggested and adopted for general work, after which an announcement was made of a meeting of the society on Tuesday, April 5th, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the residence of Mrs. George Register, and that a "Children's Helping Band," auxiliary to the Woman's Home Mission Society, would be elected April 3d, at the Home Mission Sabbath School.

Encouraging speeches were made by all present, and the meeting adjourned with the greatest harmony prevailing, and determination to "Feed my lambs."

"To open the door for the children,
Tenderly gather them in;
In from the highways and hedges,
In from the places of sin.

Some are so young and so helpless,
Some are so hungry and cold,
To open the door for the children—
Gather them into the fold.

To pray the Father to bless them,
Pray that grace may be given;
To open the door for the children,
Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

MRS. M. J. HOPPS,
President.

MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON,
Secretary.

HOME MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

WHAT BECAME OF THE MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

As many know already, it was held in the old school house for over two years. It started with ten, and increased to over one hundred. Then the house was sold and moved away, and the school was left out of doors. We tried hard to get the use of the United Brethern Church, that was near by, but all in vain. Then we tried the Baptist Church, which they let us have for a time. The school was well attended until the weather became too warm, so we laid it over until the first Sunday in September, at which time we had agreed to meet. But we found the door locked, and was not allowed admittance, so we marched the school

to the Public Reading Room, where we held our last meeting. We were compelled to disband, as there was no door open for us to enter. How sad it was to see there, the dear children and teachers who had been so long together, teaching the Scriptures; and now they had to part, never more to meet. All for what, I ask, prejudice, jealousy, sectarianism and pride, or is it not for the want of a deeper work of grace in the hearts of God's children here in Parsons? If it is, my prayer is, that they will soon have that work of grace to such an extent, as to force them into this Mission work, and gather in those little ones again, and make an open door for them for whom Christ died. We made an attempt to raise money to build a Mission House, but failed to secure enough to justify us in the attempt; and as we are going to leave this part of Kansas, we leave also the Mission work.

We have done what we could under the circumstances, and will say here to those who have pledged money, are released; and to those that gave for the house, will be refunded again; but small sums that were given for Mission work was applied that way. Before closing our school, we received many donations from the East, through our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Augustus Wilson. The whole amount being eight thousand Sabbath-school papers, two thousand lesson leaves, four hundred cards, forty Bibles, one hundred Testaments, one hundred and fifty volumes of Sabbath-school books and seven dollars in money, for which we feel grateful to the kind donors, and to Mrs. Wilson, whose heart and ability is so much drawn out for public good, we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance. We tried hard to get some one to take the Mission work here, and turn all we have done into their hands, but have found none that would take the responsibility of it. So we will take a part of the books and papers with us out West, where we trust an open door awaits us, and with the blessings of God we shall endeavor to organize Mission schools, and as we need more we can send here for them. I am very sorry that we could not use them here in Parsons for the poor children. They are very near my heart, but we must part, and we think it right that these donations should be used somewhere for good. The Mission school may be forgotten by some, but there are little hearts that will never, no never forget.

M. J. HOPPS,
President.

NEODOSHA, KANSAS.

Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Secretary of Home Mission School, Parsons, Kansas:

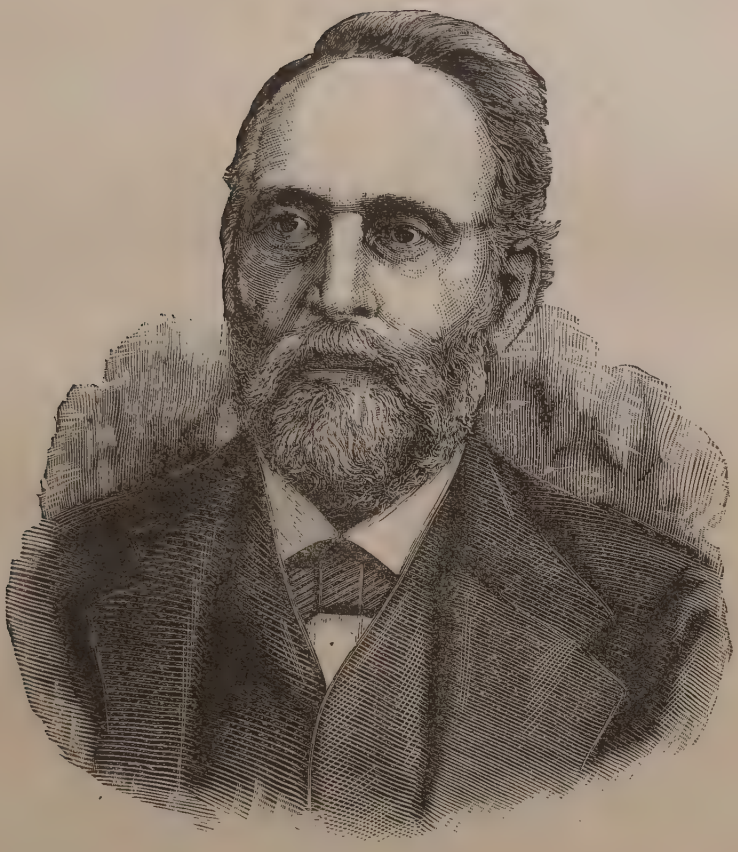
Dear friend:

We have succeeded in organizing a Mission Sunday-school near Neodosha, Kansas, where a Sunday-school was never before sustained. We have a school of between two and three hundred in all, adults and children. God has blessed our effort and the good people here encourage and aid us in this new field of labor in our Father's vineyard.

The Bibles, Testaments and papers that you sent us from the Bible House, New York, are being used to good advantage, sowing the seed that will ripen into fruit and be reproduced again. When the Memorial Library Building is completed, and the Home Mission door opened to the little waifs, God's children, I will come again and tenderly gather them in; in from the highways and hedges; in from the places of sin.

May God bless you, and hasten the time when your object may be fully reached and the good for which you labor be accomplished. Then can you fold your hands in peace, and feel that you have done at least something toward gathering up the sheaves in the great harvest, where faithful laborers are few.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. M. J. HOPPS.



DR. J. B. LAMB.

DR. J. B. LAMB

was born in Lincolnville, Me., June 15, 1827. Took the degree or Doctor of Medicine at the University of the State of New York, College of Physicans and Surgeons in New York City, February, 1852. Entered the Union army as surgeon in the spring of 1862, and was mustered out at the end of the war in July, 1865. Came to Kansas in November, 1866. Established the Parsons' *Eclipse* as editor and proprietor in April, 1875.

J. B. Lamb, familiarly known as Dr. Lamb, editor and proprietor of the Parsons daily *Eclipse*, is one of our best citizens financially and morally. It is not, however, of his qualities as a citizen, based upon his accumulation of property, that we desire to speak, but upon three important questions coming prominently before the people, namely, the political, educational and religious.

In politics he is a Democrat, representing the higher sentiment of the party which believes in that government which will give the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of its people. In all his editorial ut-

terances he has called steadily for the honest administration of just laws whether national, state or local, and for the prompt punishment of all offenders whether in high political stations or in the humble walks of the "plain" people.

He is a keen hater of the machine politician, and woe betide the unfortunate incompetent of that class who comes within reach of his pen. Unlike most other Democrats whom we have personally known, he is a Prohibitionist, and his views upon that very important subject have been plainly set forth in the columns of his paper. Some of his Democratic contemporaries have criticised him severely for advocating the enforcement of the Kansas prohibitory liquor law, but as a usual thing they give him a very respectful hearing, rarely caring to comment upon any of his editorial productions.

On matters of educational interest connected with Public Schools he holds views diametrically opposite those of our modern instructors. Nor is there anything illogical in many of his points. He maintains that much of the instruction in vogue in our public schools, however sound theoretically, is practically worthless, and of no value to the pupil whatever. He bases his criticism upon observations made during our school terms, and he finds very little taught that is of practical value to the scholar in the general avocations of life. He earnestly advocates higher education, but believes that it properly belongs to private enterprise alone, and should never, under any circumstances, be made a burden to the commonwealth.

In religious matters he is at variance with all the systems of Theology, and in consequence has few friends among the clergy. He maintains that theologians should set forth in their teachings just what they know to be facts and no more, and urges the churches to advocate a return to those most ancient doctrines of virtue and honesty. "The jewels of the Urim and Thummim are all dim" according to Dr. Lamb's idea of religion in its present condition; and what is most needed to arouse the slumbering masses to a realization of their fallen state (from a religious standpoint), is renewed inspiration and further revelation from the unseen world; and that the duty of the clergy consists not in disputing over abstract metaphysical questions, but in organizing a system through which the unseen intelligences may be harmonized, and thus demonstrate the existence of the soul after life has left the body as a fact and so have done with all speculating about the matter.

That popular humbug and delusion of the orthodox churches, "Salvation by Faith," without substantial growth in character and morals as essentials receives no favors at his hands, and not infrequently he has clearly defined the pernicious results of such absurd teaching. He believes in a religion based not on ceremonies and theological doctrines, but on the simple principles of morality and humanity. For the Christ of the Gospels he holds the most reverent and profound respect; regarding Him as the highest type of teacher the world has ever seen, and in truth through His grand example the Savior of mankind. All in all, the doctor in matters pertaining to religion, may be regarded a radical, yet withal a Christian. His plain, outspoken sentiment on matters connected with our city government has called forth bitter denunciation from the local authorities, but all concede that he is right in principle. There is nothing ambiguous in his writings. He usually calls things by their right names.

In his domestic life the doctor is at his best, with a quiet dignity he meets all who call at his home, and has a kind word for all. His evenings are spent at home with his family, and it is an unusual occurrence that takes him up town after 8 p. m.

He is impressional and moves from

the impulse of the moment, his decision being readily given let it be for or against. As a writer in both prose and poetry he ranks with the first of the West. He has at the present time fifteen hundred subscribers to the *Weekly Eclipse* and 500 to the daily. In his paper he is independent in everything and neutral in nothing.

The following poems were written and contributed by Dr. J. B. Lamb, to the Parsons Library Magazine: —

THE LAND OF THE BEAUTIFUL YET UNSEEN.

The land of the beautiful yet unseen
Is draped in the folds of the clear-obscure —
A land of the blissful, perfect and pure,
And embalmed in Glory's eternal sheen,
Is the land of the beautiful yet unseen.

We may gaze for that unseen land so bright
To the radiant gates where mornings arise
From their couch in the Eastern sapphire skies,
No more than the shades of the dew-drooping night
Does it give us a glimpse of that land of light.

When the sun walks high in the burning noon,
And the feeble lamp of the starlight blaze
Is quenched in the flood of his dazzling rays,
We could see it in darkness just as soon,
Or by the pale beams of the sickly moon.

If we gaze through the amber sunset sky,
Where he slowly sinks in the beautiful West
And draped with gold in the couch of his rest;
Though enchanting is everything far and nigh —
But no glimpse of the land of the pure and the blessed.

Though the skies are clear and the heavens serene,
In vain we search through its crystal halls
For those invisible jasper walls.
Those flowery meads, or the pastures green,
That land of the beautiful yet unseen.

We can see far more at the noon of night,
When visible forms are shut from view
Of that fair land of the good and true;
Not even aided by Hesper's light,
We catch a glimpse of its visions bright.

Then voices come in the silent shade;
They come and we cannot tell whence or where,
But we hear them best in the midnight air —
In scarcely audible whispers made
As visible shadows form and fade.

They form and fade, yet I know them well,
And hear the touch of a musical string
As if it were brushed by an airy wing —
A passingly strange melodious swell,
How it comes or goes, yet I cannot tell.

O passing shades of the long ago,
Oft are ye with me in pleasant dreams,
When I catch a vision of joy-bright gleams —
Time tosses me still on its ebb and flow,
But ye passed out in the long ago.

I will wait for those groves and pastures green;
Those birds of song and unwithering flowers;
The eternal bloom of those happy bowers,
Far brighter than fancy's fictions have been —
In the land of the beautiful yet unseen.

There are voices in trees and flowers,
And tunes in the running brook;
In the darkness of midnight hours,
There are faces wherever we look,
There are eloquent sermons in stillness,
If only we listen we hear,
Coming out of dead silence and dullness,
Voices sweet to the ravished ear.

And that makes me happiest when musing,
Makes me merriest when others are sad:
I have company then of my choosing
Assembled to make me glad,
Only few know what joy is composed of,
Only few know where happiness lies;
Fewer still see the light celestial,
That falls from the bending skies.

They see not the forms that surround them,
And hear not the musical chime
That swells to a holy anthem
As they ride down the billows of time.
But they hear the harsh serf beating
And breaking all around,
And a sad presaging of danger
In every dismal sound.

There's a light far purer than the sunlight,
And softer and mellower too;
There's a beauty that's more than a beauty
And lovelier fair to view;
There's a joy far higher and sweeter,
Than those that are joys but in part,
Which in life's routine of pleasure,
Sends the blood to the throbbing heart.

There's a life to which this is death's dullness,
So perfect, so full, so complete,
An astonishing, wonderful fullness,
Of all that is perfect and sweet;
Yet ever and always around us
Are these forms unfading and fair,
If we list, we can hear sweet music
Chime sweetly out on the air.

It is all an imagination,
That the world is so full of woe;
Man has only one great misfortune,
He's so wicked, so groveling and low,
If he'd only get up where the light is,
He'd see where the trouble lies,
And he would not think God and the angels
Are all far away in the skies.

SOLILOQUIES.

I love to wander in pastures green,
When nature's in smiling mood;
And to muse in silence all unseen,
Alone in the verdant wood.
There's nothing so sweet as the solemn sough
Of the fragrant summer breeze;
As softly sighing it wanders through
'Mong the boughs of the leafy trees.

There let me repose on the flower-covered lea,
Where the rippling brook murmurs nigh,
While the musical hum of the summer bee
Is a soft, sweet lullaby.
Then a soothing sadness comes over the heart—
Half waking, and half in dream;
Bright, beautiful fancies come and depart,
Like glints on the passing stream.

Forms of some that are now, and some that have been,
Gather 'round me, a social band,
From the world that I know and the world unseen,
The creatures of fair land.
Then the gush of the rill has a silver sound
And the murmuring insect choir
Make rapturous melody all around,
Like the tones of a chorded lyre.

It refreshes the soul thus to mingle awhile
With the beautiful yet unseen—
In nature's caresses to dream like a child,
Of what will be and has been.
And that's why I relish the wonderful charms
That solitude only pervades—
To repose like a babe in its motherly arms,
And dream in the greenwood shade.

MINDA.

Fast by the wall where the apple-tree grew,
I and you, Minda, whispered together;
I and you, Minda, I and you—
Small talk that concerned no other.
Lone I and you, Minda, I and you,
Down in the meadows at evening we strayed;
Those red sunset clouds I remember,
How like castles of jasper and gold they laid
That eve in the balmy September.

Beautiful flowers, Minda, beautiful flowers,
I placed in your glossy hair;
But they died with the joy of those blissful hours,
Those flowers that I gathered there,
O the bliss of the by and by
Was then our delightful theme—
Minda, was the theme of you and I,
Of you and I in our dream.

We have trod life's path together,
Its stormy, its sunbright days;
And companions have been to each other
In all its winding ways,
Though the clouds around every sun setting,
Have not always that golden hue,
As they had at that early meeting,
Minda, the meeting of I and you.

But never chilled the devotion,
Of affection so true and warm;
Through all life's varied commotion,
Not less in the sunshine than storm.
Time's pittiless snows are falling,
They are gathering on our brow—
All our summer flowers are fading
With you and I, fading now.

But autumn is bright as the springtime,
We will garner the fruits of life,
If in sorrow we scattered in seed time,
The sheaves will be rich and ripe.
And we'll hope for the joyful vintage,
Of life in the blest by and by,
And together the journey finish,
Minda, you and I, you and I.

POETRY.

The winter's been tedious and dreary,
The desolate prairie is brown,
Of the dirges of nature I'm weary
And sad at its gloomy frown.

For thy strain pretty bird I am sighing,
And waiting thy music once more;
Come back with the South wind flying,
And sing at my cottage door.

The grove has no scent of summer,
No response to the South wind's call;
No soft, sweet musical murmur
Of the bee and the waterfall.

I am waiting, yes fondly waiting
The robe on the greenwood tree,
In the soft breathing zephyrs shaking,
And the hum of the murmuring bee.

There's no daisy cups in the meadow,
And no violets on the lea,
And whether in sunlight or shadow,
The world has no charm for me.

Come back, gentle spring, with your flowers,
Come back with your beauty and song,
For sad are the weary hours
Through which we have waited thee long.

In the glen where the flowers are sleeping,
All low in their beds they lie,
And fairy forms are weeping
As the winter wind whispers by.

Return, thou patron of beauty,
Vestal maid with the garland of flowers,
Incentive to pleasures and duty,
And the joy of life's tedious hours.

WHAT IS A PIONEER?

DELIVERED BY J. B. LAMB AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF PARSONS.

When Earth from ancient chaos sprung,
And out into the ether swung,
As morning stars together sung,
Was it a Pioneer?
Ere yet the ocean's bounding surge
Had learned to mark its utmost verge,
The fields and vales not to submerge,
Where then was the frontier?

After, when guileless man was made
Monarch of all that he surveyed,
And sheltered by the green-wood shade
He lived from year to year—
Ere yet he cleft the stubborn oak,
Or yet the yielding turf was broke,
Or yet the ox had learned the yoke,
Was Man a Pioneer?

No; when he learned his Master's will,
The stern command, "Go forth and till,"—
As the poor outcast hears it still,—
And scanned the prospect drear,

The happy pair from Eden bowers,
Thinking of past and happy hours,
Familiar places, birds and flowers,
They went forth Pioneers.

When they received that hard command,
It might have been Assyria's land
Where the frontiersman took his stand
And stuck his Jacob staff—
Or where the yellow Indus pours
Over rich vales alluvial showers,
They sought anew their Eden bowers,
Anew its joys to quaff.

Then where's the pioneer's land—
On India's diamond-studded strand,
Or Afric's barren, burning sand—
Where *is* the wanderer's home?
Lands lighted by the polar rays,
Lands 'neath the tropics torid blaze,
Or lands where sheep and oxen graze,
Wherever wanderers roam?

Once Athens was but five years old,
When many a pioneer bold,
Built a slab house a lot to hold,
And waited for the rise.
And lots went up and lots went down,
In this once young but now old town,
Queen of the world she won renown,
And now in ruin lies.

'Tis he that marches in the van,—
And, ever since the world began,
He is the pioneer man
Who leads and builds the way.
Countries now hoary grown with years,
Land of the Tiber and the Nile,
Have had their dauntless pioneers—
All had their early day;

But borne by favorable breeze,
Sailing through vast and unknown seas,
Leaving behind him all of these,
To find a new world here—
Columbus, for more worlds than one,
Ever towards the setting sun
Pushed his adventurous journey on—
He was a Pioneer.

Since then great events have transpired—
Events greatly to be admired;
Whole herds of heroes have expired;
Here in the wilderness,
Where the dark forest glade
Spead dismal, everlasting shade,
And where the savage hunter strayed
In wanton idleness;

The woodman's axe cleft his primeval dome,
In ruins laid his native natal home.
A new and other race have come
During these passing years—
Broad fields covered with waving grain,
Spread wide over the boundless plain,
Orchards and vineyards now remain,
The fruit of Pioneers.

Where now's the pioneer's land?
Upon the Atlantic's surf-beat strand,
Or California's golden sand—
Where is the wanderer's home?
In the bright sunny land of flowers,
'Mid the perfume of orange bowers,
Or this fair prairie land of ours,
Where shall we bid him come?

Tis *all* the pioneer's land;
'Tis girt with many an iron band,
And strapped with wire from strand to strand;
Though many, all are one—
Proud cities tower near and far,
Beautiful as the evening's star,
And each of them, all of them are
Pioneer labors begun.

The pioneers this land of ours,
Its streams enclosed in leafy bowers,
Its wild grass and its prairie flowers,
All are the poor man's pride.
The fairest land beneath the sun,
Where labor is the poor man's fun,
And every ragged son of a gun
May ride, or slide, or walk, or run—
Or any way to get along.

A land where all the men are bold,
And ladies ne'er grow thin and old;
Where maiden aunts, severe and cold,
Are not allowed to come.
The towns adorned with pretty girls
Whose locks by nature wave in curls,
For which the State can skunk the world,
And Parsons is their home.

The broad green prairie is a sight
Just fit to charm a laboring wight;
It fills his heart with keen delight
To see the cattle graze.
And city belles, besmeared with chalk,
'Twould do them proud to take a walk,
And view the mooing, booing stock,
Beside some Kansas country gawk,
To learn his artless ways.

Ocean, the prairie and the sky,
Three noblest visions to the eye,
One spread beneath and one on high,
Beautiful to behold.
One gemmed with stars through nightly hours,
One decked with varied colored flowers,
More pleasing to this sense of ours
Than cities where the life-tide pours
In filthy torrents rolled.

Parsons—its history—let's see—
Staked out in '71 by P. Y. T.,
Machine shops built in '72 and '3.
And then—but I'm too fast—
Before this came the *Parsons Sun;*
'Tis true it came, and shone, and shone,
On this benighted prairie lone,
All with wild grass and weeds o'ergrown,
A light destined to last.

In '74 came the *Surprise*—
Plucky, but small; sharp, but not wise;
Early it closed its mortal eyes—
'Tis said the good die young.
The Eclipse, if sweetness kills a man,
May live to six score years and ten—
If Grant is living, won't die then;
Will outlive misery, if it can,
To punch him with a Faber or a tongue.

But stop—we've got too fast again—
A long way back A. Matthewson comes in;
He came here early with a pile of tin;
Cory and Douglas too—
A tailor merchant, who from England sprung,
A Scotchman's name and somewhat Irish tongue.

A poet, soldier, worthy to be sung,
Settled in Parsons when the town was young,
And found enough to do.
A host of others — many a name
Worthy to stand upon the roll of fame,
Who the first year to Parsons came
And helped to build the town.
But most of them won't make a rhyme,
And some we'd mention, but have not the time.
And since the admission's but a dime,
We'll shut the machine down.

Long live the Parsons Pioneer,
And may he many a circling year,
With kith and kin and friends so dear,
Eat supper and have hearty cheer
Upon the town's birthday.
As sure as there's a Beelzebub,
And Boston's universal hub,
So Parsons of the world's the nub —
Take notice those who may.

I HAVE WATCHED THE STARS AT MIDNIGHT.

I have watched the stars at midnight,
And their bright but silent rays
Have more charms for me than the daylight,
As wonderingly I gaze.
Then I think of friends departed,
In the night cold dew as I stand —
The true and the loving hearted
Who have passed to the silent land.

But the stars have a merry twinkle,
As though no sorrow were there,
And never of age a wrinkle
Were 'graved on their brow with care.
And my soul has been melted to sadness,
As I gazed while the world has slept,
On these emblems of joy and gladness,
'Mid the tears that the night had wept.

But its tears will be bright in the morning,
In the beams of the rising sun,
When the stars grow dim in the dawning,
And the night its course hath run.
I have beautiful thoughts at midnight,
Such as never come by day,
And in fancy hear solemn music
Floating down in the starlight ray.

THE CENTENNIAL SONG.

We hear the music of a bell,
Its mellow, distant tones are glad;
As on the breeze its chimings swell
It strikes a sort of tuneful knell
Of joy in part, in part 'tis sad.
As fast the bell-man turns the wheel,
With strong, quick strokes its brazen peal
And iron tongue rebound the chime
That rolls adown the stream of time
To wake the nation's smiles and tears,
The music of a Hundred Years.

'Twas when oppression's iron hand,
Was laid upon the freemen bold —
'Twas when a fearless, patriot band,
The fathers of our Fatherland,
In freedom's cause their names enrolled;
Then that old bell, with iron tongue,
Pealed out the tidings, loud and long;
And in its brazen iron clang,
Was freedom's first bold anthem sung,
Amid a nation's shouts and cheers,
The anthem of a Hundred Years.

Proud bird — our emblem evermore —
That builds her airy nest on high;
That loves in upper air to soar,
But stoops to bathe her neck in gore;
From her rock castle in the sky,
Hast oft our tattered banners bore,
And shrieked above the battle's roar,
Thou'st braved the storm, on land and sea,
A noble emblem of the free;
Nor ever shrank with coward fears
The Eagle of a Hundred Years.

Thou noble banner of our land,
Each star upon thine azure field,
When borne by patriotic hand
Asserts an empire's proud command;
So many fold is freedom's shield,
Thou'st floated o'er us long and well,
Thou'st stood the storm of shot and shell,
My country's own triumphant flag
Was never trailed a gory rag;
As it hath been, it still appears,
The banner of a Hundred Years.

Sweet bells, that chimed our natal morn,
And stirred the patriotic blood,
A race to freedom's manor born,
That braved a tyrant's wrath with scorn,
And waded battle's crimson flood.
Let all your clamorous voices ring,
Each iron tongue unite to sing,
And liberty inspire each note
From every deep-toned, brazen throat,
And each repeat as it careers:
A Hundred Years, a Hundred Years!

Call memories back that long have fled,
That hearts may thrill as those of old;
Though not the patriotic dead
That sleep in honor's gory bed,
Are wakened from the dusty mold.
Some may awake to life and power,
If that same bell from yonder tower,
That called the nations once to arms,
Aroused rebellion's fierce alarms,
Cite them to Glory's long arrears,
The record of a Hundred Years.

Lay out, old flag, upon the breeze,
That foreign lords may catch a view;
That when you meet on land or seas,
They contemplate the proud degrees
Of every star that dots the blue;
United nation, equal, free,
A nation great and great to be:
And while its pristine blood remains,
Defiance bids to foreign chains,
That owns no lords and knows no fears,
So may she live a Thousand Years.

O, glorious land! to freedom long,
And freedom's love with soul imbued,
To you and yours may yet belong
A wreath of never-dying song,
That ne'er in guilty blood imbrued.
Live native land, my father land,
The noble, free, the good and grand;
In thee a heritage is borne
To tribes and nations yet unborn;
And here to last a fabric rears,
To live and last a Thousand Years.

Let fame on an unbroken wing
Bear down to ages yet to be;
Let scribes record, and poets sing,
And every one conspire to bring

The mead of glory due to thee;
My native land, united lands,
Guarded by freedom-loving hands,
Unfurl thy banner in the sky,
The guardian eagle hovering nigh;
Let songs resound, and deafening cheers,
This birthday of a Hundred Years.

J. B. LAMB.

PARSONS SUN.

The above is the title of the leading daily and weekly Republican newspaper of this county. Its manager and editor, Mr. H. H. Lusk, is a practical printer, having been brought up in the business by his father, who has been a practical and able editor and newspaper man for many years. The daily is a well printed sheet. It contains the Associated Press dispatches and a vast amount of special telepraphic news from all portions of the State. Its market reports are carefully corrected and reported in each day's issue. Its editorial and local contents are intended to be a complete resume of current events, presented in an entertaining manner and in such shape as to include all obtainable news of a local, political and general nature. Its miscellaneous reading is extensive and selected with great care. In brief, it spares no pains or expense to secure and publish the latest information of every character.

The weekly is a large eight-page paper, and contains all the important news of the week, besides book notices, literary reviews and an occasional poem from the best authors. The editorial productions of the *Sun* rank with the best, and for this reason the *Sun* is much sought after by all its patrons, both far and near. Its wide circulation makes it a valuable advertising medium, and the proprietors congratulate themselves on having a list of over fourteen hundred subscribers.

PARSONS PALLADIUM.

A weekly paper, Democratic in politics, and published by the Palladium Publishing Company, is one of the live newspapers of the county. Messrs. F. W. Frye and W. W. Frye, brothers, and E. S. Stevens, comprise the company, and they are each practical printers and representative men in their business. The paper is ably edited by F. W. Frye, assisted by his brother, W. W. Frye. In dealing with political matters the editors have successfully attained the highest spirit and tone of journalism, and never resort to scurrilous, abusive and slanderous articles concerning any one — a feature unusual in political journalism. The paper already has an extensive circulation, due mostly to its high moral reflection, and on this account it is valued as a home paper. For the above reasons, we think the proprietors will meet with that success which is always due an earnest effort in the right direction. The *Palladium* is to its readers "as a long established newspaper is an old friend to those who are accustomed to read it, or keep it in their family. It reminds them of many happy reminiscences, and no matter what course it may adopt in the religious, political, or social world, it is welcomed just the same. A clear idea of how it grows and how to cultivate it, may be gathered from the talk of a lady reader to an old established paper: 'I can not tell you how dearly the paper is prized in my family. It has become a part of our daily life. It recorded my marriage and spoke kindly of it. It told of the birth of all my children, and of the death of those who are gone, and of the death of my parents, and always speaks as though it had stopped to feel for us in our private sorrows. It is the completest record of my family and its main events that we have, and many extracts from it telling of events in our family are kept in our Bible. You do not know how proud I am of it when it is right and strong — how it hurts me when it goes wrong. Editors should never forget how very near their paper goes to the hearts of the best people who read. If they will always keep this in mind they will seldom err in taking the right side, or in doing this or printing that which will not be welcome in the families of its best readers.'"

AUGUSTUS WILSON.

SKETCH OF AUGUSTUS WILSON.

Augustus Wilson was born May 6th, 1836, near New Madison, Ohio; was the son of Andrew Porter Wilson, of the old Porter family of *Virginia*. His father was of Irish parentage and was born in Kentucky July 2nd, 1801. When he was five years of age his parents moved to Ohio and located near Hamilton. In 1828, he was married to Sarah Allen, of Butler County, Ohio. The Allen family were originally from Virginia, of considerable wealth and distinction. Mr. Wilson's parents were strict Presbyterians his father having been a deacon in that church for many years, a man of high moral and religious standing, a prominent and valued citizen, being strongly identified with the interest of humanity and the common cause of his country. Sarah Wilson, his mother, is now three score years and ten, with a healthy body and brilliant mind. She is a great historian and a fluent conversationalist. Of self-sacrificing and devoted Christian spirit, which to her children has been the principal guide and highest standard of emulation in their earlier years. They had four sons and four daughters. Augustus Wilson, the subject of this sketch is the third of the family. He

was educated in Ohio and received a thorough course in the English studies. Soon after leaving school he taught school for a short time. He was seventeen years of age when his father died. One year after his death N. M. Wilson, the elder brother, left home, when Augustus took charge of his father's business, and settled up his estate, assisted by his younger brother, E. C. Wilson. Having full charge of the business and care of a large family of children he reared them in industrious habits giving them a polished education. The younger ones receiving a collegiate and commercial course fitting them for the higher stations in business circles. Mr. Wilson, at the age of twenty-four, went into business for himself. He engaged in farming, raising, buying and selling stock, in which business he met with great success. Having followed the above business for fourteen years, he removed to New Madison, Ohio, being induced by friends and flattering prospects for more lucrative pursuits and in doing so engaged extensively in different branches of mercantile business, having for partners Dr. H. Hogan, Matthew McWhinney and Robert Swisher, men of wealth, influence and experience. With deliberation and cautious steps he launched out upon his untried and new business career with bright anticipations which were realized beyond expectation. Two years after or within that time he closed out this business being induced by a financial friend, Francis McWhinney, banker of Greenville, Ohio, to co-operate in business with him. Mr. Wilson removed to Greenville, where he engaged in the loaning and broker business through Exchange Bank of that place. But he remained only two years when hearing the wonderful reports of Kansas with its rich soil, extended and beautiful prairies, the Italian skies, salubrious air, with all the financial advantages and vast resources of gain, he resolved to go westward. He came to Kansas, looked over the country and returned to Ohio when he closed out his business there under most favorable circumstances.

And the same year, 1872, he crossed the Mississippi for Parsons, Kansas, where he again settled, thinking to make it his home. His intention in locating in Parsons was to open a bank, but after looking over the financial field he found that the bank already established met the present demand, and deferring his purpose for a time he immediately entered into partnership with Walker and Thomas, in the real estate business which was the leading business firm in that city. In 1873 Walker went out and the firm continued under the name of Thomas & Wilson. This real estate firm was the second established in the city. In 1874, the Parsons Savings Bank was organized and incorporated under the banking laws of Kansas, and Mr. Wilson was elected one of the directors and President of the bank, in which position he has given the greatest satisfaction officially, as a man of trust and business qualifications. He is the principal founder and one of the largest stockholders, has labored faithfully and honestly for the growth and success of the institution and there is no bank in Kansas that possesses the confidence of the people to a greater extent or rests upon a safer basis than the Parsons Savings Bank — now the Commercial. In 1873, there being a great demand for provisions in Eastern and Central Texas, Mr. Wilson, in partnership with R. L. Walker, engaged in shipping provisions from St. Louis to Texas over the M., K. & T. railroad and in the spring of 1877, formed a partnership with S. Simonson in the grain business and is now extensively engaged in buying and shipping grain. The grain firm of Wilson & Simonson is one of the largest in the west and the largest in southeastern Kansas. They have a large and commodious elevator on the switch of the Mo. Pac. R. R., where they do an immense business in buying and shipping all kinds of grain, averaging one bundred cars

RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON.

per month. The magnitude of their business amounting to one hundred thousand dollars in freight per year on the Missouri Pacific Railroad alone. The business of the present and the prospects for the future, promises to continue foremost in its shipments and a great source of profit to the Missouri Pacific, Fort Scott and Gulf and other railroads as well as to this prosperous firm. They ship heavily to Liverpool, but their largest sales are in Chicago, St. Louis, Galveston and New Orleans, bringing Kansas in more intimate relations socially and commercially with the people of the vast territory to which their business

extends. Mr. Wilson is largely interested in the pursuit of agriculture and is one of the largest real estate owners in Labette county. He has superintended his own improvements until severalof his farms are under a highs tate of cultivation, producing heavy crops of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, etc. He is also one of the largest real estate owners in Parsons, and his residence is one of the most beautiful in southern Kansas, which is located on Johnson Avenue in the eastern part of the city.

Augustus Wilson was married December 1st, 1863, to Ella B. Ensor, daughter of Major-general John S. and Elizabeth B. Ensor of Baltimore county, Maryland, in the Protestant Episcopal church, by Rev. Dr. Hoff of Baltimore. Mrs. Wilson is of English descent. Her father's ancestors are distinguished both in colonial and European history. General Ensor's grandfather being a descendant of King James, and came to the American colonies with Cecelius Calvert (Lord Baltimore) in 1730, brought his servants with him and settled in the city of Baltimore in that part known as Ensor Street, which was named after him. He received a large grant of land in one of the best portions of Baltimore county on a part of which is located the old Ensor homestead, "Western Run," which is now in possession of Major George S. Ensor, the only brother of General Ensor. General Ensor settled on a portion of this land and was one of the builders of the famous old Ensor manor. When the unfortunate Arcadians, whom Longfellow has celebrated in his beautiful poem of Evangeline, were driven from their homes in 1765 and deprived of their property by the British they sought refuge in Baltimore where they were received and supplied with a large amount of provisions by General Ensor's father which was only a true mark of the ancient hospitality of his family. He was a member of the General Assembly that made the law that breaths the purest spirit of religious freedom in Maryland which did great honor to the colonist and none the less to Lord Baltimore, a previous act having been passed to make the Roman Catholic religion the ruling creed of the State. General Ensor was a man of great mental ability and literary attainments, of large reasoning powers, a common counselor, a man who did his own thinking in all matters of religion, business and politics, was uncompromising and as decided as Cæsar, and like the Roman warrior wrote his own immortal commentaries, was honored and beloved by all. His promptness, fidelity and integrity made him eminently just. He was a man of strong Southern proclivities, yet entertained the most sincere devotion for the true principles of this government, but being a slaveholder and greatly interested in the welfare of the South, gave largely of his means during the rebellion to the Southern army and provided for the widows and orphans at home.

He had been largely interested in the pursuits of agriculture, legal and educational interest, but retired from business several years before his death, which occurred February 7th, 1866. Mrs. Wilson's mother was a decendant on the maternal side of the old Scotch family by the name of Scott, who were originally from Scotland, but removed from there to England; this family came to the English colonies before the Revolutionary war, and settled in Baltimore, where a number of them still reside, and are distinguished for their financial abilities and great tenacity to to the Quaker religion. Mrs. Ensor was a Quakeress, and to her, "war, slavery, intemperance, litigation, extravagance, and profanity," were subjects of the most solemn protest. She died in Ohio, December 31st, 1867, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Augustus Wilson. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters, seven of whom are still living. Hon. James B. Ensor, the eldest of the family, has been for several years engaged as United States inspector of government stores at Baltimore. Hon.

John T. Ensor, the second son, is engaged in the legal profession and ranks high as a counselor, and as a speaker he has no superior and few equals in the State. In Gen. Grant's campaign for the presidency, he canvassed several of the Western States. He has served in the general assembly of Maryland, during the years 1865–6 with marked ability as a legislator and political leader. He was in 1873 unanimously nominated by the Republican party for Congress and was a prominent candidate for Governor, in 1875, and in the national convention at Cincinnati in 1878, he was chairman of the committee on credentials, and in 1884, committee on credentials from Maryland to the National Convention at Chicago. Zadoc Ensor, the youngest son, joined the Confederate army immediately after the war broke out, under the command of General Johnson. Though but nineteen years of age his ability as a military man, his fearlessness, independence and faithfulness, in companionship, soon made him first aid-de-camp to General Johnston, and in the battle of Gettysburg he distinguished himself for great courage and intrepidity, holding the enemy at bay until a retreat was possible, thus winning bright laurels for himself to be worn but a short time, as immediately on his return to the old Dominion he fell at the hands of a Jessie scout of the Federal army, when on a furlough and visit to his sister, Mrs. Laura E. Baker, who crossed the lines to meet him; and his body now lies buried on the west bank of the Shenandoah river, near New Market, Virginia, where the wild flowers bloom and the soft wind moan a sad requiem o'er his grave. Mrs. Laura E. Baker, the youngest of eight children, is the widow of the late Luther S. Baker, of Altoona, Penn., son of Rev. Dr. H. Baker, the Evangelist of the Lutheran Church, of Penn. She has two daughters, Maggie E. and Ella Wilson Baker. Mrs. Augustus Wilson is the eldest daughter and the fourth child of eight, and her marriage was the first to break the family link, though she was twenty-six years of age when her father gave her way.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have no children, they lost their only one, John Emory, a bright promising child of seventeen months. He was born at their country place in Ohio, February 9th, 1868, died at their home in New Madison, Ohio, July 7th, 1869.

> The little bud so sweet and fair
> That hung upon the tender stem,
> Faded 'ere it lived to bear
> The blossom of so bright a gem.

They have an adopted daughter, Ella Wilson Baker now ten years of age, the youngest child of Mrs. Laura E. Baker of Baltimore, the youngest sister of Mrs. Wilson. She is an intelligent child, an apt scholar of a cheerful, happy disposition, and is now in school at Bethany College, Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. Wilson is a man who has had a great deal of business experience and has a practical knowledge in many lines of business, possesses superior judgment, and while he listens to the reason of others is guided by his own. He is a man of sterling integrity and is prompt and upright in all his transactions — his word is his bond.

Socially he is quiet and unassuming, but affable and entertaining, enjoys the quiet of private life and the society of his friends. He is a natural critic and conceals a brilliant wit that when indulged in is eloquent and amusing. He was made a Master Mason in the Masonic order in the Fort Black Lodge of New Madison, Ohio, 1868. He is a man of good moral habits, never having drank a glass of intoxicating liquor or used tobacco in any form, or sworn an oath in his life. He has been a member of temperance organizations and societies for forty years, and was a representative of the blue ribbon movement and president of the Parsons Murphy Club, which was organized by Amanda Way, October 21, 1877, and an active participant in the prohibition movement in 1880. Mr. Wilson came

to Parsons when the city was a little over one year old, and as one of the largest capitalists, he has been one of the city's ablest supporters in all directions of public improvements. He is much interested in the culture of the young and rising generation, and for several years was president of the Board of Education of the public schools of Parsons. He has always been a Democrat in his political views, but is not narrow in sentiment or an enthusiastic politician. He was nominated in the convention held in Parsons in the fall of 1876, for the Legislature, but declined. He is public-spirited, but is not an aspirant to public position. In the late war he was loyal to the government and gave liberally of his means for the support of the Union army. He is liberal in his religious views, is a member of the Congregational Church of Parsons and president of the church society. He has always donated and subscribed liberally to all churches and institutions of charity, is kind and courteous to all with whom he comes in contact, and unswerving in his devotion to what ever he believes to be right. As a business man he has always been successful, which he attributes in a great measure to his early training, the strict guidance of Christian parents and helping hand of his wife.

ROWING AGAINST THE TIDE.

It is easy to glide with the ripples
  Adown the stream of time,
To flow with the course of the river,
  Like music to some old rhyme.
But ah! it takes courage and patience
  Against the current to ride;
And we must have strength from heaven
  When rowing against the tide.

We may float on the river's surface
  While our oars scarce touch the stream,
And visions of early glory
  On our dazzling sight may gleam;
We forget that on before us
  The dashing torrents roar,
And while we are idly dreaming,
  Its waters will carry us o'er.

But few, ah! would there were many!
  Row up the stream of life;
They struggle against its surges,
  And mind neither toil nor strife.
Though weary and faint with labor,
  Singing, triumphant they ride;
For Christ is the hero's captain
  When rowing against the tide.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty painted there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes, whose heart-fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

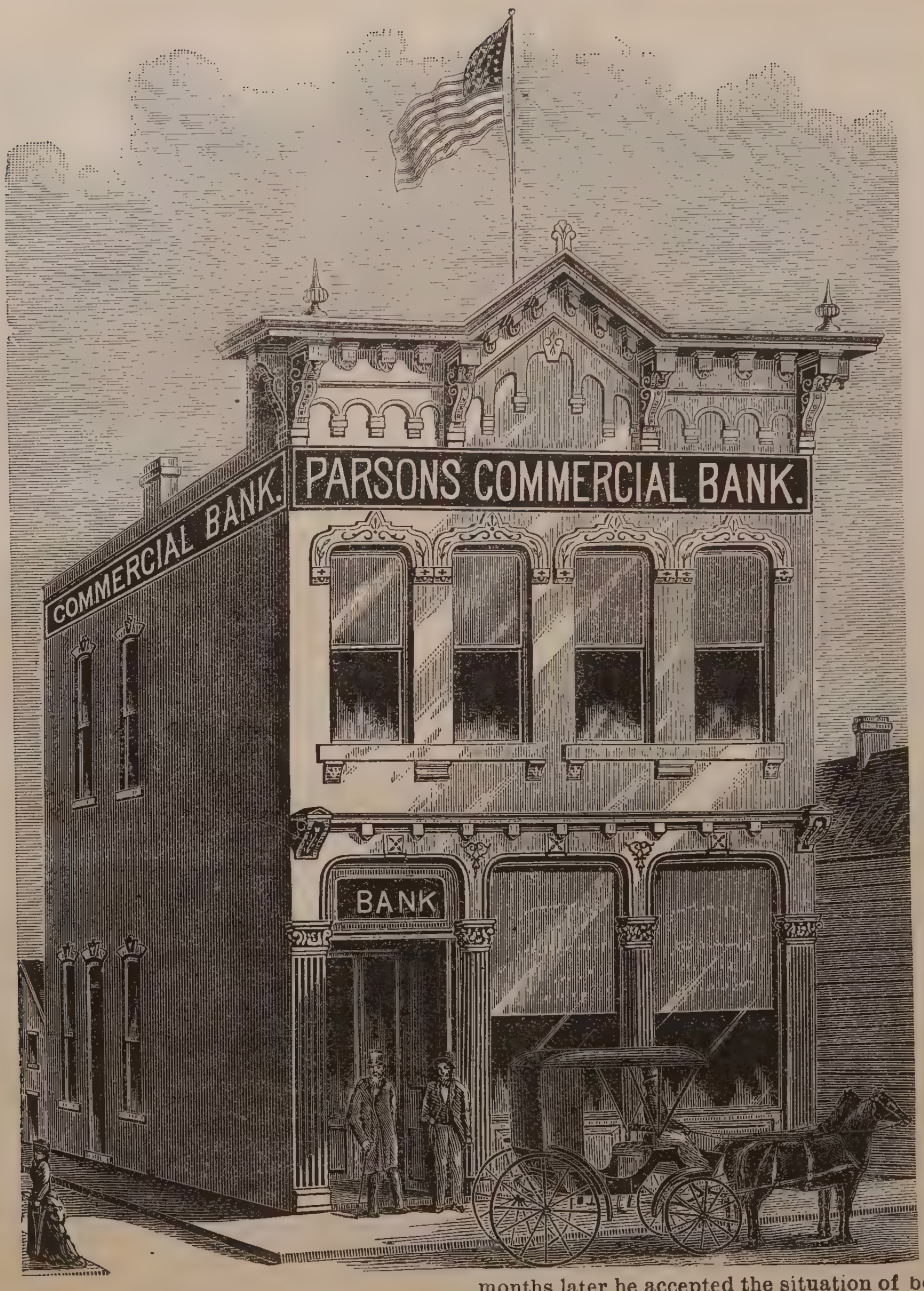
Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment, the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God will it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care,
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains few may guess.



THE COMMERCIAL BANK

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS; CAPITAL PAID UP, $50,000; G. W. HAWK, CASHIER.

Mr. Hawk was born in Washington, Fayette County, Ohio, December 1, 1843. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 21st Ill. Inft. His parents had previously located in Champaign Co., Ill. After leaving the service he returned to Illinois. Spending two years in the schools at Chicago he was enployed as deputy in the county treasurer's office at Urbana for three years, afterward being connected with the First National Bank at Champaign as book-keeper, remaining in that position till April, '72. He came to Parsons in September of that year. About two months later he accepted the situation of bookkeeper in the First National Bank and later became assistant cashier, which position he held till July, 1878, when he resigned for the purpose of taking a position in the bank which he now manages. Mr. Hawk has acquired a thorough knowledge of banking business and has secured to himself a record of steadiness, honor and business sagacity. Quick to act and clear in conception of methods to insure success in the execution of his purpose, he never fails to inspire confidence to all with whom he has to deal. Mr. Hawk is generous from justice rather than impulse. To all deserving charities his hand is never closed. Fortune has favored him with a goodly income and reared him a beautiful home on a corner lot.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PARSONS, KANSAS.

Among the solid business institutions of Parsons and Southeastern Kansas, is the First National Bank of Parsons—R. S. Stevens, president, Lee Clark, vice-president and cashier, E. B. Stevens, assistant cashier.

The bank was established in 1872. The building occupied by this institution is one of the largest and most stately and elegant structures of the kind in Parsons, its interior arrangements and appointments being exceptionally convenient and inviting.

The business has always been based upon a broad and liberal, yet a conservative policy, and its prosperous condition to-day and its popularity with the business men of Parsons and surrounding country certainly reflect great credit upon its management. It carries on a general banking business, makes discounts and collections, and furnishes exchange on all important points.

Col. R. S. Stevens, the president, resides in Attica, New York, and is a member of Congress from that district. As a banker and financier he is too well known to need any comment. As a counselor and statesman he is able and honored. He has done much toward the improvement of Parsons, which not only contributes to the value of his own investments, but to the interests of all others, and is acknowledged the founder and guiding spirit—the great impetus—that has promoted its growth and prosperity from year to year.

LEE CLARK.

Lee Clark, vice-president and cashier of the First National Bank of Parsons, came to this city in an early day, and has devoted his energies to the building up of the town in every way. In business he is prompt and attentive; in his dealings, just and honorable; in manner, dignified, kind and gentlemanly to all. In the hearts of the people none have a warmer place than he. He is the trusted agent of the "Parsons Town Company," and to his skillful and efficient management the property of this enterprising corporation, for the past few years, is largely due. As a banker, he has an

CITY BANK OF ANGEL, MATTHEWSON & CO., PARSONS, KANSAS.

exalted financial standing. The management of the First National redounds greatly to his credit, and shows him to be master of his business and a thorough student of the "laws of finance."

Mr. Magin, governor of the Bank of France, lately gave a reception at his official residence on the anniversary of the bank's foundation, 84 years ago. May the success of the First National insure as many years and celebrate the reputation its officers have so justly and honorably won.

CITY BANK OF ANGELL MATTHEWSON & CO.

Established 1871.

Interest paid on deposits and money to loan on real estate security.

Special attention paid to investments on bond and mortgage for Eastern parties.

Drafts drawn direct on all the principal foreign cities.

Steamship tickets to and from all points in Europe.

The members of this firm are Angell Matthewson, H. F. Snyder and W. H. Taylor. They do a general banking business, and carry on an extensive loan brokerage on real estate security, and also attend to collections. It is probably one among the largest money loaning establishments in Kansas having disposed of more than half a million dollars in this way during the past year.

F. H. Snyder, cashier, is a man of unswerving integrity of high personal bearing. He is a true type of genuine manhood, and his business transactions are of the most ememplary character.

Mr. W. H. Taylor, of New York, a young man of rare business ability and large means has recently located in Parsons and become a partner in the Bank of Angell Matthewson & Co., to which institution he contributes solid strength as well as an interest generally

KIMBALL BLOCK.

to the future great city of South-eastern Kansas.

ANGELL MATTHEWSON.

The principal member and founder of the bank, as a business man has been eminently successful, having accumulated a vast amount of property. He has been the architect of his own fortune. With his indomitable will and energy he seldom fails in an effort; his broad views and practical wisdom, which have made his own life a successful and useful one, have made his counsels largely sought in public life and in the affairs of banking and other business corporations. He has taken great pride in the growth and prosperity of Parsons and is always interested in enterprises and institutions that tend to the building up of the city. His genial spirit and social qualities render him deservedly popular. His hospitality and courtesy to prospecting strangers have added numbers to the population of the city and country. The fame of his great benevolence has made him known in the households of the Church. To him the city of Parsons is largely indebted for many of her best enterprises; while others have planned he has executed. It is to such men that our city owes its present strength and future prosperity.

KIMBALL BLOCK.

Parsons, Kas.

Hon. Charles H. Kimball is a native of New York.

With small means and young in years, he turned westward to the boundless resources of undeveloped territory.

Coming to Kansas and locating in Parsons, as a pioneer, he at once interested himself in the building up of the town, and is at present one of the largest property holders.

The Kimball Block, a three-story brick building erected by him some three years ago, is one of the finest structures in Parsons, and is an ornament to the city as well as a credit to the gentleman whose name it bears.

He is a successful business man of exact knowledge and high purpose.

He is thoroughly practical, and can meet any emergency that confronts him. Professionally he is a lawyer,

EDWARDS' OPERA HOUSE, PARSONS, KANSAS.

and one of the most able and influential lawyers in Kansas.

Like many other pioneers, his character has been formed by storm — his talent developed by calm and quietude. He learns the past, hence he knows the future.

He is a worthy and influential citizen, and may justly be ranked among the founders of the most of our best institutions and business enterprises.

He was recently elected to the State Senate from Labette county, and being an able attorney, he will, no doubt, represent his constituents with his usual *ability*.

E. H. EDWARDS.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, is one of our substantial citizens. He is enterprising, progressive and benovelent, contributing his share to the advancement and growth of all worthy enterprises of the city. He is a member of the City Council and holds other local positions. He is the owner of the Opera House which is one of the finest in the State of the kind. His interests are identified largely with the city, and in addition to the Opera House, owns valuable residence property, and bank stock. He has recently increased his bank stock, and by virtue of the amount was elected president at the last annual meeting of the Commercial Bank directors.

S. SIMONSON.

S. Simonson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Norway, March 22, 1824, came to America January 9, 1847. He landed at New Orleans, where he remained about three months, then went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he lived one year. From there he went to Springfield, Ill., where he remained five years in the lumber business. From there he removed to Tazewell county, Ill., and engaged in the grain trade. He then went to Texas in the interest of grain, and after remaining there one year he removed to Parsons, which was in Sept., 1875, where he has since resided. For the past seven years he has been a member of the firm of Wilson & Simonson, grain business, and has done his part toward making the firm one of the strongest and most reliable in the State. He has a comfortable home, surrounded by

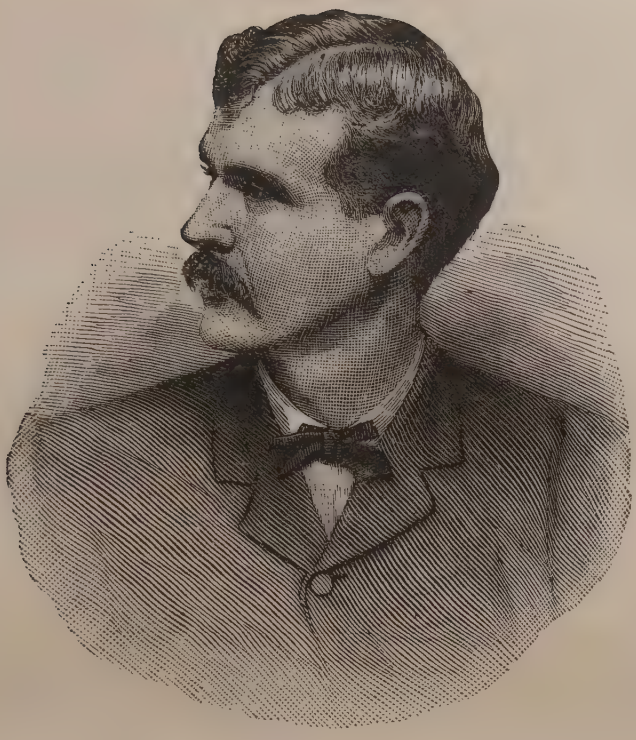
RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. S. SIMONSON.

large cultivated ground, planted with arbor vita, spruce, pine, cedar, fur, magnolia, mountain ash, catalpa, hedge and maple, interpersed with plants and vines, native and exotic, that grow and bloom in great profusion, which enlist the attention and command the admiration of the many passers-by, who have a love for the refined and beautiful. Mr. Simonson nevers turns a deaf ear to the wants of his fellows, but gives of his means liberally. His acts of benevolence are not performed in an ostentatious manner, but with gratitude and kindness, following the divine injunction not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth. In public improvements and the building of churches and other institutions he is a free giver. No subscription paper ever passes him without his name opposite a liberal sum of money. His manner is pleasing, and he readily wins the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a man of superior business qualifications, of extraordinary energy, enterprise and sagacity, a kind and obliging neighbor, and a worthy and honored citizen.

WM. M. W. DAVISON, M.D.,

of Parsons, Kan., was born in Kenosha (then South Port), Wis., August 29, 1848. His early life was passed on a farm in the township of Paris, in the same county of his birth. Up to the age of fifteen he attended the district school during the winter months, and received a common school education. The following five years were spent on the farm, and no attention given to schools whatever. At the age of twenty he moved with his parents to the city of his nativity, where, opportunities being offered, he again commenced a course of study by himself, with no instructor, and without acquainting his parents or other members of the family of his designs. About this time the Free Public Library of the First Uni-

tarian Society of Kenosha was thrown open to the people of the city and country, and a rare opportunity given him to gratify his taste for learning. The selection of books in that collection were made by that *great*, little man, Rev. Henry M. Simmons, and nothing but the best works in prose, poetry, fiction, scientific and historical were chosen. Through this library and his own industry he received his literary education, closely applying himself to the classics during the evenings after his day's labor was ended. Laboring, as he did, in one of the factories of the city, his literary progress was slow, for a man exhausted with physical labor is in poor condition to study. For three years he was librarian for the Unitarian Society, and this position gave him a thorough knowledge of all the standard authors. Commencing the study of medicine at the age of twenty-three years, he graduated at twenty-seven from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, going out with the "immortal old ninety and nine" graduates of that institution. Since that time he has practiced in several States of the Union, but chiefly in Chicago, where failing health caused him to retire from business and seek change and rest in Colorado. After a sojourn in the Silver State for a few months, his health improving, he was on the point of returning to the "great city of the lakes," when he took occasion to look at Southern Kansas, and, liking Parsons, has located here. He is now well situated, in good health, and in pleasant relations with all. He is one of those fortunate persons in medical



A. B. Sipple.

practice who have no trouble in getting plenty to do, and though he has been here less than two years he now enjoys the reputation of having a lucrative practice. In surgery he has few equals anywhere outside the great cities, especially is this so in the finer and higher branches of eye and ear surgery. This latter branch is his specialty, and he takes pride in it, and devotes a large share of his leisure hours in perfecting himself in all that goes to make up a thorough oculist and aurist. His reputation in this department is spreading rapidly, and already he has been called to the Indian territory and to Northern Texas in his professional capacity. Broad and liberal in his views upon all subjects. In religious belief the doctor is a Monotheist, and says he likes the name, that the Monotheists are the trumpeters of truth, and that they form the advance picket guard of progress. The *Gerizim* and *Ebal* are in each human soul, he states, and we judge by this that he is a pilgrim from the idolatrous world of creeds and rituals to the consciousness of being within.

The doctor has a large circle of acquaintances, and every one regards him as a valuable acquisition to the medical profession of this city. Within the past six months he has received three calls from different Western medical colleges to fill the chair of opthalmology and otology, all of which he has refused, preferring his practice to the position of lecturer and clinical instructor.

A. B. SIPPLE.

The above portrait represents the distinguished young artist of Parsons—Mr. A. B. Sipple. He was born in Kentucky January 23d, 1857, became a resident of Missouri in 1867. He

began the study of his business in Boonville, Missouri, November, 1877. After having taken a thorough course in the art of portrait and landscape photography, he located in Parsons and started in business, which was in 1879; although a man of but few years he has received the title American artist and is well known in art circles. He is a member of the State Art Association and one of the most useful and efficient members of the organization. He is a man of artistic and exquisite taste, his natural gifts in photography are such as fall to few, and it is a business for which he is particularly fitted and his beautiful work bears the refinement of his taste and the impress of his ability. He has prepared a number of specimens of his work for the art department at the World's Fair, New Orleans, La.

He is quiet in his manner, kind and generous, very attentive to his business, cheerful in his disposition yet he has photographed upon his countenance a picture of deep thought.

In his business he has reached a degree of success which is rarely attained in so short a time and has many friends who hold him in high esteem.

JUDGE BISHOP W. PERKINS.

Oswego Kansas.

Bishop W. Perkins, one of the leading men in politics, public improvements and temperance movements in the southern part of Kansas, is a native of Rochester, Loraine county, O., and was born October 18, 1842. He is a descendant of John Perkins, who sailed from Windsor, England, for the Colonies in 1660, and the family genealogy is preserved upon a tomb at Becket, Mass. Some of the family were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, B. C. Perkins, was for several years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. His father, Judge B. C. Perkins, was a leading man in politics, an Abolitionist of the Birney school, and for several years one of the associate judges in Loraine county, O. He was married to Hannah M. Cole, whose parents were natives of Germany, but had immigrated to the United States and settled in Rensselaer county, N. Y. When Bishop W., the subject of this sketch, was about eight years of age, his mother died. When he was fourteen he removed to Mercer county, Ill., at the place which is now known as Viola, of which his father was one of the founders. His father took an active part in all the public improvements and was one of the projectors of the Western Air Line Railway, of which he was one of the directors, but which was not completed during his connection with it, on account of the financial panic of 1857. He also took an active part in politics at this place and was a member of the County Board of Supervisors for several years. When Bishop W. Perkins was about sixteen years of age he entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., where he remained part of two years. On returning home during the winter vacation of 1859–60 his father told him he could not return to college until the following September. This did not quite meet his own approval, so he told his father if he could not go to school he had resolved to go to the Rocky Mountains, but this his father considered not at all probable. However, in the spring of 1860, he succeeded, without the aid of his father, in making arrangements with a few friends and started for that western El Dorado. Arriving in Colorado he engaged in mining at California Gulch. Not succeeding remarkably well, he made a prospecting tour through New Mexico, came back and was connected with a mining company in trying to turn the channel of Platte river at Fair Play diggings. This proved disastrous and he lost all his means. He was then employed by the month as a laborer in the gold diggings in the winter of 1860–61. In the summer of this year he went into the grocery business at Gold Dirt with a partner.

In a short time after commencing, this partner was intrusted with all the capital of the firm to go to Omaha, Neb., and lay in a new stock of groceries, and took that occasion "to go for parts unknown," without taking Mr. Perkins into his confidence upon the subject. For this reason he was again forced to hire out by the month at Missouri Gulch, where he remained until his father wrote for him to return home, in January, 1862. After returning to Illinois in July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D., Eighty-third Illinois volunteer infantry, and, at the organization of the company, was made one of the sergeants. This regiment was ordered to the field and stationed at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, spending a great deal of the time in scouting through the surrounding country looking for guerrillas.

In February, 1863, at the second battle of Fort Donelson, this regiment achieved brilliant success, holding the fort against the attack of the rebel army, of which they killed almost as many as their own number.

Sergeant Perkins, with a part of his company, re-manned a piece of artillery that had been abandoned. He received two flesh wounds in the leg in this battle. For his gallantry on this occasion, he was complimented in the general reports issued by the commanding officer. After the battle of Stone River, which soon followed, Gen. Rosecranz ordered several companies of picked men to be formed for the special duty of hunting guerrillas in that part of the country. Two companies were chosen out of his regiment, and himself and another sergeant chosen lieutenants. Their duties in this capacity were very arduous, as they had to be almost constantly in saddle, and having a great deal of skirmishing with the enemy. In December, 1863, by order of Adj.-Gen. Thomas, he reported at Clarksville, Tenn., to act as adjutant of the Sixteenth United States colored infantry, which regiment he then assisted in organizing. Soon after entering the field in this capacity, he was sent to Chattanooga, and was in the raids under Generals Stedman, Rosseau, and other commanding officers from that place. He then served through the Nashville campaign under Gen. Thomas, soon after which he was commissioned captain, and assigned to duty in charge Co. C., and given independent command of the block houses and approaches to Chattanooga on the north side of the Tennessee river. He served in this capacity until detailed by Gen. Stedman to act as judge-advocate of a general court-martial convened at Chattanooga, which position he held for several weeks.

Returning to his command, in a short time he was again detailed for the same duty by Gen. Gillem, who had succeeded Gen. Stedman in command of the district. However, he did not serve long until he was detailed acting adjutant-general of the post of Chattanooga. This position was a very important one, as Chattanooga was at such time the supply depot of the army of the Cumberland, and the post at which the refugees drew their supplies for a large section of country. He held this position until May, 1866, when he returned to Nashville, Tenn., and was mustered out of the service.

He immediately, with Lieut.-Col. Courtney, commenced making preparations to go to South America, and for this purpose went to Washington. At this place Gen. Harding offered them positions in the treasurer's department, with the assurance that with their recommendations he could get them commissions in the regular army. Col. Courtney accepted this proposition, and was afterwards commissioned captain. Capt. Perkins did not accept this offer, but went to New York city, where he gave up the idea of going to South America, and went to visit his New England friends, returning then to Ottawa, Ill., where his father had removed during his absence. He soon entered into the study of law with C. C. Gray, one of the prominent lawyers

of that place, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1867.

He then went on a visit to Pierceton, Ind., and was prevailed upon by friends to locate at that place. He was doing quite well in the legal practice, when in April, 1869, he resolved to go West. After looking over Kansas for several weeks he decided to locate at Oswego. With W. P. Bishop he entered into his profession, and they soon had the largest practice in the country. He was local attorney for Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for two years.

He has always been of Republican principles, and takes a leading part in the political issues of the day. Soon after his arrival in Oswego, in May, 1869, he was appointed county attorney by Judge Goodin. In the following November, on account of his partner, Mr. Bishop, being a candidate for the Legislature, he refused to be a candidate for that office.

In November, 1870, he was elected Probate Judge, re-elected in 1872, and held the office until February, 1873, when he was appointed by Governor Osborn judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, upon the resignation of Judge Webb.

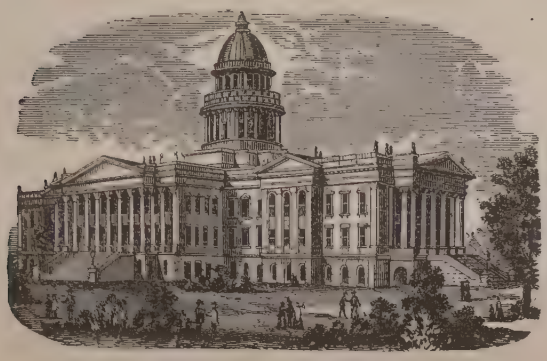
In 1872, in addition to his duties as Probate Judge, he was editor of the Oswego *Register*. In 1876 his name was presented at the convention at Fort Scott for Congressional honors. Until he was made District Judge he was a member of nearly all of the county and State Republican conventions.

As a speaker he is entertaining and convincing in argument, and possesses few equals in this part of the State. Judge Perkins was married April 11th, 1872, at Columbus, O., to Louisa Cushman, daughter of George W. Cushman, a relative of Charlotte Cushman, and a merchant of that place. She is a lady of accomplishment, possesses a great deal of musical ability, and is sought after in musical circles. They have four children: Cara, Josie, and twins Florence and Bishop Chaplain.

He has been connected with the Masonic Order, is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was adjutant of the post at Ottawa, Ill., and in 1870, at Oswego, post commandant. He has also been connected with the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars. He is liberal in his ideas about religion. He has been connected with nearly all the public improvements, prominent among which was the East and West Railroad, now known as the Missouri and Western, and in general he is a man of public spirit and one whom the people love to honor. He is now a member of Congress, which honor he shares not only from his own party but from the hearty support of many friends of the opposite.

STATE CAPITOL, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The constitution of the State, framed at Wyandotte, in 1850, provided that the temporary seat of Government should be located at the City of Topeka, and that the first Legislature should provide for submitting the question of the permanent location of the Capitol to a vote of the people. At the first session of the State Legislature, at Topeka, an act was passed providing for such election, and the result was the permanent location of the Capitol at Topeka. At the session of 1862, the Topeka Town Association tendered to the State twenty acres of ground for a site for the State buildings, and the gift was accepted. The first appropriation for a State Capitol Building was made by the Legislature of 1866, amounting to $42,000. Work was begun on the east wing that year. In 1869, the work on the east wing was so far advanced as to furnish quarters for the State offices, which were moved from the old quarters, which had been rented for that use, to the new building, in December of that year. In Jan-



STATE CAPITAL, TOPEKA.

uary, 1870, the legislative halls in the new building were first occupied by the State Legislature. In 1878, the east wing was completed, the structure having cost about the sum of $480,000.

In 1879 the west wing was begun under an appropriation made by the Legislature of that year. It was so far completed, that in January, 1881, the hall of the House of Representatives was occupied by that body. In 1882 the rooms of the State officers became occupied, and the building was completed during the year. The total cost was about $800,000.

The foundation of the main building is now completed. The plan of the Capitol Building is cruciform; the main central building fronting north and and south, wings fronting east and west. Its total length from east to west, inclusive of porches, will be about 490 feet, and from north to south, about 416 feet. The body of the building stands on a basement story eighteen feet above the ground. Above this are two stories. The sides of the building are ornamented with pilasters bearing Corinthian capitals. The east and west fronts are terminated with porticoes with six fluted columns. The north and south fronts will have porticoes of eight columns each.

The work on the State Capitol is being paid for by direct taxation and no State indebtedness is being incurred by its erection.

"THE AMERICAN DESERT."

Kansas.—The first white men that ever visited Kansas, was the expedition under Coronado, who set off from Santa Fe in New Mexico to explore the country east of them early in the sixteenth century, nothing of it except an indistinct knowledge that there was a great country, and some accounts of it sufficiently distinct to warrant a belief that those accounts referred to the land now known as Kansas. On the atlas of the old school geography which we studied, this country is denominated the Great American Desert, and the atlas was dotted over to show that it was covered over with sand like the desert of Arabia.

The Territory is among that ceded to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte under the administration of President Jefferson in 1815. About the year 1820, a discussion arose on the subject of the extension of slavery, Maine was admitted into the Union, and with it the State of Missouri, and to settle the question for the time being a compromise was entered into, in which it was agreed that all the territory north of 36—30, which is the southern boundary of Missouri, should be devoted to freedom. The next 30 years brought great and unlooked for

developments — slavery, on account of new inventions, the cotton gin and power loom, had become vastly more profitable than it had been, and freedom through the development of the great States of the West and North became vastly more powerful, and the slave propagandists trembled for the fate of their "peculiar institution."

Kansas was ready for settlement, and under the compromise must necessarily be a free State.

The move inaugurated to repeal the Missouri compromise, and as the slave holding States controlled the government the repeal was readily effected, and thus a political revolution was inaugurated which rapidly gained force, and political feelings were augmented in bitterness, and there was no abatement, for a moment the fate of the Nation trembled in the balance, but the next slavery went down with a crash, the thunders of the storm were loud and terrific, and the elements unusually frightful, but when it had passed, the entire South, the land of the slave, was wasted with fire and sword, and her soil drenched in human blood from one end to the other, "weighed and found wanting," was the decree entered as to the institution of slavery and thus it will stand forever.

Every school boy is familiar with the history of the Territorial organization of Kansas, for it is a very important part of our National history — as a State it was born in 1862 amid the convulsions of the most gigantic Civil War known to the annals of history.

Kansas has a thrilling history, and many pages record the heroic struggles of its early settlers. The state has made such rapid progress that the published accounts of its products are doubted by non-resident readers. With its twenty-one years of history as a State it shows a population over a million, and counts its products for the year 1882 at $150,000,000.

Mr. Blaine, in his speech at Topeka, said:—

Accustomed as we have been for a century to marvels of growth of America, the development of Kansas seems to us a mystery and almost a miracle, and apparently this growth has only begun. When Kansas shall have 5,000,000 of people its power to export will be more than five times as great as it is to-day. Of your 52,000,000 of acreage, not more than one out of eight has been cut by the plow, and the greater portion of your vast acreage is such that it needs only to be tickled with a hoe to laugh a crop, and that which will not laugh the crop of cereals will perhaps produce an even richer result in the production of beef and of wool. A great change waits on the trade and commerce of Kansas. To-day you look for your markets and your exchanges in the East. The day will come, and may not be far distant, when you will look to the West.

THE INCOMING POPULATION.

The enormous influx of foreigners into this country adds greatly to the responsibility of the church. From present indications this country will contain a population of one hundred millions before many years. Almost every village, town and city of Christendom are sending a portion of their inhabitants to us. Vessels can hardly be found in numbers sufficient to bring over the ocean this mass of human freight. They come from the despotisms of the Old World, where their rulers allow them barely enough liberty to enable them by hard toil to supply their families with the barest necessaries of life.

Filled with hatred of their old governments, they can hardly realize that ours is one of beneficent, paternal rule; that here their manhood will be respected and protected.

From no freedom they will naturally claim the largest freedom, and will be so tenacious of their own rights that they will fail to respect the rights of others.

The State can only deal with them as it does with the native born.

THE DAILY SUN.

[By H. H. Lusk.]

THE YEAR'S WORK IN KANSAS. — The people of Kansas may feel well satisfied with the progress made in all her interests for the year just closed. No State in the Union has made more rapid strides in the accumulation of all that makes life desirable. The public health has been good; the seasons have been propitious; the lands have produced large crops of fruit and grain; the flocks and herds have largely increased; prices for labor and the productions of the farm and shop have been good and the payment prompt; the towns and country have grown together; every section has received large accessions to its population; thousands of new farms have been opened and new homes established, and there has been a reign of prosperity and growth in every quarter of the State. Railroad lines have been extended into new sections, and new depots, side tracks, etc., have been added to the facilities at many points which already had roads. Mercantile pursuits have been generally prosperous. New churches and school houses have been built, and their good influences have been extended to every neighborhood. The fruitage of the year in every industry has been very encouraging, and our people are as prosperous as those of any section of the country. The population of the State for the year up to the time of taking the spring statistics had increased 58,000. For the year 1883 the number will be largely in excess of this. The good crops of the past season, as well as the development in every direction, will have a telling effect on the immigration to the West the coming season, and Kansas will receive immense benefit from this source. The year has done more than any of its predecessors to put all the growing industries of the State upon a solid basis, and to deepen the faith, not only of the older settlers, but of strangers, in the capabilities of Kansas for becoming a great and rich commonwealth.

THE KANSAS OF TO-DAY.

The rapid development of Kansas has been the wonder of the whole Nation. She became a State twenty-two years ago, after having passed through the most bitter struggles against the introduction of slavery that is on record. Kansas is a slice from the juiciest side of the earth. A few years ago it was a nameless wilderness reeking with dishonor and robed with disrepute. To-day it is the garden of the world, redolent with the fragrance of the orchard and vintage, teeming with the homes of thrifty people, pushing with the vim and vigor of progress, and mellow with the bloom of an almost perennial harvest. In '76, while the Nation was celebrating its centennial, she sent to its great exhibition the most magnificent collection of fruits, vegetables and grain ever made by an agricultural people. In '82 Kansas came to the front rank of the great producing States with more than $24,000,000 worth of wheat, $52,000,000 worth of corn, $6,000,000 worth of oats; $2,000,000 worth of rye, besides other farm products of great value, and a splendid aggregation of fattened flocks and herds. Last year Kansas sent to the east from her overflowing store-houses a golden stream of grain, filled hundreds of their empty trains with the choicest of her herds and flocks, and standing on the threshold of this year's bounty sends greeting and welcome to half a million of their sons who would try their fortunes on her unbroken prairie. The property in Kansas is valued at $369,235,961; the value of farm animals in 1882, $151,817,541; church property in the State is valued at $3,000,000; and the school property at $4,000,000. The State, it is claimed, is capable of sustaining a population of 10,000,000. What Kansas will be fifty years hence is beyond the comprehension of people living to-day.

Southern Kansas is a land of fruits and flowers. There are orchards every-[illegible]ere; every farm has its peach orchard

of five, ten, fifteen or twenty acres; they are perfectly healthful, know none of the blight that comes to the famous orchards of Michigan and Maryland, and grow a fruit that would delight the senses of a connoisseur. Apples are doing well; pears are fine; the apricot, almond and nectarine flourish; the grape is as much at home as on the Pacific slope. I never saw a country where fruits come into bearing or are more early grown than here. Flowers are as universal as the far-reaching savannah. The southern prairie is the Great God's conservatory, and blossoms in beauty from April to the golden days of October. The wayfarer passes with delighted senses over leagues of bloom, and breathes an atmosphere as balmy and sweet with odors as the "garden of the gods." — *Chicago Evening Journal.*

The glory of Kansas is in her farms and homes. No other State in the Union has made such progress in agriculture in the same period of time. In ten years there has been an increase in the acreage of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, hay, amounting to 8,531,311 acres, or an increase of 335 per cent. The value of the crop of 1883 over that of 1873 is $73,731,255.48. This record is phenomenal, and one that the farmers of Kansas can certainly point to with pride.

A MODEL FARM.

The model farm of Southern Kansas, if not of the whole State. Is that of Rev. W. H. Utley.

It lies three miles southwest of Parsons, and consists of a square section of land on a high elevation overlooking the town from the front portico of his dwelling on a clear day, and with an ordinary field-glass you can designate almost any store or residence in Parsons.

His house is an elegant two story mansion of ten rooms, with all the necessary appurtenances thereunto pertaining. His stable is sufficient to accommodate some twenty horses which he keeps, and his cattle sheds consist of two rectangular wings, each 100 feet long, with the angle pointing to the north, so that they break the wind on the northwest and northeast, and behind these cattle shelters are his hog pens, covered by a continuous roof and divided off into pens of convenient size, the feed troughs and racks of the cattle standing in the shelter of the sheds.

The farm has seven miles of good hedge and three miles and a half of wire fence, completely surrounding it, then dividing it into four equal quarters, then enclosing his yards for cattle and hogs.

Mr. Utley informs us that when he took possession of the farm some two years ago all the stock water had to be hauled from the Little Labette fully a mile off in barrels.

He has now constructed five good large ponds, along beside one of which he has a very large, deep well, and a windmill to pump the water into the troughs. He will the coming season erect an elevated tank, with pipes to convey the water under the shelter of his sheds and windbreaks for his stock in cold and stormy weather; for he says the cattle will not stand subjected to freezing north wind and drink, and on that account they often lose flesh in winter for want of water.

He has one or two more ponds to make, for which he has very convenient draws, and then he will have never failing water on each quarter of his 640 acres of land.

He has an orchard of 900 of the choicest varieties of trees of all kinds, both large and small, and nearly the only thing now needed is trees for shade and ornament, to which he will apply himself the coming season.

Beside about twenty horses for farm and carriage service he has now 240 head of cattle, eighty head of which would be rated No. 1 in any market, and 250 head of hogs.

A right royal establishment is this of Rev. Mr. Utley's, and right roy-

ally does the host and hostess know how to entertain, whoever calls to enjoy their hospitality and will not be liable to soon forget that it was one of the pleasantest occasions of their life, the day when they called to see the preacher who is the great farmer of the State of Kansas, which really leads the world in that department of industry.

Nor yet, while Mr. Utley has been thus successfully operating one of the largest farms in Kansas, has he neglected his ministerial profession.

The Congregationalist had a society of a few members here, and were the possessors of an old church building which was about to fall down. Mr. Utley came in one day with his saw and after looking over the grounds, as a starter, trimmed up all the trees surrounding it — he then took the lead, and had the building thoroughly overhauled, painted and fitted up in a presentable manner. Under his pastorship the membership has been much increased. He is a man of great ability and is active and self-sacrificing in all that pertains to public good. — *Eclipse.*

PROSPEROUS KANSAS.

The papers of Northern Kansas are making comparisons between the north and south part of the State, which shows a very flattering state of facts for our part of the State. Several of the more prosperous towns, as Hiawatha, Waterville and others, are referred to as having been in a state of "boom" for some time, and yet South Kansas towns are referred to that have far outstripped them in the race for population and wealth, without having been considered more than ordinarily prosperous. A comparison is made in regard to lands, and it is claimed that Northern Kansas lands are just as good as ours of Southern Kansas, claiming that the difference in prosperity comes from larger advertising and a desire of immigrants to get as far south as possible. We think we see better reasons and more permanent ones in matters of facts on all sides. If lands in Northern Kansas are so good, why is it that they never report their forty to fifty bushels of oats, and so on of cereals? Then look at the fruit. Southern Kansas has trees loaded down with luscious peaches, rosy apples, golden pears, scarlet cherries, rich and juicy plumbs, and other tree fruit every year — not once in a while when everything is favorable.

Then turn to her small fruits and find that ten-acre strawberry fields are considered small; that thirty to fifty acres are common, and that a crop can be counted every year with tolerable certainty. Raspberries of the best varieties grow by the bushel, blackberries are always abundant, and other small fruits do well. The lands are rich in grasses wherever the necessary pains are taken, and all kinds of stock are thrifty and healthy. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry are found in the finest condition all over Southern Kansas, and all branches of stock-raising and stock-feeding return a large per cent of profit. All kinds of vegetables do well. Potatoes, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, beets, sorghum, and many other feeding and eating things grow to the greatest perfection. Is it any wonder that the new-comer, looking for actual facts and seeing all these, concludes to make his home in Southern Kansas? Yes, we are well advertised, and our products are our advertisers.— *Oswego Independent.*

"If I had been commanded to choose one spot on the globe upon which to illustrate human development under the influence of absolute liberty, I could have chosen no part of God's footstool so interesting as Kansas. Yesterday an infant, to-day a giant — to-morrow — who can tell?" — *John W. Forney.*

"Constituting the precise territorial center of the whole vast continent, calculated to nurture a powerful and generous people, worthy to be a central pivot of American institutions." —*Charles Sumner.*

"Four hundred miles long, two hundred miles wide, eight thousand miles deep and, reaches to the stars."—*John A. Anderson.*

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

We suppose most of the outside world are of the opinion that most they read in our papers about this country is mere blow and brag, but if they want to know anything about it, they should look at the country now. Never since this land was inhabited by civilized man has it presented such a beautiful picture as it does now. There is no variety of grain, grass, vegetable or fruit, but promises to its utmost. It is not only a land flowing with milk and honey, but filled with the song of birds and the odor of flowers. Talk about drouth, for fourteen years we have sojourned here, and we can truly say we have never seen any country suffer less from drouth than this has, and we have never seen any land that would produce as much with the same amount of labor. The wonder to us is, that everybody does not come to southern Kansas. The soil is as productive as the valley of the Nile, and the climate more agreeable and salubrious than that of Italy. Everything can be raised here except tropical fruits, and it is certain that Providence has not blessed any land under the sun with greater wealth of soil, climate, and natural production, than He has this very land of ours. We challenge any one to go over it and see it, and then say that he ever saw anything finer anywhere.

If you are going West don't fail to visit southern Kansas. In so doing buy tickets for Parsons, Labette county, the railroad center of that section.

When you arrive, if you think of investing in real estate, call at the real estate office of Foster & Dugan, in Brown's Block. They have the cheapest farms and best bargains in city property.

Write them for information concerning the best section of the best State in the Union.

In yield per acre Kansas leads all all other States in her corn and wheat product. According to Professor J. R. Dodge, statistician of the agricultural department, the yield per acre in Kansas was 36.7 bushels; Nebraska followed next with 36 bushels; the next highest was Indiana with 27.

The yield of wheat per acre was 17.5 bushels, Dakota following with 16 bushels per acre.

It is estimated that the farm products of Kansas for 1882 will aggregate $176,000,000, or an average of $880 for each of the 200,000 families in the State. This exceeds the agricultural product per family in any other State. The number of farms in Kansas is put at 100,000 which gives $1,160 as the average yield per farm, which is also in excess of the average product per farm in any other State. Kansas surpasses all competitors in the respects named.

The rain fall in Kansas during the month of December, including melted snow, was 0.77 inch, which is 0.88 inch below the December average. Either rain or snow fell on eight days. Rain alone fell on four days. The total depth of snow was 2 inches, which is 5.05 inches below the December average. The entire rainfall for the year 1883 has been 40.95, which is 6.40 inches above the annual average for the preceding 15 years.

KANSAS MINERAL RESOURCES.

The State Board of Agriculture of Kansas has issued an annual pamphlet of information concerning the State and its resources. The little book is a valuable guide for persons seeking information with a view to immigration. The fact stated in regard to the various resources of the State are interesting to all persons who have any attention to the marvelous growth of this young State.

The present report devotes more attention than usual to the mineral re-

sources of the State, and the showing is remarkable.

For the first time in our history, Kansas has officially arrived at the dignity of supporting a million inhabitants, the result of the enumeration in March being 1,028,177 — an increase during the year of 58,428. The 14 counties that decreased in population during the year, are, with two exceptions, confined to our western border, where a partial failure of crops for six successive years would seem to warrant a decrease. The counties lying in the eastern two-thirds of the State have increased steadily in population each year since their organization, and it is fair to presume that the plentiful crops of 1883 will induce still further increase in the year to come.

During the year 1883, Kansas has produced 200,000,000 bushels of corn, worth $60,000,000; 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth $24,000,000; 30,000,000 bushels of oats, worth $6,000,000; 5,000,000 bushels of rye, worth $2,000,000; 1,200,000 bushels of flax, worth $1,440,000; making a total of $12,000,000 more than the value of all the gold and silver produced in the United States during the same time. — *Parsons Eclipse.*

KANSAS.

"Much has been said and written of Kansas. The State of fertile soil, sunny skies, pure and abundant water, numerous streams, healthy climate, prosperous villages and cities, intelligent and liberty loving people and of boundless resources on farm and stock range, is known to the world, by these characteristics, as much as by the important part she played in the great drama of our nation's history. Her clear atmosphere and pleasant weather have earned for her the title, "Sunny Kansas," and the richness of her soil, and prosperity of her settlers in her most central region, have given that favored section the euphonious title "Golden Belt." The beauties of the trans-Missouri prairies are no where as pleasingly exhibited as in the great valleys and uplands of this young State, and no more productive farmland smiles at the kisses of sunshine and answers to the refreshing draughts of spring and summer showers with green grasses and golden grain.

The pure air, which, on account of the superior elevation, the proximity to mountain snows, and the prevalence of purifying breezes, make the State noted for the uniform good health of its people. There are thousands of Kansans who came to the State that they might escape the rigid winters of the North and East, or the damp and dangerous winds of the Lake Shore regions, or the miasma of low, wet lands, like those of southern Indiana and Illinois. For people with consumptive tendencies, asthma, rheumatism, or nervous exhaustion of any sort, the climate of Kansas is *par excellence.*

The State also glories in her rich soil, the same fine, black loam, so peculiar to the best of the Western States. The predominating limestone, especially in the central portions of the State, by disintegration, adds greatly to the fertility of the soil. This fertility, however, is more particularly due to the extreme fineness of all the earthy substances. The high, rolling prairies, even, have developed an incredible depth of the richest soil. This accounts for the magnificent crops which have induced the settlement of nearly one million people since the first furrows were turned, twenty-five years ago. In 1878, Kansas produced 32,315,361 bushels of wheat and 89,324,971 bushels of corn, with a proportionately great yield of other cereals, and this with only one-eighth of the total area of the State under cultivation. The outlook for crops of all kinds at present (1881) is better than ever before in the State's history, at this season, September. The victory which Kansas won at the World's Fair in 1876 needs only to be mentioned, to be remembered and appreciated. The agricultural displav there made was

deservedly the wonder of the world. In the light of the foregoing facts, it is by no means strange that all who are in search of cheap farms should look with interest towards Kansas.

Of the 53,000,000 acres in the State, not less than 45,000,000 acres have yet to be cultivated for the first time. The Union Pacific railway alone has 62,500 farms for sale, along its Kansas division, in what has long been known as the great "Golden Grain Belt." The lands in this belt produced nearly one-half of the Kansas wheat crop in 1878, and one-third of the corn crop. Prices of land $2 to $6 per acre. Mr. S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Kansas City, Mo., gives much valuable information concerning these lands and Kansas generally.

The free schools are pre-eminent for their thorough organization and rare efficiency. A splendid primary school system leads directly to the doors of the State University (at Lawrence) and the Agricultural College (at Manhattan), where the culture given is of the highest and most valuable sort. Elegant stone and brick school houses are seen in every settlement. The State is also well supplied with strong churches, whose purifying and civilizing influence will be appreciated by every citizen, whatever may be his own religious opinions.

The many popular railroads in Kansas bring the Kansas farmer into close proximity to all the best markets of the country, make local intercommunication easy, and serve to supply cheap fuel and other necessities to the people of every community."

LABETTE COUNTY — ITS RESOURCES — SOCIAL ADVANTAGES, ETC., ETC.

Labette county, situated in the south-eastern portion of Kansas, on the line of the Indian Territory, is not among the first counties in the State settled, and yet to-day it is the fourth county in the State in population. It is one of the best equipped counties in the State in regard to railroad facilities, and the advantages offered the manufacturer, stock-raiser and farmer can scarcely be duplicated in the West. The county is bountifully supplied with water, wood and coal. The natural advantages offered for numerous industries have not yet been taken advantage of, although we have long enjoyed the reputation of being the most prosperous and having the most favorable outlook of any section of the famous Commonwealth. Among our stock-raising interests the establishing of stock farms for blooded stock is fast becoming a leading feature, mostly by new-comers, who are constantly adding their wealth to this section. These institutions pay well, and Eastern stockmen are beginning to realize the advantages offered. The season opens with a boom in every department of city and country interests; but the progress made in the introduction of thoroughbred stock deserves more than a passing notice, and in a few years it will outrival the celebrated Blue Grass region of Kentucky — our soil produces the finest tame grasses in the world, and at the present rate of monied importations the stock-raising interests will be paramount to our agricultural resources, which have not ceased to be the admiration of the world.

RAILROADS.

Labette county is traversed by five railroads — the main line of the Missouri Pacific, Neosho Branch, Fort Scott & Gulf, Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern and the St. Louis & San Francisco. The Missouri Pacific gives us an outlet to Texas, and also the East; the Gulf road with its Memphis extension, gives us another Eastern outlet and southern market, and will, eventually, give us a tributary in the stock fields of the pan-handle of Texas, and our various other railroad facilities give us the best of any county in the State.

WATER.

Labette county is watered by numerous streams, along the banks of

which there is a timbered area of from one-quarter to two miles in width. The Neosho river flows from north to south through the entire eastern portion, receiving the waters of the Big and Little Labette, Bachelor, Deer and Spring creek; Turkey, Hackberry, Lake, Big Hill, Pumpkin and Snow creeks, in the western portion, empty into the Verdigris river. Well water is to be easily had in almost any portion, hence stock-water is plenty.

COAL.

Good coal in veins from 12 to 30 inches in thickness exists in the eastern portion of the county. We are also within easy reach of extensive coal fields to the south, east and north.

STONE.

We have stone in abundance, both lime and sandstone, together with an article of flag stone scarcely to be found elsewhere in the State. It is shipped to the North to be used as flagging, and large quantities are also shipped to Texas.

FRUITS.

Labette county is fourth in rank in horticulture in the State, having about 700,000 fruit trees planted and about 426,000 fruit trees in bearing; about 423 acres in small fruits and about 250 acres in vineyards.

CEREALS AND GRASSES.

The quality of prairie grass is good, and the cultivated grasses are not to be surpassed in the celebrated blue grass region of Kentucky.

STOCK.

As a stock-raising State, Kansas will soon stand as one of the leading States in the Union, and Labette, among the southern tier of counties, is more favored in this great industry which has long been pronounced a succes within its borders. Being situated in the extreme southern part of the State, it has the advantages of climate and as a grass and grain producing county, it stands unexcelled by any county in the State. Bordering on the Indian Territory, it has easy access to the fine grazing lands of that country. Owing to the mildness and shortness of the winters, stock requires less feed than in the north part of the State. The abundandance of rich grass affords good pasturage almost the entire year. The inferior cattle that was introduced into the country at its early settlement have almost entirely disappeared, giving place to the Jerseys, Durhams, Devonshires, Polled Angus, Galloways, etc.

SCHOOLS.

There are about one hundred and ten organized school districts in the county, with a school population of about ten thousand, and the aggregate value of school property is over $150,000.

CHURCHES.

There are now about seventy-five church organizations in the county, and about forty-five church edifices.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are nine newspapers in the county — the *Parsons Eclipse*, daily and weekly; *Parsons Sun*, daily and weekly; *Parsons Palladium*, weekly; *Oswego Democrat*, weekly; *Oswego Independent*, weekly; *Oswego Republican*, weekly; *Chetopa Advance*, weekly; *Mound Valley Herald*, weekly, and *Altamont Times*, weekly.

Eclipse.

COMING TO KANSAS.

Hundreds of Mennonite Immigrants are leaving Dakota and Will settle in the Sunflower State.

Among the earliest foreign settlers of Dakota are groups of Russ-German Mennonites, who came to the country in large numbers from 1873 to 1878. They came from Russia where their ancestors had lived for a century. Large communities of the remarkable thrifty people were at the same time established in Kansas along the railroads; also in Nebraska, Minnesota and Mani-

toba. About 15,000 in number constitute the Mennonite colonies of Marion, Harvey, McPherson, Butler, Reno, Barton and Rush in Kansas, and their farms are among the best improved and most valuable in the State. Their 160 acre lots bought in 1874, at an average price of $500, now would bring readily $4,000. One party of 120 Mennonite families, who early in 1875 arrived at Philadelphia from Volhynia, literally penniless and assisted by charity, now own farms in Harvey county, Kas., of eighty acres each, in a perfect state of cultivation and fully paid for, thanks to a grateful soil, short and mild winters, and ready markets, assisted by liberal and helpful railroad corporations, in selling them their land on long time and without payments for five years.

Mark the contrast! After nine years' toil on their pre-emption claims in Dakota, the Mennonites there now send exploring delegates to Southwestern Kansas to look up locations for a fresh start. They write to their more fortunate brethren in Kansas, soliciting their good offices with the railroad company which had so befriended them. They complain that they are now no better off than they were nine years ago. They have given the great wheat bonanza country a fair trial, and have — as they express it — "made much experience, which makes wise, but not rich." With difficulty they can sell their 160 acre farms at from $700 to $1,000, after nine years' labor thereon. Their building improvements represent a cash value of from $400 to $500, and $220 had to be paid to the government for the patent. Such are the statements that they make in their letters to their friends, whom they now call upon for advice. The movement from Dakota to Kansas will be general, provided they can dispose of their farms, which they hope to do, owing to the great exertions made by Northwestern railroads for immigration. Land for 100 Dakota families has already been selected in Kansas, a large number have already arrived, while others are on their way to their new homes.

Similar movements are reported from Minnesota and Manitoba, and on the Wisconsin Central Railway, in Northern Wisconsin, the new German settlers complain that last year there was but one month without frost, and they, too, are beginning to fold their tents to silently steal away from the chill, chill forests of the North to the sunny prairies of Kansas. —

Last night I heard the Wishtonwish;
It sang so sweet to me!
It sang above our wigwam door,
In the old forest tree.

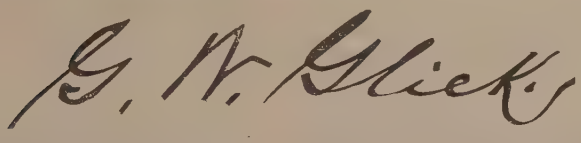
I stood upon my native hills
In the old forest bowers;
I heard the murmuring of the rills
In the sweet Moon of Flowers.

I waken — it is all a dream;
There's fever on my brain;
I ne'er shall walk Dakota's woods,
Or climb her hills again.

HON. GEORGE W. GLICK,

RENOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION FOR GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

George W. Glick, the renominated Democratic Governor of Kansas, is of German descent on his father's side, five German brothers from the Rhine having settled in Pennsylvania before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, in which all of them served as soldiers. One of these, Henry Glick, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch; and his grandfather, George Glick, served in the war of 1812, and was wounded in the battle of Fort Meigs. His father, Isaac Glick, still living at Fremont, Ohio, has been a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, and has held the office of treasurer of Sandusky county for three consecutive terms, and sustains the reputation of a good business man, and a man of high integrity. On his mother's side he was of Scotch origin. His grandfather, George Sanders, was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving as a captain, and was severely wounded. His mother, Mary (Sanders) Glick,



still living, is a lady of cultivation and of active Christian charities.

George W. Glick was born July 4, 1827, at Greencastle, Fairfield county, Ohio. He acquired a fair English education, and made some attainments in the higher mathematics and in the languages, to which foundation he has added through life by perseverance and close application.

At the age of five years his parents removed to Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), and after securing his education he entered the law office of Buckland & Hayes (ex-President Hayes), in which he studied law two years. He was then admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Cincinnati, Ohio, Messrs. Gwyn, Pendleton, Long, Anderson, and Harrington being the committee of examination in which he passed a thorough examination in connection with the students from the Cincinnati law school.

He at once entered upon the practice of law at Fremont, and soon acquired a reputation which led to a very successful practice at that place, and at Sandusky City, where he resided two years prior to 1849. In 1858 he was nominated by the Democratic convention of his district for Congress, but

declined in the presence of the Convention, and the same fall was nominated as Democratic candidate for State Senator, running against his preceptor, Mr. Buckland, and running 1,750 votes ahead of his party ticket. He was elected judge advocate general of the Second regiment of the Seventeenth division of the Ohio militia, with the rank of colonel, and was commissioned by Gov. Chase.

He moved to Kansas in 1858, and located at Atchison and commenced the practice of law, securing a most lucrative business, which he continued until 1874, when he retired on account of throat affection. The firm was Otis & Glick, which lasted for 15 years, their affairs being settled up annually without a single dispute; their last settlement was effected in an hour.

He was successfully elected to the Kansas House of Representatives from the city of Atchison, in the years 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67 and '75, and in 1873 was elected from Atchison county to the State Senate. For five years he was chairman of the judiciary committee in the house, and one session was speaker *pro tem.* The district for which he was elected was always a strong Republican district, and, as he is a Democrat, his election in all cases showed his eminent popularity with the people. His election was generally on non-political grounds and for local causes, and on account of his fairness as a leader, and his recognized ability and capacity for usefulness to his constituents. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kansas, and ran 1,600 votes ahead of Governor Seymour, the Democratic candidate for President. In 1877 he was elected county commissioner of Atchison county — having been nominated in his absence from home, and against his positive protest — a position he now holds.

He has been prominently connected with all the Kansas railroads running out of Atchison, was director of the Union Pacific Central Branch, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, an attorney for several of these roads, and president of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad from its first organization until its completion, and to his energy and ability may be attributed, in a large measure, its success, as during the time of its construction he spent four years of earnest labor and made great personal sacrifices. He organized the company and secured the building of the Atchison gas works. He has built several business houses, and built and aided other parties in erecting a large number of dwelling houses in the city of Atchison.

He organized Shannon Hill Grange of the Patron of Husbandry; and was first master. He has been a Mason for over thirty years; aided in organizing the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery of Atchison. He believes generally in the principles of the Christian religion. As already indicated, he is a staunch democrat. He was a firm Union man during the war and aided in the organization of troops.

He was married at Masillon, Ohio, September 17, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Ryder, daughter of Dr. A. Ryder, of Fremont, Ohio, an amiable and accomplished lady. They have two children, Jennie and Fred.

For the last seven years he has been busily engaged in farming and especially in stock-raising, has a farm of 600 acres five miles west of Atchison, which is in a high state of cultivation, with large orchards, excellent dwelling, barns, out-house, blue-grass pastures, and stocked with the best short-horn Durham cattle, His hedge embraces nine miles, in the very best condition, as well as other good fencing, and the whole place is the model of a first-class farm.

Two years ago he was elected Governor of Kansas on the Democratic ticket, over St. John, republican, and

has filled the office with such fairness and ability, that a second nomination has been tendered him unanimously. He is quite at home at the head of State and from his twenty years of experience as a statesman in Kansas, he is well qualified for the position he fills.

The election of George W. Glick to the position of Chief Executive of the Great Central State of the Union, in 1882, was in fact, the political triumph of the first Democratic candidate for a State office in Kansas, and it was an event of so much significance, that it attracted general attention throughout the American Nation.

Gov. Glick is a fluent, able and argumentative speaker, and as a popular orator ranks among the first men in the State. As a legislative debater he was always influential. As a lawyer before a jury at court he had few equals. He has canvassed the State many times in behalf of his party with great acceptance and success. He is a man of prepossessing appearance, fine social qualifications, true hospitality and generous nature, which are well calculated to make him deservedly popular with the people. He resides in a fine residence overlooking the city of Atchison and the Missouri river, and is in independent, prosperous and happy circumstances.

His grasp and force of intellect, his faculty of comprehending all subjects on which he is called to act, makes him a most able, valuable and efficient officer at the head of the State. He is affable and courteous to all, a keen observer of events, an accurate judge of men, a warm and sincere friend, is guided in all his purposes by an inherent and instructive sense of duty and of right, "he has within him all the elements of a noble soul, the noblest work of God, an honest man."

EX GOV. JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

The grandfather of Col. St. John, Rev. Daniel St. John, was a native of Luzerne county, Pa., and for over 60 years a distinguished Universalist minister. He died at Broad Ripple, Ind., aged 88, and was then probably the oldest Free Mason in the State. His son, Samuel, was born in Orange county, N. Y., moved into Franklin county, Ind., where he located on a farm. John P. St. John, the son of Samuel, was born at Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., February 25, 1883. His opportunities for receiving an education were limited to the instruction of an Indiana log school-house thirty years ago, and there he attended under many discouraging circumstances; notwithstanding which he acquired a good legal and business education. Before completing his twentieth year he went from Illinois to California, where he worked at mining, chopping cord wood, steamboating and merchandising. During his residence upon the Pacific slope he made voyages to South America, Oregon, Mexico, Central America and the Sandwich Islands, and in 1852–3 was engaged in Indian wars in Northern California and Southern Oregon in which he met with many perilous adventures, and was twice wounded. It was in the course of his self-instruction that he acquired a taste for legal studies, and his ambition was incited to prepare himself for regular law practice. He accordingly procured a few elementary books and commenced his studies by the light of pine knots, in his cabin after his hard day's work as a miner was over. In 1860 he returned to Illinois and entered himself as a law student under the instructions of the law firm of Starkweather & McLain, at Charleston, Ill., and at the end of 12 months was received into the firm as a partner. When the war of 1861–65 commenced Mr. St. John enlisted as a private in Co. C, 68th Regiment Illinois United States Volunteers, and at the election of officers was unanimously chosen captain of his company. The regiment was immediately ordered to Alexandria, where he was

EX-GOV. JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

detached from his command and assigned to duty as assistant Adjutant-General, with headquarters at Alexandria, where he remained till November, 1862, when the regiment was ordered home and mustered out of service at Camp Butler, Ill. Capt. St. John was afterward placed in command of the troops organized at Camp Mattoon, Ill., and upon the organization of the 143d Regiment, Dudley C. Smith, colonel commanding, he was elected lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was soon ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and its services confined to the Mississippi Valley. Col. St. John continued to serve till the year 1864 when he returned to private life and resumed the practice of law at Charleston, Ill., in connection with Judge McLain, of the firm of which he had been a member before entering the United States Army, Judge Starkweather the other partner having died.

In February, 1865, he removed with his family to Independence, Mo., where he practiced law four years, being especially active in the political campaign of 1868, in which he made the canvass of Western Missouri, speaking with great effectiveness in behalf of the nominees of the Republican party, and establishing his reputation as a forcible and popular public speaker. In May, 1869, Col. St. John removed to Olathe, Kas., and opened a law office in connection with M. V. B. Parker, under the name of St. John & Parker, which partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1875. Since that time Mr. St. John has pursued his profession alone, enjoying a lucrative practice and esteemed as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the State. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate from Johnson county, and at once took rank in that body both as a debater and business member, serving on the Committees on Appropriation and the Judiciary and filling other important positions. At the close of his Senatorial term he was tendered a re-nomination, which he declined.

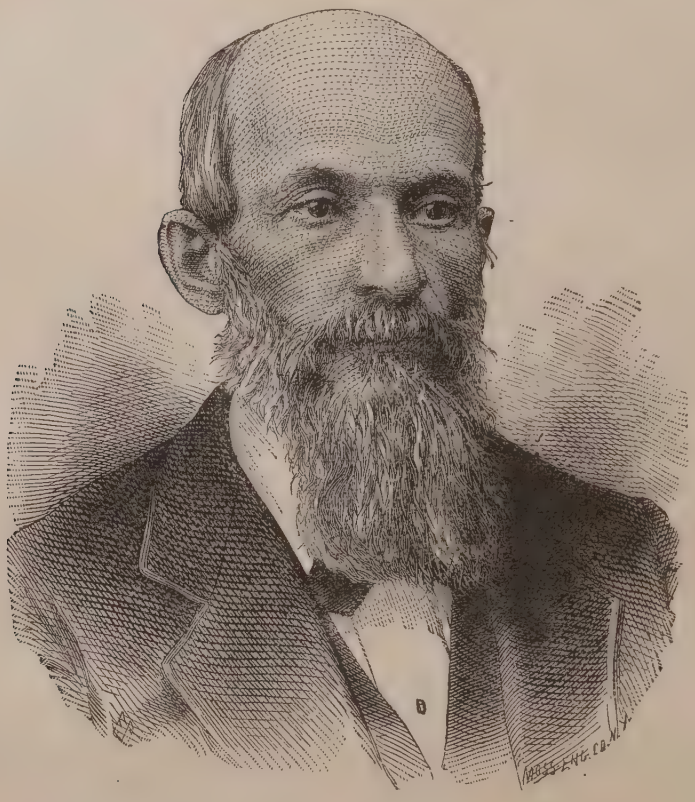
In 1876 he was nominated by the Kansas State convention for Governor, which nomination he also declined. The same year his name was presented to the Republican State convention for Governor, receiving fifty-four votes the first ballot, and leading all others. On the sixth ballot, in which he received fifty-six votes, and was the third highest candidate, he withdrew his name and the contest was left between Anthony and Guthrie, the former of which received the nomination upon the next ballot. At the Republican State convention, held at Topeka, August 28, 1878, Col. St. John was duly nominated for Governor, and in a short time thereafter opened the canvass in behalf of the Republican party, and made one of the ablest and most effective campaigns ever made in Kansas, resulting in his triumphant election. March 28, 1860, John P. St. John was married to Susan J., daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel Parker, who for sixteen successive years was a member of the Illinois Legislature. Mrs. St. John is a well educated lady, possessing much refinement both of manner and character.

Governor St. John is a member of the First Congregational Church of Olathe, and an active member in the Sunday-school work of the city. He is a little above the medium height, of vigorous constitution and in the prime of his manhood and usefulness. He is a fluent, argumentative and popular speaker; has the happy faculty of humorous and pertinent illustrations, and invariably secures the attention of his audience, and not unfrequently their applause.

When the Republican convention in Chicago failed to put a strong temperance plank in its platform there was much dissatisfaction in prohibition circles. None was more outspoken than ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, who declared that temperance people had nothing to hope from the Republican party. On the 24th of July the delegates to the national Prohibition convention, consisting of a number of thoughtful males and earnest, progressive females, met in Pittsburg, and nominated John P. St. John for President, and William Daniel, a successful lawyer of Baltimore, for Vice-President. Immediately after his nomination, Governor St. John took the stump and did active work. In September an open letter, signed by Professor Woolsey, Noah Davis, and others, was published in the New York *Tribune* asking him to withdraw. To this St. John made a spirited reply, saying that he stood for a principle and should remain on the track. His candidacy was detrimental to Mr. Blaine in New York and other Eastern States. By his course he defeated the Republican party of this great nation, and put in power the Democratic party, a great deal for one man to do in a short campaign of a few months. Yet it was an easy thing to do, as the scale is turned by a few votes, and by these few Mr. Blaine was defeated. Ex-Gov. John P. St. John did it, and from the force of circumstances. The result of which remains to be seen.

FRANKLIN G. ADAMS.

Franklin G. Adams was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., May 13, 1824, and lived in that and Monroe county, the same State, on a farm, until he was nineteen years of age. His father, Joseph Adams, and his mother, Azuba Henry, were natives of New Hampshire. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the district schools, and in the school district and town libraries of the State of New York. At the age of nineteen he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and taught several years in the public schools of that city. In 1852 he graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar. In March, 1855, he removed to Kansas, and settled with the Ashland colony, in Riley county. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Leavenworth, remaining there one year, an observer of the interesting events of that period relating to the settlement



F. G. Adams.

of the slavery question in Kansas. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Atchison, and resided there until March, 1861, when having been appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Lecompton, he removed to that place, and in September of that year to Topeka, the Land Office having been removed at that time. In 1862 he was one of the proprietors and editors of the Topeka *State Record*, and in 1863 had editorial charge of the *Kansas Farmer* for one year. He became secretary of the Kansas State Agricultural Society at its organization, 1862, and held that position for three years. In the spring of 1864 he returned to Atchison, and established the daily and weekly *Free Press*. He continued in editorial charge of the paper for most of the time until its consolidation with the *Champion*, in August, 1868. In March, 1865, he was appointed United States Indian agent for the Kickapoos, which office he held until August, 1869. In 1870, he removed to Waterville, and in 1871-72, published the Waterville *Telegraph*. In 1875 he removed to Topeka, and in December of that year took charge of the work of the State Historical Society as secretary.

In 1855 he was married to Harriet E. Clark, of Cincinnati, and they have seven children living, four sons and three daughters.

Judge Adams as secretary of the Historical Society of Kansas has labored arduously with much skill and excellent results and is admirably adapted and well qualified for the position he fills.

In his active efforts to promote the interest of the society and establish for it a reputation in which the State might feel a pride he has succeeded in a most satisfactory manner.

This institution was started while Kansas was but a Territory, under a charter giving it the rights of a college, granted by the last Territorial Legislature; its life is thus contemporaneous with that of the State. In 1870, the old special charter was abandoned and a new college charter adopted, under the general statute. The original name was "The Episcopal Female Seminary of Topeka." In 1872 the name was change to the "College of the Sisters of Bethany." This name does not refer to any *order of sisters* (for there is none such in it), but to the Scriptural model and example of the two sisters of Bethany, thus ever presented to the minds of the pupils.

The opportunities of this institution are very great. With buildings certainly some of the finest; if not the very finest in the whole country, for its purposes; with an effective corps of excellent and efficient teachers; with every advantage for the physical health and comfort of the pupils and boarders; and with every proper provision for their moral oversight and for their religious nurture — it deserves to be loyally sustained and patronized, not only by the members of the church in this diocese, but by all the people of our State. As the only institution of the sort under Protestant control in the State, it ought to be regarded by the Protestants of the State, of whatever denomination of Christians, as their especial pride; so they ought, by their liberal co-operation with us in their patronage, to make it in every respect what it ought to be.

This institution contains a kindergarten school, a primary, a preparatory and a collegiate department, enabling it to *begin and complete* the education of girls in the substantial as well as ornamental branches. We beg to call attention to —

1. Its full corps of able and experienced teachers.

2. Its elegant new buildings, furnace heated, thoroughly ventilated, with hot and cold water on every story, bath rooms, and every convenience.

3. Its ample gymnasium and extensive grounds of 20 acres.

4. Its special facilities in music and art.

5. The true mother care and oversight bestowed on every pupil.

6. The very full and admirably arranged curriculum of studies.

7. The peculiar advantages offered by our extensive and well chosen preparatory course, and our elective or mixed course for those who do not desire to go through the entire curriculum of classics and mathematics.

8. The remarkable healthfulness of the institution — no case of serious ill-

ness having originated in it since it was opened, and many young ladies, formerly in feeble health, have become healthy and strong while resident here.

9. The exceeding smallness of the expense for all the advantages furnished.

Each pupil must be provided with a gossamer, thick-soled shoes and overshoes, four table napkins, six towels, four sheets and three pillow cases, *all distinctly marked;* a dictionary and Bible, with any works at hand helpful to the study of the Bible. Each pupil is required to make her own bed, and to keep her room and its furniture clean and in order. Fifteen pieces per week are allowed for the laundry.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The Music Department of this College employs three teachers constantly, and twenty pianos and three organs, and has had, during the past year, two hundred and four music pupils. The facilities in this Department have been greatly increased, and advantages unsurpassed in the whole West are now offered.

Works Used in the Study of the Piano Forte. — Kohler Uebungen, Lebert & Stark's and Mason and Hoadley's Method for Beginners; Characteristic Pieces by Schumann, Kullak, Reinecke, etc.; Loeschhorn's op. 65 and 66; Sonatines of Clementi, Dussek, and Kahlau; Czerney's and Kohler's Velocity; Heller's op. 45 and 46; Sonatas of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven; Tausig's Daily Studies; Czerney's & Kullak's Octaves; Bach's Inventions; Moschelles' op. 70: Tausig's Selections from Gradus ad Parnassum; Heller's op. 16; Choppin's op. 10; Classical Compositions of Ancient and Modern Masters.

Such selections are made from these studies as are best adapted to the pupil.

Three lessons per week are given — two private, and one class drill in Lobe's Catechism.

A course in Harmony can be pursued from any standard theory.

This general programme covers a full course of at least four years. To pupils who have completed the full course, and can thoroughly perform classical compositions, will be awarded *diplomas.* To those who have done successful work in not less than a three years' course, will be awarded *certificates.*

RULES FOR THE HOUSE AND SCHOOL.

Correspondence and Reading.—Parents must furnish a written list of the persons with whom their daughters may correspond, and must state how often they may write. A large correspondence distracts the attention and sympathies from the regular studies, and is a great loss of valuable time.

All letters or notes written by the pupils must pass, unsealed, into the hands of the House-Mother, who will see them mailed when satisfied that they conform to the instructions of the parents and are suitable to be sent. They must not be mailed in any other way, except by permission of the House-Mother. Newspapers and magazines for pupils are always to be inspected prior to delivery.

Each pupil must be provided with a Bible, Prayer-book, and a Dictionary.

As this institution is supplied with a large and admirably selected library, amply sufficient for all its needs, the pupils are forbidden to bring with them any book except school text-books or devotional works.

Exercise. — Every pupil, unless excused by the House-Mother for sickness must spend at least forty minutes each day in active exercise in open air. The girls and the rooms on each floor of the building are, for certain purposes, put under the charge of a teacher on each floor. Such teachers are called the Hall Monitors.

Care of Rooms. — The pupils must keep their own rooms in order, and each room is to be kept ready for inspection by the Matron at any time of the day

after the morning silent hour is concluded. The Matron is to inspect each room daily, and to report any untidiness or disorder to the House-Mother.

No pupil is allowed to sleep out of her own bed except by permission of the House-Mother.

Occupants of rooms will be held responsible for injury done to college property, and for any rudeness or impropriety in their rooms, unless they designate the responsible party.

No lights are permitted after retiring until the rising bell has sounded, except in case of sickness, and by special permission of the Hall Monitor.

Visiting.—The pupils shall not go to their rooms without special permission between the opening and closing of the study hours of the day, except for ten minutes immediately before dinner. They are permitted to visit each other in their several rooms on the afternoon of Wednesday and on Saturday in the hours not appropriated to other duties.

They may receive visits from such friends outside of the institution as their parents may name or approve on Friday, after four o'clock p. m., and on Saturday, in the parlor only. Such visits may be returned, in the course of the session, if the parents so request or permit.

They are permitted to go into town for shopping or other purposes not oftener than once in four weeks, but this privilege may be abridged for misdemeanor. A teacher is always to accompany the pupils, except in the case of honor scholars.

They are not permitted to make or receive calls or visits on the Lord's Day.

They are not permitted to stand about the registers, or to gather in companies for conversation, in either of the two lower halls of the building, nor are they to speak in the halls except in a low and quiet tone of voice.

Dress.—Each pupil must be provided with an umbrella, thick-soled shoes or overshoes, four table napkins, six towels, four sheets and three pillow-cases—all distinctly marked.

The dress of pupils is expected to be plain and modest, neatness and simplicity being most appropriate to girls at school.

Board of Trustees.

The Right Hon. T. H. Vail, D.D., L.L.D., *President* (Topeka).

Mr. F. W. Giles, *Secretary* (Topeka).

The Rev. Charles Reynolds, D.D. (Fort Riley).

The Rev. A. Beatty, DD. (Lawrence).

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Mr. S. S. Prouty (Topeka).

Hon. A. G. Otis (Atchison).

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The Rev. J. H. Lee (Manhattan).

The Rev. George P. and Mrs. Comings (Girard).

The Rev. T. W. Barry (Leavenworth).

Hon. A. H. Horton (Atchison).

Mrs. T. D. Thacher (Topeka).

THOMAS HUBBARD VAIL, S. T. D., LL. D.

The life work of this eminent divine is worthy of an extended circulation, as one of the purest and best men of the age. Besides the great amount of clerical work performed by the Bishop, he has always been actively engaged in promoting the cause of education. While in Rhode Island from 1844 till 1857, he co-operated with that distinguished educator Henry Barnard, LL. D., in perfecting the present complete sytem of public education for that State, a system not excelled if equaled by that of any other State.

On coming to Kansas just before the close of the war, and assuming the responsibilities of his new field of labor, he at once saw and felt the necessity of a great amount of work, and so great has been his zeal and love in the cause of upbuilding the church and the

educational and general interest of the people, that to labor has been a pleasure. Bravely and persistently, with a determination born of noble impulses, has he labored in the new vineyard. New life and vitality has been communicated to the church, and many hearts have been imbued with a spirit of holy zeal, self-sacrifice and devotion, characteristic of their leader. But aside from this church work, which has endeared him to his own people, his services have been of great and lasting benefit to the general interest of the State, and especially to its educational growth and development. In the public instruction throughout the State he has ever manifested a lively interest and in many ways aided in its advancement. He was an able advocate of the interest of the State University, and did much for its success. But in forwarding, and by his own supervision building up the College of the Sisters of Bethany, he has virtually donated to the State an institution of learning, so complete in all its departments as to rival institutions of a similar character in the older States. Thus he accomplished by donations from Eastern people, secured solely by his own personal efforts, including a period of about four years, during which time he was frequently visiting the large cities preaching and addressing the congregations in nearly all the churches for the purpose of securing this aid. He secured much of it by making personal appeals to individuals of wealth and means, the total received by these donations amounting to eighty-nine thousand dollars, a large share by individual subscriptions, which has been judiciously expended in erecting the building, improving the grounds and supplying it with necessary appurtenances. The Bishop and Mrs. Vail gave $1,000 each. The beautiful grounds occupy a square of twenty acres in the city of Topeka. The appointments of the institution are unequaled by any west of the Mississippi, and the building is one of the finest in the country. We quote from the committee of visitors of 1878, to illustrate the perfection to which the good Bishop has brought this institution of learning. That they have at various times visited the institution and were present at the examination and commencement exercises. They were most favorably impressed with the indications of progress in its various departments, with the general excellence of its instructions, and with the discipline which is gently, yet firmly administered. Its literary standing is such as to command the respect of all who are friendly to the higher education of woman, and its exhibition exercises gave evidence of careful preparation and elegant scholarship. The musical department is conducted with superior ability, the exercises of the students at the commencement giving evidence of marked improvement and thorough instruction. While the college thus affords intellectual and æsthetic culture of a high character, the moral and spiritual training is not defective. It not only disciplines the mind but forms the character. The unity and indivisibility of the moral and mental faculties is constantly recognized. It is in the truest sense a Christian College, its very atmosphere being that of a loving Christian family and home. The students are taught the pure, bright, joyous spirit of our holy faith, not only by precept but by example.

Belonging as they do to various religious bodies their views and opinions are scrupulously respected, notwithstanding the institution is churchly in its tone and spirit. We can not speak too highly of its elevating and refining influence. Nowhere in this portion of the West is there a school for young ladies which can compare with it as regards its advantages for developing the truest delicacy and tenderness of feeling, or, in other words, a womanhood that is really womanly. Excluded as they are, from the frivolities which occupy so much of the time and attention of young persons at the pre-

sent day, the students of Bethany become inspired with the highest aims and noblest purposes. We can therefore, with perfect confidence recommend this institution to the patronage of parents who have daughters to be taught and to the fostering care of the church. Bishop Vail is also President of the Episcopal and Theological school, and donated the old Female Seminary building to that laudable institution. In his pioneer work, the Bishop has encountered queer but interesting experiences, some of a serious nature, requiring nerve, as well as sound judgment, and not a few of the most amusing character. He has often been addressed by those not familiar with ecclesiastical terms, as "judge," "colonel" "general" and by many titles in familiar use upon the frontier. He has preached with a box for his pulpit, with Texas drovers seated on their mules and smoking their pipes, as his congregation, and in saloons fitted for the occasion when there was neither a school-house nor church.

He has slept night after night upon the grass of the prairie, with a buffalo robe for his bed, a shawl for his cover, taking his meals by the camp-fire, or in the cabin of the dugout of the frontiersman. He has traversed the Western wilds thousands of miles in sleighs, in wagons, in ambulances, on horseback, and in every conceivable mode of conveyance, cheerfully performing every duty of his ministerial calling to his God and to his fellow-men.

He is one of the most genial companionable of gentlemen, and extends his good offices to all mankind, whether in the cause of humanity and charity to the afflicted, or to the cause of temperance and other reforms. Few can realize the burden of care which devolves upon this aged bishop, in keeping up the expenses and looking after the interest of the institution of learning which has become a part of his life work. In this he is ably assisted by one of the truest of helpmates and to Mrs. Vail, the State, society and church are under lasting obligations. She has made the institution her home, and given it an oversight which has largely contributed to its success. Her good influence will be felt and appreciated by the wives and mothers of Kansas, long after she has passed to the spirit world.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.

Henry W. Roby, of Topeka, Kansas, a surgeon who stands high in the front ranks of his profession, was born in Warren county, Ohio, July 29th, 1842. Removing from thence to Wisconsin in his early boyhood, he learned in the hard school of pioneer life to overcome difficulties, and strengthened that energy and perseverance which has characterized him as a man.

From his earliest youth his chosen profession was surgery, and while serving in the army in his young manhood he had many opportunities to use the knowledge already acquired. On his return home from the war, he was obliged to defer till a more convenient season the completion of his medical studies, and then after obtaining a comfortable competency for those dependent on him, he finally achieved the desire of his heart, and entered Rush Medical College and afterwards the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the highest honor, having written the prize clinical report on the medical and surgical diseases of women. After a practice of some years in Chicago, he removed to Topeka, where he has become famed as a skillful surgeon and a successful physician, his practice extending throughout and beyond the State.

In 1881 the State of Kansas granted a charter to the Kansas Surgical Hospital Association, of which Dr. Roby was elected surgeon-in-chief. This association has at its head Col. Geo. W. Veale, as president; vice-president, Hon. Orrin T. Welch; secretary, Thos. S. Lyon, Esq. Among its trustees are Gov. Glick, Hon. Geo. R. Peck, Judge

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.

Collier, Edward Wilder, Geo. W. Crane and E. B. Prescott. Its last annual report was issued in May, 1884, showing a table of 621 surgical operations by Dr. Roby, with only three deaths, and those deaths were of persons whose injuries were of so severe a nature that there was no hope of recovery from the first.

Dr. Roby has been twice in succession appointed attending surgeon at Christ's Hospital, the grand and beneficent institution founded at Topeka by Bishop Vaile, and is without doubt the foremost surgeon of his medical school in Kansas, and thoroughly deserves the prominence he has obtained. He is a member of numerous medical and scientific associations throughout the country, and has filled many offices of trust and honor in them.

ALICE K. BROWN, M. D.

Alice K. Brown, M. D., one of the homeopathic physicians of Topeka, Kansas, graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in February, 1881. She is a lady of genial, kind temperament, is possessed of all the qualifications, natural and acquired, to make a successful lady physician. She enjoyed while a student the advantage of being closely associated with Dr. R. Ludlam, of Chicago, a man of more than ordinary ability in his profession, and a specialist second to none in the United States. Through this favor she has had opportunities to qualify herself thoroughly for a successful practice. The knowledge and success she attained as a student, and the honor with which she graduated in the medical college, can be more fully appreciated when expressed by the president, Dr. E. Small, when he declares her one of the brightest students that ever graduated from Hahnemann College. We predict for her a brilliant future in her profession — already she is having a large practice, and is beloved and respected by all with whom she becomes acquainted. She is zealous and indefatigable in her work, which, with health and ability, knows no failure.

She has an extraordinary memory, being remarkably accurate as to dates, facts and incidents connected with his-

tory. She is perfectly at home on all scientific subjects, having always been a close student of philosophy. Her intelect is of the brightest order, and her language that of a polished student of literature and rhetoric. Her profession is from choice rather than necessity. She is the daughter of a wealthy and influential merchant of Philadelphia, in whose home she knew but ease and luxury, but not satisfied with this and wanting something to do, an avocation to develop her own individuality, she sought the study of medicine, and having acquired the knowledge, she like thousands of others, came to Kansas, and located in Topeka the Capital of the State, and in this selection she has a home and a lucrative practice in the handsomest city of Kansas, and the society of an enterprising and intelligent people.

KANSAS STATE ART ASSOCIATION.

Topeka, Kansas, 1884.

The Kansas State Art Association presents you herewith its charter, by-laws, etc., in the hope that you will feel sufficient interest in the cause it is seeking to promote to become a member, and thereby aid materially by your moral support and sympathy, and by the trifling membership fee. From the aggregation of these fees we shall be able to acquire works of art from the East for our permanent exhibition and school, and shall be enabled to offer suitable prizes at our Annual Competitive Exhibition.

A stone thrown into the water affects the particles in ever increasing circles, even to the confines of the pond, and so we confidently anticipate that the movement inaugurated by the charter members of this Association, November 9, 1883, will radiate from the State Capital, till the wave is felt in every county in our State, and an impulse towards a high education is caught and strengthened, and bears fruit in every relation of our life.

The Association solicits not only your individual membership, but that you should interest your friends, both in and out of Kansas, and induce them to contribute their mite to the cause. For this purpose, the Secretary, Mr. G. F. Parmelee, Topeka, will promptly forward to you, or to any address you may send him on postal card, a copy of the Charter and By-Laws, and of this circular and subscription list.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD WILDER,
President.

[Copy of the initial circular issued by a committee of the Directors of the Topeka Free Library.]

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE KANSAS STATE ART ASSOCIATION — FOR THE ACCUMULATION OF AN ART COLLECTION, THE PROVIDING OF AN ART SCHOOL, AND FOR AN ANNUAL COMPETITIVE ART EXHIBITION AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

To the Ladies of the Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri:

Last April a beautiful Public Library building was completed on the Capitol grounds. This building contains a hall and rooms especially designed for an Art Gallery, Art School, and Museum.

A fund of $1,000 has already been donated by one interested in art and progress, and the time seems ripe for organizing an association to carry out the original design of establishing an Art Gallery, Art School, and Museum in this hall.

The meeting of the Social Science Club, November 8, 1883, in this hall, is an appropriate occasion upon which to organize the Kansas State Art Association, thus enabling the earnest representative women who form its body to become the incorporators and originators of an association that will secure for art students an opportunity of thorough technical art education, without the necessity of leaving the State, and secure for Kansas a permanent art collection and museum.

The growth of the art spirit and the desire for beauty in this country within a dozen years is one of the most marvelous facts in our history. The American people have proved to their own satisfaction that there is no connection between virtue and ugliness, and that good taste is always economical. When once it is universally acknowledged that popular art education will pay in every sense of the word, schools of design and museums will everywhere be common; and, with the advent of this more liberal education, will cease the necessity of importing trained designers at salaries greater than any paid to our presidents of colleges.

To take a utilitarian view of the question, we have but to consider the number of instances, the many occupations in which ornamental design is requisite, or where taste is exercised with marked effect — objects of all kinds that surround us in the home, in vehicles of travel, in structures for domestic, civic, or religious purposes.

The absence of taste in the manufacture of articles that otherwise exhibit excellence is often the occasion for condemning them altogether. Beauty of design as well as perfection of workmanship is what chiefly builds up a great business — like that of Tiffany & Co., of New York, who, as jewelers and silversmiths are said to excel all others, having by means of the artistic quality of their work, secured the market of the world for their manufactures. There are designers and upholsterers in the metropolis who receive salaries greater than those of the members of the Cabinet at Washington; and these large salaries are paid simply because the firms who pay them have discovered that the main success of the business depends upon the taste displayed in designing the work. Thus it is easy to understand that popular art education has a vast commercial value.

Aside from this, drawing has an immense value in the nature of equipment for the ordinary demands of life. In professional or business experience, there are thousands of objects that may be recorded by a slight sketch that would require much time to describe in words, and then but vaguely or imperfectly. In many kinds of business, drawing may be regarded as of almost equal value with writing. The mechanic, the artificer, the inventor, the manufacturer or the scientist, who has no knowledge of drawing, is at an immense disadvantage, and of greatly diminished usefulness. He is compelled to employ another to whom he must laboriously unfold his ideas, that they may be sketched for him, and run the risk of having them imperfectly expressed. One so situated is in the predicament of one who would speak but is without a tongue. This faculty of recording on paper the images the eye sees, or the mind imagines, is like the addition of another sense; and how abstract, vague, and visionary are word descriptions of things, compared with placing before the eye their forms and features upon paper.

The details of the plan and the government of the Kansas State Art Association will of course be elaborated by proper committees and officers; but as a ground-work for consideration and discussion, the following brief outline is suggested:

1. The Association to embrace as members all persans in the State of Kansas, or adjoining States, who may be interested in the cause, and be willing to pay an annual fee of $2.

2. The association to be governed by a Board of Directors, composed of selected members from each county in the State, where sufficient interest is taken.

3. Vice-Presidents may be chosen from any counties that contain fifty members of the Association.

4. A majority of the Executive Committee should reside in Topeka, in order to more conveniently and minutely overlook the best interests of the Association.

5. Members are to have free admission to all exhibitions, and the privilege of exhibiting original work in any branch of art, subject to the decision of the proper committee.

6. A yearly exhibition to be held, and prizes offered for various degrees of excellent work — the first to consist of a purchase of the artist's work for the permanent art exhibition, or a money or art prize, at the option of the committee; and the second to consist of money, or works of art from the East, at the discretion of the competitor.

7. Part of the proceeds of membership fees to be used for prizes, and part to be expended in the purchase of works of art from various quarters, for the permanent exhibition in the Art Gallery.

This letter is sent to you in advance of the meeting of the Social Science Club, November 8th, in order that you may be familiar with the plan, and may, by previous discussion with your friends, be able at the meeting to represent your neighborhood.

Articles of incorporation will be presented for signature at the meeting, and it is hoped that you will become an active and enthusiastic member of the Association.

It may be determined to postpone the payment of assessments till next fall, and in the meantime to devote onrselves to securing a large membership, and encouraging preparation among our State artists for a competitive exhibition during the winter of 1884.

G. W. Glick,	J. R. Mulvane,
A. H. Horton,	J. F. Scott,
A. S. Johnson,	Frank Drummond,
John Martin,	Robert Pierce,
G. F. Parmelee,	E. Wilder,

Committee.

TOPEKA, November 1, 1883.

THE KANSAS STATE ART ASSOCIATION.

The Association was incorporated November 9, 1883, by seventy-two ladies and gentlemen from the various counties of Kansas, who believed that by such an organization there could be accomplished —

First. The rapid formation of a permanent art collection, at the capital of the State, interesting and profitable to all visitors and honorable to the State, as evidencing its growth in the higher artistic education.

Second. An annual competitive exhibition for Kansas artists, at which prizes should stimulate each to his best effort, and which would give a greatly extended market for meritorious work.

Third. An art school, at which the youth of Kansas may secure a thorough technical art education, may have access to copies and models from the most famous Eastern markets, and may acquire in the State that which can now only be gained by an expensive journey and residence in a distant city.

To accomplish this it but needs —

First. The membership, and trifling sum of $2 from every man, woman, and child in Kansas who has the glory and welfare of the State at heart, and who feels that we are living for something higher than meat and drink, and mere shelter.

Second. That earnest work of all such members among their acquaintances, to swell the membership as rapidly as possible, and thus insure to all the greatest advantages in the least time.

Third. The co-operation, by membership and otherwise, of the Eastern friends of all Kansas members.

CHARTER OF THE KANSAS STATE ART ASSOCIATION.

We, the undersigned, do hereby voluntarily associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Kansas, and do hereby certify·

First. That the name of this corporation shall be "The Kansas State Art Association."

Second. That the purposes for which this corporation is formed are — to establish and maintain an Art School and Museum at Library Hall, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, and to accumulate and maintain an art collection thereat; and to hold expositions and offer prizes; and to do and perform each and every act necessary or expedient to the promo-

tion or advancement of Painting, Sculpture, and other Fine Arts in the State of Kansas.

Third. That the place where its business is to be transcted is at the city of Topeka, in the county of Shawnee, and State of Kansas.

Fourth. That the term for which this corporation is to exist is nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years.

Fifth. That the Board of Trustees of this corporation shall be in number twenty-four (24), and the names and residences of those who are appointed for the first year are:

Mrs. G. W. Glick, Atchison,
Mrs. S. O. Thatcher, Lawrence,
Mrs. James H. Canfield, Lawrence,
Mrs. DeForest Fairchild, Leavenworth,
Miss Nellie Morris, Leavenworth,
Mrs. B. Gray, Wyandotte,
Mrs. S. A. Cobb, Wyandotte,
L. T. Heritage, Emporia,
Mr. J. M. Kellogg, Emporia,
Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Parsons,
Mrs. L. C. Burnham, Manhattan,
Mrs. Eliza Kedzie, Manhattan,
Mrs. T. D. Thacher, Topeka,
Mrs. J. B. Bartholomew, Topeka,
George E. Parmelee, Topeka,
Mrs. Jacob Safford, Topeka,
Henry Worrall, Topeka,
J. K. Hudson, Topeka,
B. D. Eastman, Topeka,
Mrs. J. Thomas, Topeka,
Mrs. L. F. Bryson, Topeka,
T. J. Kellam, Topeka,
A. S. Johnson, Topeka,
E. Wilder, Topeka,

Sixth. That there shall be no capital stock of this corporation, but the membership thereof shall be provided for upon such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the by-laws of said corporation, to be adopted by the Directors thereof.

In Testimony Whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, this eighth day of November, A. D., 1883.

Mrs. J. M. Kellogg,	J. B. Bartholomew,
Willard Davis,	Mrs. J. B. Bartholomew,
Corinne B. Greenleaf,	Jno. Norton,
Mrs. H. H. Wilcox,	Mrs. John. Norton,
H. H. Wilcox,	Mrs. J. T Clark,
Louise Fiske Bryson,	Mrs. J. Safford,
Hattie M. Senour,	Mrs. W. G. Dickinson,
S. H. Downs,	B. E. Eastman,
D. C. Tillotson,	Mrs. Annie L. Diggs
Mrs. G. W. Veale,	Clarence Wells,
Miss M. Smith,	Mrs. A. G. Brown,
Miss Maggie Nesbaum,	Mrs. A. J. Huntoon,
Mrs. J. D. McFarland,	Mrs. J. Thomas,
Mrs. J. H. Moss,	Mrs. T. D. Thacher,
Mrs. Wm. G. Smyser,	George F. Parmelee,
Mrs. H. Finley,	Mrs. Geo. F. Parmelee,
Mrs. T. E. Bowman,	Mary E. Dickinson,
J. C. M'Clintock, M.D.,	H. A. Hunter.
Miss Ada Douthitt,	Mrs. B. Gray,
Mrs. C. M. Whiting,	Mrs. Henry Hopkins,
Miss Laura Douthitt,	Mrs. D. E. Cornell,
Mrs. E. F. Young,	Mrs. Geo. W. Dickison,
Mrs. C. L. Burnham,	J. K. Hudson,
Mrs. Sarah B. Church,	Mrs. G. T. Fairchild,
Miss Clara A. Junk,	Mrs. Herbert Armstrong
Mrs. C. C. Kellam,	John J. Ingalls,
Mrs. John Van Fossen,	Mrs. M. I. Lee,
Miss Louise Douthitt,	George W. Wood,
Mrs. DeF. Fairchild,	J. T. Clark,
Mrs. H. T. Stone,	Mrs. J. T. Clark,
Julia I. Farnsworth,	W. A. Johnston,
Mrs. S. A. Cobb,	K. D. Putnam,
Mrs. Augustus Wilson,	George R. Peck,
Henry W. Roby, M. D.,	Miss Ella Lyon,
S. E. Martin,	Frank Drummond,
Maria M. Martin,	C. S. Gleed,
H. Worrall,	George N. Holmes,
Mary E. Griffith,	F. O. Popenoe,
Theodosia C. Welch,	Mrs. C. J. Brown,
Jennie L. Cope,	E. Wilder.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for Shawnee County, Kansas, the above-named (seventy-two persons signing the charter), who are personally known to me to be the same persons who executed the foregoing instrument of writing, and duly acknowledged the execution of the same.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my notarial seal, this 8th day of November, A. D., 1883.

(Signed) W. C. Campbell,
[seal.] *Notary Public.*

My commission expires May 5, 1885

State of Kansas, Office of Secretary of State, ss.

I, James Smith, Secretary of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original instrument of writing filed in my office November 8, 1883.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this 9th day of November, A. D., 1883.

(Signed) James Smith,
[seal.] *Secretary of State.*

BY-LAWS OF THE KANSAS STATE ART ASSOCIATION.

I. — Membership.

Any resident of Kansas, or of the United States, interested in the development of art culture in Kansas, may become a member of the Association by making application in person, or by letter, to the Secretary, and paying an annual fee of $2, the first fee being payable on or before the first of October, 1884, and annually thereafter upon the same date. Members joining the Association after the first of October, and prior to the first of the following April, will be required to pay the same fee as if they had become members prior to the first of October. Memberships may be cancelled upon neglect to pay the annual fee for thirty days after it becomes due. Each member will be entitled to a vote, at any general meeting, for each $2 paid by him.

II. — Government.

The government of the Association shall be vested in a board of twenty-four trustees, to be

chosen annually, for the term of one year, at a meeting to be held for that purpose at Topeka, Kansas, on the first Wednesday in May of each year, whose duties shall be such as usually pertain to such office. From the Board of Trustees there shall be an Executive Committee of five members elected by the Board, the majority of which Committee shall reside in the city of Topeka, in order that it may with facility overlook and direct the details of the work of the Board during the intervals between Board meetings; and during such intervals said Committee shall have the full power of the Board, and the President of the Board of Trustees shall also be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee.

A Local Advisory Committee of three members shall be elected annually by the members resident in each county. The duties of the Advisory Committees shall be to generally superintend, under the control and direction of the Board, the local interests of the Association within the different counties in the State.

Members residing in States adjacent to Kansas shall be considered as belonging in the county in Kansas nearest to which they reside, and shall have the privileges they would have if actual residents of such counties.

The Advisory Committees in the different counties of the State are expected to report frequently to the Board of Trustees, through the secretary of the Association, and to advise with the Trustees as to measures adopted for the benefit of the Association.

III. — Officers.

The officers of the Association shall be a President; a First Vice-President, and a Vice-President for each county in which there shall be four members of the Association; a Secretary and a Treasurer.

IV. — Elections.

The annual meeting of the Association, for the election of a Board of Trustees, shall be held in the city of Topeka, on the first Wednesday in May in each year, notice of which meeting shall be mailed to each member at least thirty days prior to the date of such meeting, and each member may be present and vote in person, or by proxy.

The Board of Trustees shall meet as soon as convenient after their election, and shall organize by the election, by ballot, of a President, a First Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

The Advisory Committee for each county shall be elected at the annual meeting by the votes of the members of each county, either in person or by proxy.

In all elections, a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary for a choice.

The members of the Advisory Committee for each county in which there are four members of the association shall, within thirty days after the annual meeting, elect one of their number chairman of said committee, which election shall also constitute him a Vice-President of the Association.

V. — Meetings.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the first Wednesday in May in each year, prior to the holding of the annual meeting of the Association.

Special meetings of the Trustees may be called at any time by the President or by the Secretary, at the request, in writing, of any five members of the Board, notice of which meeting shall be given by mail, at least ten days prior thereto.

Meetings of the Advisory Committees may be held at such times and places as may be fixed by adjournment from a previous meeting, or by the chairman of the committee, who may call a meeting at his discretion.

VI. — Duties of President.

The President of the Association shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the Association, or of the Board of Trustees, and shall have general control of the executive business of the Association, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office. In the event of his absence or inability to act, the First Vice-President shall perform the duties of president; and in the event of absence or inability to act of both the President and First Vice-President, the duties of president shall devolve upon the Vice-President from the county having the largest membership.

VII. — Duties of Secretary.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate register of all members of the Association, showing all membership fees paid by them, which fees shall be collected and receipted for by him, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association, or deposited to his credit, as often as the sum in his hands shall amount to $50. He shall receive and bring to the attention of the proper officers, or of the Board, all communications from Advisory Committees or members of the Association, and shall keep a record of all the doings of the Association and of the Board of Trustees, and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of him by the Board.

VIII. — Duties of Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall receive from and receipt to the Secretary for all moneys collected for membership fees or otherwise, and shall be the custodian of such funds, making payments therefrom only upon drafts drawn by the Secretary and countersigned by the President of the Association, which drafts shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be paid. He may be required to give bond in such sum as shall be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees.

IX. — Privileges.

Members of the Association shall have free access to all exhibitions given by the Association, and shall have free entrance to the Art Gallery, or Museum, during the hours that it may be open to the public. The evidence of membership to be the receipt of the Secretary for the annual fee for the current year, which is payable in advance, as indicated in section one.

X. — Exhibitions.

An annual competitive exhibition shall be held at Topeka, at such time during each year as may be selected by the Board of Trustees, notice of

such intended exhibition to be given at least sixty days prior to the opening of the same, by mail to each member of the Association.

Members shall be entitled to offer for exhibition any work of their own execution in any of the various branches of art, which offerings shall be subject to the acceptance or rejection of a committee, to be selected by the Board of Trustees at least thirty days prior to the exhibition.

Prizes shall be offered for meritorious work in the different branches of art, to consist of the purchase of the exhibited work, of money, or of some work of art selected from the East. The purchase of the exhibit being always at the option of the Board, or of the Executive Committee.

XI. — Contributions.

Contributions to the Association, of works of art shall be subject to acceptance or rejection by the Board, or Executive Committee.

XII. — Seal.

A seal bearing the name of the Association in a circle surrounding the word "Seal" and the date of the incorporation of the Association, shall be the common seal of the Association, and shall be kept in the custody of the Secretary.

XIII. — Amendments.

These by-laws may be altered, amended or repealed at any meeting of the Board of Trustees at which notice of the action proposed to be taken has been given.

Board of Trustees.

Mrs. G. W. Glick, Atchison,
Mrs. S. O. Thacher, Lawrence,
Mrs. James H. Canfield, Lawrence,
Mrs. DeF. Fairchild, Leavenworth,
Miss Nellie Morris, Leavenworth,
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T. J. Kellam, Topeka,
A. S. Johnson, Topeka,
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Officers.

E. Wilder, Topeka, *President.*
Mrs. B. Gray, Wyandotte, *First Vice-President.*
G. F. Parmelee, Topeka, *Secretary.*
Mrs. Leeper, Leavenworth, *Treasurer.*

Executive Committee.

A. S. Johnson,
Mrs. G. W. Glick,
Mrs. J. Thomas,
Mrs. J. H. Canfield,
J. K. Hudson,
E. Wilder.

A WAR INCIDENT.

The wife of Gov. Robie, of Maine, recently made an address at a Grange meeting, and her remarks were published with complimentary comments in a Georgia magazine. Then Gov. Robie wrote to the editor, thanking him for his courtesy, and adding: "It was my fortune to be an officer in the Union army. A little incident occurred in the seven days' battle in front of Richmond, Va., which I shall never forget. I was temporarily assisting in caring for wounded prisoners, and whilst discharging that duty I found Col. Lamar, of Georgia, who was severely wounded by a minie ball, which had penetrated the groin, making a fearful wound. The surgeons were discussing the necessity of amputation at the hip joint. Col. Lamar asked me to use my influence against such a course, which I did, being myself a surgeon and physician. He asked me for a blanket, which I was very glad to find and present to him. After this little episode, circumstances required that I should leave with haste, and although I have often inquired, I have never learned the fate of that brave officer. My only object in making mention of this incident is to inquire of you whether Col. Lamar still lives." The Georgia editor wrote to Col. Lamar, member of the State Legislature, and received from him and forwarded to Gov. Robie a reply, saying: "Yes; I am the Col. Lamar to whom Gov. Robie refers. I was wounded while leading my regiment in a charge. * * * Well do I remember the kind gentleman who interposed in my behalf. I was very grateful. I need not be ashamed to tell you that my tears bore witness to the sincerity and force of my feelings. I love him like a brother, and he shall find me one, indeed, if the wonderful-working dispensations of Providence should ever place him in the want of a brother's arm or mind or bosom."

[Selected.]

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lessons I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

We can not measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dew must fall,
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The pond'rous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing well will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain:
And a blessing, failing us once or twice,
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to feet,
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depth be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

PARSONS, KANSAS.

BY W. G. DOUGLAS.

In the loviest part of our glorious State,
On a beautiful sward surrounded with trees,
A sprightly young city whose future is great,
Has sprung into life like a hive full of bees.

No longer the Osage in war paint is met,
Where Neosho runs rapidly on with a sigh;
Their wigwams are gone from the silent La-
bette,
To their homes 'neath the far off southern
sky.

The evergreen mead — with slow winding
stream —
Where flowers ever laden with perfume are
found.
Bright in the day star's sultry gleam,
Perfuming the air o'er the spangled ground.

The song birds rejoice with melodious glee,
The scream of the engine is heard o'er the
plain,
The strong iron bands of the M. K. and T.
Have brought teeming wealth to this mighty
domain.

The stillness that once pervaded this scene,
Now waked by the touch of the plough-share
and spade.
Ten thousand acres around us are seen,
Til'd with perfection on upland and glade.

In our city — the wonder of modern times —
No social defects are here to be found,
There's a bright active race from various climes
Building their homes on each grassy mound.

Then come from your dense crowded cities of
old,
Where pestilence blanches the fairest young
cheek,
Come! where the buttercups glitter like gold,
And the pure air of Heaven gives strength to
the weak.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Hon. F. D. Coburn (Wyandotte),
President.
Hon. Chas. E. Gifford (Clay Center),
Vice-President.
Hon. J. T. Ellicott (Manhattan),
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Hon. H. C. Kellerman (Burlington).
Rev. Philip Krohn (Atchison).
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Pres't. Geo. T. Fairchild,
Secretary (*ex-officio*).
J. B. Gifford, Land Agent; J. T. Ellicott, Loan Com'r.; I. D. Graham Assit. Sec. (Manhattan.).

OBJECTS.

This College now accomplishes the objects of its endowment in several ways:

First, it gives a substantial education to men and women. Such general information and discipline of mind and character as help to make intelligent and useful citizens are offered in all its departments, while the students are kept in sympathy with the callings of the people.

Second, it teaches the sciences applied to the various industries of farm, shops and home. Chemistry, botany, entomology, zoology and mechanics are made prominent means of education to quick observation and accurate judgment. Careful study of the minerals, plants and animals themselves illustrates and fixes the daily lesson. At the same time lessons in agriculture and horticulture show the application of science; and both are enforced by actual experience.

Third, it trains in the elements of the arts themselves, and imparts such skill as to make the hands ready instruments of thoughtful brains. The drill

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

of the shops, gardens and farm is a part of a general education to usefulness, and insures a means of living to all who make good use of it. At the same time, it preserves habits of industry and manual exertion, and cultivates a taste for rural and domestic pursuits.

Fourth, it strives to increase our experimental knowledge of agriculture and horticulture. So far as means and circumstances permit, experiments are undertaken with a view to more definite results than ordinary experience can give. By this method, the students themselves are trained to a more accurate observation and judgment in these practical tests of principles in farming.

Fifth, it seeks to disseminate such practical truths as have stood the test of scientific inquiry. For this purpose it publishes the weekly *Industrialist;* and its officers share in the debates and consultations of farmers and horticulturists throughout the State. Each winter a series of six Farmers' Institutes is held in as many different counties of the State. In these the Faculty share with the people in lectures, essays and discussions upon topics of the most interest to farmers.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Two farms of 171 and 100 acres, with the stock, orchards, gardens, vineyards, forestry and ornamental grounds, are used for experiment and illustration. All that is not strictly experimental is managed with a view to highest economy and profit.

On the larger of the farms, upon an elevation at the western limits of the city of Manhattan, and facing toward the city, are the College buildings. All are of the famed Manhattan limestone, and surrounded by pleasantly arranged and planted grounds. Following is a description: —

College, of which the central building and north wing with connecting corridor are completed, and the south wing will be ready for use in January. This building contains now chapel, society room, offices, library, reading room and class rooms for agriculture, mathematics, English, history and drawing. When fully completed, the building will be 130x250 feet in extreme dimensions, arranged in three distinct structures, with connecting corridors.

Chemical laboratory, one story 39x 99 and 46x75 feet of floor space, in form of a cross. It contains eight rooms, occupied by the department of chemistry, physics and mineralogy.

Mechanics' hall, 39x163 feet, of two stories, occupied by the carpenter shop, telegraph office, printing office and music rooms.

Horticultural hall, 32x80 feet, one story and cellar, having cabinet room and class-room, work room and storage, with greenhouse attached. The dwelling of the President, is a substantial stone farm-house.

Armory hall, 46x96 feet, and two stories. It was originally designed for a barn, but it is now used for the armory and drill room, the dwelling of the farm superintendent, and rooms for the janitor and for a few students.

The barn is of stone, 48x96 feet, with side hill basement stables, granary, tool-room, etc.

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The Indian School at Lawrence, Kas., is named Haskell Institute, in honor of Dudley C. Haskell, late member of Congress, whose energy secured the location of the school there.

The Indian school at Lawrence, now known as the Haskell Institute, was opened last Sunday. The 135 Indian children were washed, combed, fed, and assembled in the chapel in the presence of a number of chiefs who came up from the Indian Territory. The school has made a fine start, and will do, for the time, a good work. The little Indians will be taught all that white children are taught; and will sing hymns in time, — not as well as white children, for an Indian has no natural ear or taste for music, but well enough. As far as the ordinary routine work is concerned, there will be nearly as much done as in any school.— *Atchison Champion.*

Prof. Snow, the Kansas weather watcher, reports the month of September, 1884, as the warmest, with one exception, — the September of 1881, — in eighteen years.

THE EVENING SPY.

[By B. M. Brake].

On the cars from Topeka to this city Thursday of last week we met a lovely and bright little girl of about seven years of age; little Ella Wilson, of Parsons, Kansas, and it was a real pleasure to us to listen to the innocent prattle of this little darling. Coming as we had from among the members of the Legislature and politicians of the State we could the more appreciate the pure and inno-

cent ways of this lovely little girl. May her pathway through life be one of continued sunshine and happiness is our wish.

One of the most noted characters in Kansas is Judge L. C. Borton, of Clyde, a member of the last Legislature, and a candidate for re-election. He bubbles over with humor on all occasions, and as a story teller has few equals in the country. In a recent speech at Downs he said: "I have been all over the United States, and I know that Kansas is God's country. It has been said that the world was created in six days, and three of those were spent in Kansas, and I think it must have been started either at Downs or Clyde, I don't know which. The rest of the world seems to have been thrown together most any way. In New York, for instance, it is so rough that when they set a goose they have to dig a hole for its tail. Down in Tennessee the ground is transparent, so you can see down a foot, and must be fertilized three years before it will make a brick. It don't take a million dollars to get a start in Kansas, like it does back East. They tell queer stories in the East about Kansas. I heard that the wind held a sheaf of wheat against a barn door thirteen days and nights without letting it drop a quarter of an inch, but this isn't so, for I never knew the wind to hold a sheaf that way for more than five days at a time. All eyes are now on Kansas. The people everywhere are talking of Kansas. We don't need to advertise Kansas any more. I used to write lots of letters to induce people to come out and share our misery. I tried to get my rich brother to come out so I'd have some one to depend on. Now they come without coaxing. A thousand people come to Kansas every day. We will have 50,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. Farmers, hold on to your land; it will be worth $100 an acre in a few years. Back East the fields are so short that when a team gets stretched out they are across. They can't raise any crops any more, and they are discouraged. Stay in Kansas."

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition — Kansas to be Represented by one Commissioner and One Alternate Commissioner — Two Lady Commissioners also Appointed.

Gov. Glick last November received from E. A. Burke, Directer General of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition to be held next winter in New Orleans, a letter, accompanying which was the act of Congress creating the Exposition; a copy of the proclamation of the President of the United States, annruncing the time of opening and closing the Exposition, and a copy of the general regulations for the same.

In accordance with the act of Congress, Gov. Glick was requested by Mr. Burke to recommend for appointment by the President, one Commissioner and one alternate Commissioner, to represent Kansas at said Exposition. The duties of the Commission thus appointed were defined in the regulations accompanying Mr. Burke's letter.

The Board of Managers have arranged for an additional feature of the Exposition, to comprise a national exhibit of woman's work, and for this purpose the Governor was requested to appoint two leading representative women of Kansas, it being the intention of the managers to have each State and Territory of the Union thus represented. It is desired that each State shall make a collective exhibit of women's work under such regulations as may issue from time to time from the Director General.

Concerning this exhibition, which is designed to be the grandest ever held on this continent, Director General Burke says: "The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition was inaugurated by a resolution of the National Cotton Planters' Association of America, at the annual convention

of November, 1882. It was the intention to designate it simply as the World's Cotton Centennial, the year 1884 being the centennial anniversary of the first exportation of cotton from America, but subsequently that designation was abandoned and the scope of enterprise enlarged by making it the World's Industrial Exposition, thus giving it a national and inter-national character, which is still more emphatically confirmed by the act of Congress creating the exposition. The immediate cause of the determination to hold such exposition was the expression of a general desire among progressive agriculturists and industrialists of the cotton States to provide the means whereby the people of all nations could obtain knowledge of the resources, capacity and products of the Southren States of America, and at the same time enable the people of those States to align themselves with the universal spirit of progress which marks the present era."

No provision for the compensation of the Commissioners is made by the act of Congress. Governor Glick has written to Mr. Burke, desiring to know if the Commissioners thus appointed will receive compensation while on duty.

Governor Glick recently appointed Ex-Governor Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, as Commissioner for Kansas at the above fair, and Hon. F. Bacon, of Chanute, as Alternate Commissioner. Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, and Mrs. W. R. Wagstaff, of Paola, were selected by Governor Glick as the lady Commissioners. These selections are eminently fitting, and it is to be hoped hat they will consent to serve the State in the above capacity.

PARSONS ECLIPSE.

The State Executive, has honored our city by appointing Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Lady Commissioner to the World's Fair, and by so doing, the State is honored by her acceptance, for no lady in the State will contribute more to the success of the Kansas Exhibition than Mrs. Augustus Wilson.

TOPEKA, KAS.

CHRIST HOSPITAL.

Four pavilion wards for six patients each! Six private rooms in main building on same floor with superintendent's family. Everything new and built after best plans for a hospital. Woven wire bed-bottoms and the famous Ostermoor mattresses to all beds, warm and cold baths, water closets, etc., convenient to every part of the house, and free to all. Ten acres of ground, high, airy, and with fine prospects over the city and country. A resident physician. Care and all appliances the best. Terms moderate: $7.00 per week for bed-patients, $6.00 for convalescents. Same advantages can not be had elsewhere at so low a rate. All donations sacredly devoted to charity patients. Apply to Rt. Rev. Bp. Vail, president, or to Rev. J. S. Chamberlain, superintendent at hospital. Charity patients received on the order of the president.

A WORTHY ENTERPRISE.

Messrs. John Francis and P. I. Bonebrake, of Topeka, have associated themselves as President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Western Department of the Marshall Mutual Aid Association, of Marshall, Michigan, a life company which pays all policies in full, and made but thirteen death assessments during the past three and a half years. Its Kansas office is located in Topeka. The Association is issuing over two hundred policies per month, and all of its business has to be reported to the Michigan insurance department, as required by the laws of that State. In its initiatory step good men can make a liberal contract to represent the institution, as the company is to locate an agent in every hamlet within the State. Mr. R. A. Clark, of Topeka, is the business manager.

THE WINDSOR.

The above is the name of the leading hotel in the city of Topeka, and is

under the management of Col. Allen Sells — the proprietor and owner of the hotel. Col. Sells is one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the city, and one of the best hotel men in the West — assisted by his practical and estimable wife. The Windsor is the most popular hotel in Kansas. The Windsor occupies the site of the old Teft House, and for fifteen years has been the political headquarters of the Kansas State capital, as well as the rendezvous of the leading business men and statesmen of the country who have had occasion to visit Topeka. The hotel is a fine five-story sandstone building, centrally located at the corner of Kansas and Seventh avenues, contains 100 rooms, is fitted with elevators, heated by steam and equipped with all the conveniences and accommodations of a first-class modern hotel. Every room in the house has an outside ventilation, is provided with fire escapes and made complete for comfort, convenience and safety. The dining room accommodations are unexcelled, all its appointments are first-class, and the tables always consist of the best of everything in its season, prepared by experts and served in excellent style and taste. The Windsor is a pleasant home to all who place their names upon its register.

Col. N. S. Goss, the State Ornithologist, has just mounted 80 specimens of birds captured during his recent trip to southern California, and the mounted specimens have been added to the already large collection which he has made for the State. The collection now numbers 1,156 specimens, which is one of the largest collections of purely North American birds now in the United States.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Kansas to the Fore — How This State is to be Represented at the New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition.

Col. Frank Bacon, of Chanute, Kas., Commissioner for this State to the New Orleans Cotton Centennial, which is to open December next, has been spending several days in this city in consultation with Gov. Glick, and with his associates, Hon. Geo. Y. Johnson, the alternate Commissioner, and Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, the lady Commissionor appointed to superintend the Kansas department of the National exhibit of Woman's Work in said Exposition.

In furtherance of this enterprise, to arrange the preliminaries of the work, a meeting was held by the commissioners on Thursday evening, at the Windsor hotel, at which the matter was fully discussed and a policy of active action agreed upon.

The Board is having circulars prepared, which, when printed, will be mailed to county officers, local agricultural societies, etc., notifying them of what is desired. Counties wishing to do so can be furnished space for a separate exhibit, and it is believed by the Commissioners that a number will avail themselves of this offer. Premiums will be offered for the best agricultural display.

The classification of the objects exhibited at this Exposition, for which the most thorough and comprehensive preparations are being made throughout the United States, comprises the following groups: Agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, raw and manufactured products, furniture and accessories, textile fabrics and clothing, the industrial arts, alimentary products, education and instruction, works of art, ores, minerals and woods.

Mrs. Wilson proposes soon to visit a number of the principal cities of the State to confer with representative women and others, with the view of awakening an interest that will lead to a creditable Kansas display of women's work.

In view of the experience of the Commissioners, and the energy with which they have entered upon this work, if properly supported by our citizens, Kansas may be expected to

win fresh laurals by her display at the New Orleans Cotton Centennial.

Gov. Glick has appointed ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, as Commissioner, and Frank Bacon, of Chanute, Assistant Commissioner, to attend the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial to be held at New Orleans next winter. Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, as lady Commissioner. The State has appropriated $7,000 for expenses. — *Neosha County Democrat.*

[Contributed].

The following beautiful essay was written and delivered by Miss Julia Fullenwider, graduate of the Eldora High School, May 30, 1884.

Miss Fullenwider is a daughter of Hon. J. W. Fullenwider, of Eldora, Kansas. She is one of the most thoroughly good and brilliant young ladies of the West.

THE GARDEN OF LIFE.

As there is nothing in this life, good or evil, that is not the product of some previous labor, it may well be likened to a garden in which grow the fruits of all our efforts, be they good or bad. In youth, the spring of life, we sow; in maturity, cultivate; and reap the golden harvest in old age. In childhood, the fairest and most beautiful flowers bloom, their dews sparkling as radiant diamonds in the morning sun, are like our childish hopes and fancies, which, though brilliant for a time, fade and vanish in the noonday sun. Childish memories and anticipations are like clove-buds, flowers, although they bloom not, for years hold sweetest odors. "You may break, you may shatter, the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will hang round it still." Youth is the spring of life, Nature seems to be smiling at her children, bidding them be happy; but true enjoyment does not consist alone in idleness; a person must be useful to be happy. So it is with us, we often spend the happiest moments of our lives lying in the morning sun, letting the golden opportunities pass us, without exerting ourselves to retain or improve them. It is the same in life's garden, if we neglect to sow industry, perseverance, and kindness, we will reap the fruits of indolence and disappointment. Seeds are our youthful habits and inclinations, whether good or bad. In youth we should be careful as to the seeds we sow, for they are to grow and become fruit bearers of after life. Plant them deep, that they may root deep, shoot up into such a height, and spread their branches so wide, that we may find comfort and shelter under their shadow in after life. "Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." If a child is governed by kind words, so will its life give evidence. It is the lessons taught in youth that stay with us, and the lessons taught by the fireside, or when kneeling by the side of a loved mother, that last till we are no more. In every garden there are weeds; they depend upon the diligence and perseverance of the gardener. In this life we are our own gardeners; seeds sown in this garden in the form of temptations, which, if allowed to take root, will spring up into rank, poisonous weeds, crowding out the better plants. Fruits will not grow without cultivation, nor will virtues be propagated without continual care and vigilance. We cultivate in middle life the plants that bear fruit in old age. There is sunshine after every rain. The darkest hour is just before the dawn. The swiftest runner gets the largest prize. The garden in which the most labor is expended, bears the richest reward. An acorn is not an oak tree when sprouted; it must go through long summers, and fierce winters; it has to endure all that frost, snow, thunder and storm, before it is a full grown oak. So a man is not a man when he is created; he is only begun, his manhood must come with years. In youth we sow, in middle age we cultivate, in old age we reap; the fruits of our life, gradually ripening in old age, fall at our feet, filling our later days with

peace, comfort and happiness. It is in old age, amid tranquility and content, that memories of our past life steal over us with the gentleness of a summer evening's breeze, bearing on its breast voices of loved ones that have been hushed by "Time * * * laying his hand * * * gently, not smiting it, but as a harper lays his open palm upon his harp to deaden its vibrations," filling the breast with sweet, sad feelings, that words are too weak to express. "'Tis not the whole of life to live, nor all of death to die." The tree of immortality is planted in the garden of our lives at birth, and on our actions and care of it depend its life. Should we neglect it, and let poisonous vines grow around its trunk absorbing the very sap of its existence, it will wither and die, leaving a barren trunk to stand alone in the garden, as an everlasting monument of our carelessness. Close to the tree of immortality stands the evergreen, on which are borne the memories of other days; the voices of friends long passed away are murmuring in its branches; it is a harp with a string for each emotion, and the wind of reflection playing through its branches, touches the right chord and fills the soul with music that is too beautiful for the ears of mortals.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath
And stars to set; but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

We can not live always; who would wish to? "The young may die, the old must." After laboring hard in life's garden, under the heat of the noonday sun, who would not wish for rest? Labor makes us weary; and as we labor so shall we enjoy our rest; the hardest laborer sleeps the sweetest. So when the master shall say "come up higher," let us feel that our labor has not been in vain, and rest will be sweet. Let us then leave nothing undone as we work in life's garden, if we see a weed, pull it up, that it may not mar the beauty of our garden after we are gone.

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chambers in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

A RAILROAD LETTER.

A Brief Statement of Facts Gathered While Traveling Over the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas, Ft. Scott and Gulf Railroads.

As we ride on from morning's dawn to the setting of the sun we cannot see high summits and ridges encircled by blue mountains with an occasional interruption and diversified scenes of rocks and trees of brown and green, of land and sea betwixt, between, that might kindle the inspiration of a poet or enthuse an antiquarian; but we see a vast plain spreading out as far as the eye can reach, and we gaze in quiet transport upon the rare beauties of the "promised land," the garden of the West.

The counties traversed by the above lines of road are among the richest counties in the State, seven-eighths of the coal banks and mines in Kansas being in them. Both agricultural and mineral resources are excellent, being rarely affected by drouth. The rich soil produces abundant crops, which find ready market over these roads at good prices. For the supply of the mineral towns farmers are cultivating vegetables and small fruit at great profit.

These roads have reduced the price of their lands sixty per cent, and made unprecedented sales. The company is rapidly pushing its lines in directions where the most profitable trade is likely to be had, and do not ask towns or counties to bond in their aid. The Ft. Scott and Gulf road has reached Mem-

phis. This puts Kansas City in direct communication with the Southeastern States, and this road will become a great thoroughfare between the far Northwest and Southeast, to the very great advantage of both sections.

This gives Kansas the long desired outlet to the Gulf, greatly shortening the distance, which will reduce the rates of transportation very materially to the Gulf and foreign ports.

The company has purchased the Memphis, Kansas and Colorado, known as the Narrow Gauge, from Wier City to Parsons, the junction of three divisions of the Missouri Pacific, known as the M. K. and T., and from Parsons have extended this line to Cherryvale, where it intersects the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern. Over this road is shipped a large portion of the coal consumed in Southwestern Kansas. Nowhere in the State are there more thriving towns than on these roads. On the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern, Olathe, Ottawa, Humboldt, Chanute and Independence are among the most prosperous cities of the second class, while the smaller towns of Gardner, Wellville, Iola, Garnett, Thayer, Cherryvale and Elk City are centers of an important trade.

Cherryvale is a growing town of a population of 1,200 inhabitants, and bids fair to become quite a railroad center, having already three railroads and immediate prospect for a fourth. It is the division headquarters of the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern, the Memphis, Kansas and Colorado, and the Coffeyville branch of the K. C., L. & S.

On the Fort Scott Road the town of that name is the most important, being the largest, and the center of a large coal trade and other natural facilities of great interest to the prosperity and growth of the town. Fort Scott is the crossing of the M., K. & T. branch of the Missouri Pacific, and the K. C., Fort Scott and Gulf, and the junction of the Memphis division.

Pleasanton has a growing interest, being the terminus of that branch of the Gulf Road that taps the wonderful coal deposits of Rich Hill, Mo.

Girard, the county seat of Crawford county, is one of the oldest towns on the road, and is surrounded by a very fertile country and an enterprising and intelligent class of people.

Cherokee is a thriving town, and is one of the heaviest grain shipping points on the road. It is the crossing of the Memphis, Kansas and Colorado.

Columbus, the county seat of Cherokee county, is a town of steady growth, and is the crossing of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road.

Wier City, located on the east end of the Narrow Gauge, is noted for its great coal mines and extensive smelting works.

The above towns are well represented with churches and schools, especially schools, as the school system of Kansas is far in advance of all other public or State enterprises — there being two sections of land in each township donated by the State for school purposes, the sale of which has created a large fund, and well can she afford to boast.

> High on the roll of noble States
> Does brave young Kansas stand,
> Proudly she bears her head among
> The proudest of the land.

All of the different branches of lines of this road are in good condition, with improvements constantly being made.

Two reclining chair cars have recently been put on the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern, and one added to the day train of the Fort Scott and Gulf, with no additional expense to the passengers. The reclining chair cars are a model of elegance, beauty and comfort, where the weary traveler can rest in sweet dreams on velvet beds of ease.

No road whose terminus is in Kansas City runs so many trains per day into that city as the Fort Scott and Gulf Road, and nowhere on the American continent is there a more able, judicious and unselfish body of railroad officers than in this corporation. —*Huerfano.*

THE INTER-OCEAN.

MEMORIAL.

A Kansas Lady Writes a Memorial Letter of this City and Its Citizens.

Chicago the Most Wonderful of Cities, and Her Business Men Worthy of Her.

Personal Mention of Many Prominent Persons in Many Lines of Business.

To the Editor of the Inter-Ocean.

PARSONS, Kan., May 4. — After bidding you adieu in your editorial den, we spent a few days at the Sherman House, the princely hotel of Chicago. How could it be otherwise, with J. Irving Pearce as the proprietor, assisted by his two sons, who are models of system and management. This hotel is elegantly furnished and elegantly kept, and an observer would judge from the register and the continuous tramp up and down the velvet-cushioned halls, and the buzzing noise of the elevators all night long, that the house was doing a handsome business. The Sherman seems not only to be the home for Western people, but for those of all other sections of country. On the 21st inst. Raymond's excursion from Boston and Philadelphia, numbering over one hundred persons, were there, and on the 27th inst. Raymond's excursion from Massachusetts, of seventy persons, also stopped there, both of which were en route to California. All seemed delighted with J. Irving Pearce's introduction to Chicago, and were as happy as Muldoon's family in the cart going to the picnic.

What a wonderful city Chicago is, and what a charming people are her inhabitants. After having visited all other prominent cities on the continent, a stranger would think this country a wild, and its inhabitants hermits, until the people of Chicago smiled. Enterprise of spirit and civility of manner mark the character of Chicago business men in all branches of trade and business represented.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.

One of the most noted business features is the great lumber district and the Lumber Exchange. Having the privilege as a visitor to be on the Exchange when in session, we noticed the intelligence and integrity that marked the faces and expressions of the members, and resolved in my mind that the lumber district of Chicago was not only large enough, but could furnish a United States Congress that the nation might look upon with pride. Many of our friends in the far East regard the lumber men so far West as Chicago as an inferior class of speculating hewers of wood. We find them among the most refined, intelligent, wealthy and liberal of Chicago's citizens. Many of them have amassed large fortunes by hard work, fair dealing, and good management, and we find them ever ready to bestow a portion of their means upon worthy charities. No class of men have built more wigwams for the refugees, done more for the poor and unfortunate visited by drought, fire and flood than the noble-hearted philanthropic lumber men of Chicago. The West is largely indebted to these men, while they, too, are indebted to the West for the great market furnished by such States as Kansas. Every few miles houses can be seen springing up in the great stretch of prairie as we ride through on the railway, and while the hardware merchants of Chicago drive the nails of Kansas, her lumber men furnish the boards that build the houses and cities.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

We were introduced in the Board of Trade by Mr. I. P. Rumsey, the senior member of the firm of Rumsey & Buell, commission merchants. This firm is one of the most reliable of Chicago, being represented by men of the strictest integrity. They do a large business in Kansas, and well deserve the patronage of the grain shippers of this young but rich State.

The bulls and bears on Exchange go

wild with excitement, and they know what is going on if the visitor does not, so great the noise and confusion. The Board of Trade of Chicago is an immense affair, composed of a large number of the most influential and enterprising men of the city. They have now in the course of erection a magnificent building which, when completed, will be one of the finest in the city, and will cost $1,000,000.

RAILROAD MEN AND RAILROADS.

Had I the time and you the space I would like to make mention of the different railroads represented in Chicago and the great army of railroad men — not the monopolies, but such as are the true builders of every country and community. It was our good fortune to meet and receive courtesies from Mr. C. H. Chappell, General Manager of the C. & A. R. R.; Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager of the C. B. & Q. R. R., and Mr. R. R. Cable, General Manager of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. These gentlemen are our neighbors, and, as Christians, we love them as we love ourselves. They have all been good to Kansas, and if we were not Christians we would like them anyway.

Mr. W. R. Patterson, our genial friend, is still in his office under the Sherman as representative of the Hoosac Tunnel Line. The foreign department, heretofore in charge of O. E. Semore, has now been transferred, and will hereafter be in charge of Mr. Patterson. The Hoosac Tunnel Line was opened for business November 1, 1875, under the management of S. D. Calwell, with headquarters at Rochester, N. Y., and with Mr. Patterson as its Western agent and Chicago representative. This line, though operating over a large number of railroads, had but 100 cars, doing an exclusive Boston business; now it has 5,000 cars, and, in addition to the local New England business, is doing a very large export traffic to all points upon the continent. The railroad company has expended some two or three million dollars in the construction of docks, elevators, and facilities especially for the foreign business, and with such veterans as General Manager Charles S. Tappin and W. R. Patterson, it is needless to say that this line is doing an extensive business.

Our Philadelphia cousin, A. L. Stokes, of the Northern Pacific, is also in his office under the Sherman, but leaves in a few days for Portland, Oregon, where he will take the office of Assistant Superintendent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Northern Pacific Railroad, Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and Oregon and California Railroad, of which Mr. John Muir, formerly of the Kansas Pacific, is Superintendent. Mr. A. D. Edgar comes from California to supply Mr. Stokes' place in Chicago as General Eastern Agent of the Northern Pacific and Oregon Navigation Company. Mr. Stokes and Mr. Edgar are both comparatively young men of fine business qualifications, and the above positions will doubtless be well filled and managed by these gentlemen.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

is considered one of the best constructed roads ever built, and the many great inducements in the way of bounteous water power, mill sites, lumber, coal, etc., and chances for acquiring fortunes for men of small means as well as those of capital, invite a great influx of emigration into its territory. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company own four large improved iron steamships for passenger and freight; they run between San Francisco and Portland; time of trip, from fifty-four to sixty hours, a distance of 780 miles. The steamers are handsomely furnished and made brilliant by electric lights. The Queen of the Pacific and Columbia are said to be among the finest that ever sailed on any water. The scenery over the different routes of the Northern Pacific is said to be beyond the description of the pen or the picturing of the

photographer, and can truly borrow the appropriate name, "Wonderland."

We find in noticing the brewing companies and liquor dealers that they constitute a large portion of the wealth and influence of Chicago, and that among them are many enterprising and public-spirited people who are ever ready to aid struggling enterprises and works of benevolence.

We refer with gratitude and pride to J. F. Keeney, at whose hands I received valuable assistance while in Chicago. Mr. Keeney for some years was a resident of Kansas, and she would be proud to again reclaim him as one of her honored citizens. It seldom falls to the lot of any man in so few years to accomplish so much as he and to so endear him to the hearts of the whole people of the State. He is the founder of the settlement of Trego county, Kansas, and of the beautiful town of Wa Keeney, the county seat, in which he is still largely interested. He was an active and influential member of the State Board of Agriculture, and president of the Western National Fair in 1879. As a leading and influential member of the Legislature in 1880 he left his impress of pluck, energy, business ability and wisdom upon the State of Kansas. He was prominently spoken of by the press of the State for Governor, and had he remained in Kansas could, without doubt, have taken his seat in Congress or in the Governor's chair. Should Mr. Keeney at any time choose to take up his residence in Kansas the people would be glad to welcome him and do him honor.

KANSAS CITY IMPROVEMENTS AND PEOPLE.

After leaving Chicago we found ourselves in the city on the bluffs. One can scarcely conceive of the improvement of this city by being here only a few days. The magnificent hotels, churches, school-houses, opera and immense business houses serve to show the enterprise and wealth of Kansas City. In visiting Bulleene, Moore & Emery's dry goods palace, I imagined myself for a moment in Paris, so numerous the departments, so elaborate the display of elegant goods of every kind and description, to meet the demand. We were introduced to Messrs. Bulleene and Moore, the two senior proprietors, by Mr. Dogett, the very efficient manager, who contributes much to this handsome dry goods house by the very gentlemanly manner and pleasant address with which he meets the many hundreds of visitors and customers who surge the aisles from day to day.

On our way to the depot we called upon Colonel George H. Nettleton, General Manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad. As a railroad official he is invaluable; as a citizen, too much can not be said in his praise. Missouri claims him and Kansas claims him, and with his consent and that of the great railroad corporation which he represents his many friends would be glad to vote him United States Senator.

Mr. T. L. Towne, the affable superintendent, was out on the Memphis line looking after the extension, which will add another headlight to the city of Memphis shortly, and open up a market for Southeastern Kansas directly to Liverpool.

We found one of the finest dining-halls in this country at the Union Depot. It will comfortably seat 200 persons and make as many more hungry people happy with an abundant supply of everything that the appetite may crave. This hall has been recently remodeled. The pictured and frescoed walls present an attractive and elegant appearance. An elaborate canopy overhangs the tables with frescoed birds, fruits and flowers, while the tables are spread with the same true to life.

Maj. G. N. Blossom, the very genial and accommodating proprietor, has devoted much time and expended a large amount of money in making his dining hall and hotels commodious and elegant and nowhere can the traveling public

find more courteous treatment and better accommodation than that at the Blossom hotels. Mr. L. A. Fuller, who has the management of the hotel opposite the depot, leaves nothing undone to make his guests comfortable.

VISIT TO TOPEKA.

Being invited by Dr. Roby, of Topeka, to attend a reception given at his residence in honor of our party, and having been complimented by the friendly (Quaker) General Manager, Mr. C. C. Wheeler, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, we ran over to the Kansas capital and spent some pleasant hours. While there we visited the Executive Mansion and found Governor G. W. Glick in the executive chair, much engrossed in State duties, but he pleasantly turned aside and invited us to be seated. We had heard much of the anti-prohibitionist Governor of Kansas, and were anxious to see him.

He has what phrenologists call a model head, with smooth features. He is about five feet nine inches in height, and we should judge weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds. He seems quite at home at the head of State, and from his twenty years of experience as a statesman in Kansas, he is well qualified for the position he fills. Mr. Fred Glick, the Governor's son, though scarcely twenty-one years of age, is a courtly gentleman, an expert in business, a thorough bookkeeper, and an efficient private secretary in the Governor's office.

After a few moments' chat with him over the great zeal of the State, we took our departure for Southern Kansas.

AT PARSONS.

We reached Parsons in a storm — a few hours before the sun shone brightly on the daisies and forget-me-nots. We were reminded that changes come quickly.

> The seasons come and go,
> The summer with its flowers
> And the winter with its snow.

Parsons is a town of wonderful growth. Its banks, school-houses, churches, opera house, and dwellings compare favorably with those of Eastern cities. The largest building in the city is the Memorial and Historical Library building. It is 60x100 feet, and three stories high, and is substantial and massive in appearance. The last row of bricks in this building were furnished by Mr. Van Scaick, of Chicago, and a large and beautiful flag unfurls to the breeze the name of Captain H. Chanon, of the same city.

We read from the "Memorial tablet book" names of many representative business men of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other places, who have contributed to this most worthy and laudable enterprise, but none have done so nobly as Chicago.

HUERFANO.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONVENTION OF KANSAS AND WESTERN MISSOURI.

[Atchison, Kan., Nov. 1884.]

Mrs. Mary Palmer Reese, of Kansas City read a paper entitled, "Woman — Her position what she makes it."

I have become so fully convinced from personal experience and close observation that a woman makes and controls to a large extent her own position, that I feel it a bounden duty to urge her to intellectual activity on every occasion. In saying this I wish it distinctly understood that I place the office of wife and mother highest in all the positions of womanhood. The true wife is really the molder of public opinion. In her influence we see the building of nations and the fashioning of commerce. It is she who best promotes temperance, chastity and integrity, for it is upon her shoulders rests the foundation of man's happiness — his home. Some of you will doubt-

less, right here, interrupt me mentally with an indignant protest and assume that I am converting an equal brain and an equal power into a subjective drudge. Not at all. In this important "woman question," which is really no question at all, for the more comprehensive term man covers the entire subject, I have merely taken the method of the old fashioned clergy and divided my topic in heads. I must confess to using strategy, for should I dose you at the start with firstly, secondly, thirdly, I should be embarrassed by an uncomplimentary convention of timepieces, and should have my oratory visibly interfered with by a diminishing of my listeners. The masculine bread winner looks to woman to use his money aright, to make his biding place cheerful, and to cultivate in his children hereditary virtues, and graft upon their susceptible natures, the good which is abundantly about us in this day of books and inventions. If the wife and mother conscientiously achieves so much she has written living volumes, she has painted glowing pictures, and she has placed her hand as surely on the helm of state as any United States senator whose name has been telegraphed from one end of this broad land to the other. I am not here to-day to arraign inadequate men, nor to urge women to raise small families well, rather than large ones foolishly, nay, even viciously, nor am I prepared to agree with a writer, probably a woman, who in a recent issue of the Cincinnati *Commercial* said, "the mother begins back with the dawning mind of the baby and talks like an idiot and invents gibberish, in the place of language;" nor do I agree with the same writer that women will be eventually trained for "a career in statesmanship." I believe things will grow better and stronger for the wife, and I know that many mothers are coming to realize how vastly important it is to minister well to the wants of the household. We all know that, theorize as best we may, there is a shortage of good husbands; that a beautiful home is something not always attainable, but we are also aware that women are to some extent to blame for this. I hold that wives can improve their positions. I know that very many mothers fail through carelessness, and, possibly, ignorance. I know, too, of young women in Kansas City to-day who live beyond their means, and who weakly prefer an inane existence in a showy boarding-house to care and labor in a small, thrifty home.

They look upon matrimony merely as a relief from labor, and as such women usually mate with weak men they drift into a life whose contemplation is enough to turn a practical woman's hair perfectly white. How familiar we are with the miseries of the $75 a month clerk whose wife wears a silk gown. We see her every day simpering on the thoroughfare. While she is young and pleasant and bonnie we forgive her, but by and by when we see her in a drabbled, faded dress, with several undeveloped children, doing light housekeeping in somebody's caravansary, we wonder why some one did not take her by the hand some years ago and show her her folly. Yes, says one of our socially ambitious young friends, "but we can't save anything on $75." Of course you can, if you look in the face of that poor machine who is to perpetually measure off dry goods until his soul is lost in a yard stick. I do not promise you that you will be rich, but you will be comfortable, respectable and thrifty, and after awhile you will be able to go away from that small world of dollars and dimes and endless measuring, and have a home. And if you die young? Why then you may go to the great eternity with a brain capable of comprehending what is there prepared for you. Very many young women to-day dwarf their minds along with their bodies. The tighter they draw their corsets, the more their brain dwindles; indeed I am fast coming to the con-

clusion that mental contraction goes along with that remaining relic of the inquisition. But we women to-day have much to be proud of, and we are not all sitting in the dark of intellectual suppression. Every day some statesman points to his life companion and generously says: "If it were not for the woman which Thou gavest me, I should not stand in high places."

There is so much for a woman to accomplish in the domestic circle, such a broad sphere for absolute intellectual activity. She must very often combine temperance lecturer, entertainer and counselor with the responsibilities of mother and friend. And right here I fancy some one saying that it is absurd to expect such a sacrifice; to those I can only reply, if you do not wish to exert this influence and to assume this position, avoid matrimony. We have a progressive world to thank that there are many other avenues open to women where she may be useful and happy. The Almighty originally intended her, without doubt, to be the helpmate of man and the mother of his children, so He created the rose with a single leaf, but He also gave a brain which should devise improvement in the position of one and convert the modest beauty of the other into the sumptuousness of the Marshal Niel. I would urge upon woman, therefore, who are blessed in the domestic circle, to make their home their center, their children their intellectual record and their husband their friend and companion. I know of women who have reclaimed drunkards by their gentle forbearance and kindness, and whose lives have been poems of devotion — not servile women these, but rare characters, whose names shall resound in good deeds down the corridors of time. As I stand before you to-day I can think of women who make their domestic unity the business of their lives, and who exert their personal charms in as potent a manner as in the old days of courtship. One woman stands out distinctly as her husband's "business man" and private secretary. I know she keeps him from club houses and gambling dens. For I can remember when she was young and pretty and twining. She had no influence for awhile when his passion had lost its novel force, but she stands to-day the mistress of his destinies, the beloved of his inner life. Another woman has an intellectual man to care for. I visited her home lately, and wondered at the change wrought there. She told me her secret. Shall I confide it to your keeping?

"You may laugh," she said to me frankly, "when I tell you that my life is arranged in a perfect programme. I know what my husband enjoys, and I serve that up to him regularly and without fail. I inform myself on topics of interest to him, I read to him and I never annoy him with the tedious details of the domestic economy. All day long he is out among men; at evening he must find home the most charming spot on earth; and do you know," she continued, laughing, "after fifteen years of married life, he says I am the most agreeable woman he knows." My friends, every man has a blind side; it is the business of his wife to find it.

I fear that my ten minutes has almost expired, and yet I have not introduced you to one home in particular, whose picture starts out before me vividly through my tears. It lies far away where the Mississippi sweeps grandly on to the sea. There are groves of magnolias hard by, and through the sugar cane I can hear, as I listen, the chorus song of the happy darkey as he works

"Away, away, away down in Dixie."

The house is empty now. The children, those joyous young tyrants who once made swamp and forest ring with happy laughter, lie on the hillside. The husband, too, sleeps where he once rode in all his manly vigor, and the woman, who struggled that father

and son might love home best, sits desolate in a Northern land. All through the civil war, faithful and true, she followed the fortunes of those she loved, and when North and South, tired of their weary strife, laid down their arms, she turned to her Dixie home, planted vines and wreathed the place in beauty. She was a simple-hearted, uncultured woman. I doubt if she spelt very correctly or whether her reading would not have been pronounced by this learned body exceedingly trivial, but she was the mistress of her home and supreme in her husband's affections.

There is missionary work, my friends, that does not call the mother from the cradle or the wife from the fireside. The change in woman's position and in woman's opportunities has been, in the main, due to her own exertions. Here and there, to be sure, there have been glorious instances where great, warm-hearted men have helped her on, but usually she has been obliged to struggle toward the light through a storm of opposition. Women with money and position have held aside their conventional skirts while the toiling sister worked on toward the blessed light of success.

Then, after fame had been reached, society held open its niggardly doors and lionized her. It is almost impossible for us to believe that, with ages of experience back of us, we can be so utterly stupid as to value money and vulgarity above brains, nay, even genius. And yet we know this is so. Are we not daily confronted with lamentable cases where woman's sex is her crime? In almost every instance it is the woman who puts down woman. I shall never forget, after having accomplished one of the most difficult pieces of reportorial work in my whole career, hearing myself summed up as "only a woman reporter," by a lady whose position unfortunately gives her influence, and whose money might aid the cause.

Work was never meant to be a curse. It is the surest element of success and happiness. "And what must woman do to further her own career?" asks some one. Put down moneyed vulgarity and uphold cultured labor. Strengthen those of her sex whose talent calls them into unusual fields. It requires a great deal of bravery to quit the fireside and start forth to breast the world. It requires all the nerve of a man and all the innate modesty of a woman.

It has seemed almost impossible to me, in my limited time, to tell you the whys of woman's present success and the wherefores of her failure. If I speak with the plainness which the important subject demands, I shall offend; if I gloss over serious points, I shall fall short of duty. I therefore leave that very interesting and important subject — the working woman — passing at once to a topic, upon which, by reason of personal experience, I am better qualified to speak.

I want to say a few words to-day concerning woman's present position in the literary world, the causes which hinder and bind her down, and to tell you of some of the difficulties in her path.

It was Mrs. Henry M. Field, I believe, who recently said: "With women rests the power to right their sex from an absurd prejudice, and those possessed of wealth, talent or position should never fail to recognize with real sympathy the honest worker, however humble."

We commonly think of literary women as those who are known to us by their conspicuous success. "Jennie June" (Mrs. D. C. Croly) is the cleverest authority on matters of fashion, and we read her letters without realizing the labor necessary in order to prepare them, nor do we know possibly of her long hours at her desk, while she carefully directs the *Demorest Magazine*. We look for *Harper's Bazar* with an undisguised eagerness, but very few of us, perhaps, stop to consider the faithful labor of Miss Mary L. Booth,

who guides it safely to its harbor. Mrs. Croly and Miss Booth are quite equaled in business capacity too by Mary Mapes Dodge, whose youthful friends, the readers of *St. Nicholas*, may be numbered by legion. These are individual cases, women who have made for themselves name and position after persevering years of indefatigable work. But there are very few such, and when we consider the array of men who are doing similar work, we can not be surprised that woman is not considered generally a success as a director of a magazine or as a practical journalist. She has, indeed, had to throw off a long existing prejudice. It is certainly within the memory of most of us when a woman doing anything strictly outside of employment designated as feminine, was expected to be guilty of rude, unwomanly conduct. It was always allowed her, even in conventional part, to write novels, sketches, philosophical treatises and even her husband's sermons, if she was capable, only providing, always, that she would remain away from the editorial rooms and never thrust her meddlesome fingers into politics. After awhile, however, a few brainy women arose, and gradually it came to be an accepted fact that every metropolitan newspaper must have a woman on its staff, and that these heretofore avoided assistants were extremely desirable. I want to tell you to-day what hinders a woman who wishes to enter journalism. I take up this subject in particular, because not a day goes by that I am not asked by some ambitious woman "Why should I not become a journalist?" The two great disadvantages under which a woman labors in journalism are sex and proper preparation. Her sex interferes materially if she wishes to be thorough, for she must be able to go everywhere, anywhere and endure all degrees of fatigue. I do not say that her sex makes such work impossible, but I do say it makes it disagreeable, and there will be times when she will feel the knife go through her very soul. She will generally meet with courtesy from her associates, if she commands it, but she must expect to be lashed and persecuted by envy and bear the burden of abuse sure to be heaped upon her by the small and contemptible spirits found even in a profession whose essential culture ought to exempt its members from such mental diseases. If she can and will overcome the great obstacle interposed by her sex then she must remember that in the very smallest department there is a demand for exactness as well as wit and extended culture. You know, and I know, that in the majority of our literary clubs, and we have every reason to be very proud of their growing importance, very superficial work is done. Few women go straight to the root of a subject, and an appallingly few understand just what it is to really think for themselves. Women who have really tasted the sweets of real intellectual labor will surely admit that while we improve steadily, we are a long way from the intellectual status necessary for those who expect to go into practical work.

Whenever I find a woman indignant because she is told that she is not specially learned, her case is settled with me. Fancy one becoming well informed on four branches of art or literature in the brief space of a life time.

I am convinced that the women, in literature, who do not earn equal pay with men are those who do not do equal work. They are not trained properly to start with, and they are continually hampered by the old opinion which, while it makes it dishonorable for a man to be idle, binds a woman hand and foot with a deadly conviction.

This and more she has to overcome. Let us see then what woman must learn before she becomes a journalist. First she must be a quick, keen observer, ready to detect the difference between news and meddling gossip; then she must have an abundance of language with which to express her thoughts. She must be well imformed

concerning common things, always the most interesting to the public, and avoid soaring aloft to heights where no one will ever climb to reach her. Confidentially, it is not uncommon for a female aspirant to journalistic fame to first write an essay on Herbert Spencer, or to attempt to elucidate the Darwinian theory. If a woman wishes to become a distinguished correspondent, and it is to be hoped that all aim at distinction, and that none are satisfied with mediocrity, she must have wit enough to know just what will make the best reading matter. If she goes abroad and writes learnedly of the pictures, implying information which the public has not, she will find herself in a similar predicament with the girl whose father laid her letters aside until she got through "doing the scenery." The public cares precious little for platitudinous flights. The amateur invariably writes of the colosseum at Rome, of the Tower of London and of the Pyramids in Egypt. The average untutored woman who aspires to journalistic honors will be doubtless, astonished when told that a letter about the markets, or the jails, or the courts would be far more salable. Common life and obscure places are most welcomed by newspapers, unless we except personalities, which are always of highest value. It is scarcely necessary to say this is the case because cheap illustrations and excellent reading have made Michael Angelo and Raphael as familiar to us as the wall paper in our houses. We had a correspondent who once went to New Orleans, and wrote her letter after she returned from that romantic city. She had no idea of the creole quarter, which is making for Mr. Cable fame and fortune, nor had she any comprehension beyond a few of the churches, and some of the public buildings. Another writer, who hoped to make her summer expenses by her pen, when describing a famed resort, told the chemical analysis of the water, specially detailing the diseases to be cured thereby and not hesitating to name some that were far from pretty, to say the least. If you have ever taught school you must remember that children usually select abstract subjects for their compositions, and generally go far beyond their ability to comprehend. So amateur newspaper work usually abounds in stereotyped phrases. Mechanical writers seem afraid of good honest, straightforward English, and to prefer tripping their ideas over a labyrinth of clauses which only obscure the meaning, if there is any. Every editor spends a good proportion of his time striking adjectives on the head and weeding out objectionable, meaningless phrases. But it is a hopeless matter to man or woman that to write and how to express it unless they have ready wit to find it out for themselves.

On a daily paper there are many places which may be most acceptably filled by a woman of tact and application, provided always she is willing to submit to the criticism of her editors. If she has a clear, analytical mind and is fond of reading, she may learn to be a book reviewer. If she will give close study to current events and has a pungent pen, she may become a paragrapher, although this is difficult, because it involves more or less outdoor association with men in order to become conversant with political subjects. It has been done, however, and will undoubtedly be repeated in days to come. Then she may become a dramatic critic, if she is willing to dig deep and long into the drama, to delve into tombs, and get on familiar terms with all manner of lore. I say she may become all this. I do not say I advise her to forsake easier paths for one rugged with care, disappointment and problematical success, but I do assert that she will succeed if she has ability and nerve. Nerve to go alone to theaters and public places, nerve to brave darkness and inclement weather. She must forget her sex in being self-reliant and courageous, and she must remember it in keeping alive her womanly modesty and refinement. To me there is no

more repulsive sight than the manish woman, who talks loud and coarsely, and thinks to advance her cause by abusing a sex which will generally help her on. I say generally, for I do not reckon as men those small creatures who persecute her and oppress her.

There is, beyond any doubt, a great deal of talent in Western Missouri as well as in Kansas. Mrs. Cora M. Downs, of Wyandotte, is a natural poet, who should have made her talent much wider felt, and Ellen P. Allerton, another writer from your State, has developed lately pastoral poetry of exceeding excellence. Mrs. Downs illustrates natural ability, lacking opportunity for spreading and extending its general warmth. I would suggest to Mrs. Allerton, I know not if she be present, a close study of the pastoral poets and a broader field of labor. How many earnest workers in the past have rung changes on the indisputable fact that genius is applied talent. You may take this home with you, my friends, that most which passes for genius is the result of assiduous labor, lighted here and there by flashes of inspiration. The man who once said, when asked how he liked Bulwer, that he never read books but wrote them, is like a great many women, who, with a small vocabulary tied up in a reticule, start for Salt Lake City to solve the Mormon problem.

Said Miss Kate Field to me during her recent visit to Kansas City:

"I sometimes regret ever having touched this Mormon question, as now all the short haired women in the country will be let loose in the territory."

I did not realize the full significance of the remark until I visited Utah some weeks later and heard from gentlemen there just how hard Miss Field labored and against what odds.

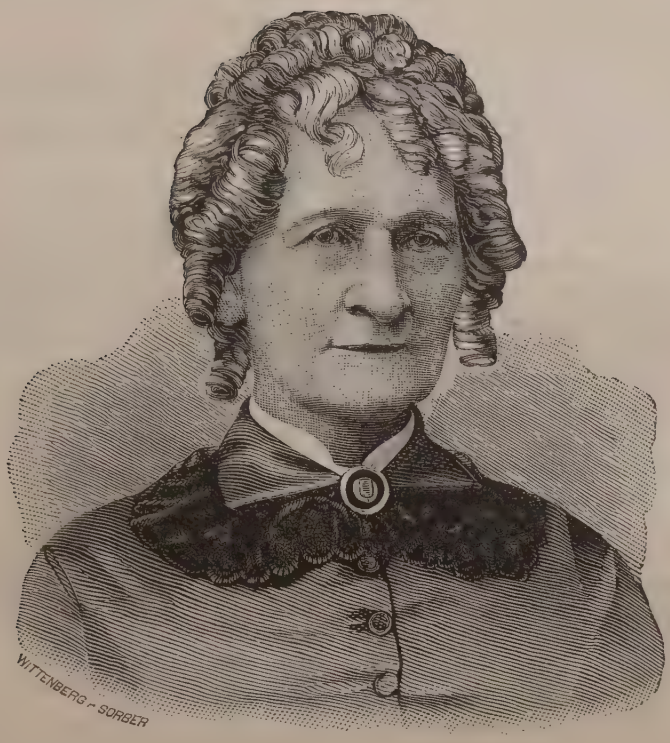
I will not detain you long enough to go on those lonely tramps through rain and wind to the Mormon ward meetings, nor can I give you any adequate idea how that "Mormon Monster," which is creating such profound sensation in the East, was evolved out of months of unremitting labor. The day has passed when the novelty of a woman on the lecture platform will atone for superficial work. If we wish to breast the tide, and hold our proper position before the world, let us bend our every energy to the strengthening and improving of our intellectual condition. Let it be no longer possible for a conventional assemblage of women to represent so many lay figures, showing in a different way the perfection of the milliners' art. Let every effort be made to spread culture, and to reduce superficiality. Let us who stand in the broad light of a comprehensive education; those who struggle on toward a day that must dawn for emancipated womanhood. Let mothers build strong intellectual homes. Let daughters aim at the elevation of the sex, and let us welcome talent and encourage all legitimate workers.

Mrs. Margarette A. E. McLure.

Mrs. Margarette A. E. McLure, the subject of this sketch, was born in Williamsport, Washington county, Pa., March 24, 1811. Williamsport was laid out by Joseph Parkinson, Mrs. McLure's grandfather, and named after his youngest son, William, the father of Mrs. McLure. The McLures were a prominent family of that section of country, belonging to the distinguished family of McLures of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania.

She was married in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1831, to William R. McLure and moved to Wheeling, Va., where she lived until she came to St. Louis, in 1840.

In May, 1863, she, together with a number of others, was banished South on account of giving aid to suffering rebel prisoners. The order of banishment was issued in April, 1863, by the Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and carried out, or enforced, in May of the same year by F. A. Dick, lieutenant-colonel and provost marshal general.



MRS. MARGARETTE A. E. MCLURE.

The following article was published in the St. Louis *Republican*, also the *Globe Democrat*, giving an account of prisoners, their departure, names, etc.:

[*St. Louis Republican, May 14, 1863*]

SECESSIONISTS SENT TO SECESSIA — FIRST INSTALLMENT OF THE BANISHED — THIRTEEN MEN AND TEN WOMEN DISPATCHED FOR VICKSBURG — SOME 200 MORE TO GO — INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The minds of our citizens have for several weeks past been interested in the prospect that certain influential secessionists among us were to be sent whither they properly belong, to Secessia. Curiosity and expectation were excited by the arrest, on the 7th inst., of some twenty well known leading residents, and the general interest was subsequently increased by the apprehension of some 18 feminine "confedacies." The prisoners have been subjected to an examination and allowed a hearing before the Provost Marshal General, resulting in an order for the banishment of some twenty or more men and women. The period of their departure was fixed at five p. m., of the 13th, yesterday, and an unwonted degree of anxiety in secession circles at once exhibited itself.

The fine steamer Belle Memphis was courteously placed at their service, and to Maj. T. J. McKinney, aide-de-camp on General Curtis' staff, was assigned the duty of seeing them safe in Dixie. Capt. Ivory's company, of the First Nebraska Regiment, were sent on board as an escort. At about four o'clock last evening, the male captives were conducted from the military prison,

under guard, to the vessel named, lying near the foot of Pine street.

The ladies were waited upon by an omnibus, at their prison quarters on Chestnut Street, and gallantly attended to the boat by the Provost Marshal General's Secretary, Lieutenant Patrick, and two of the Provost Guard.

Captain Richard Brown's Company K, of the 23d Missouri, had been ordered to the landing to keep off the too eager spectators. Between the files of soldiers, and surrounded by a multitude of spectators, the Southern bound passengers moved on board. They were conducted to the cabin and there guarded till the moment of departure. The leave-takings had principally been enacted beforehand, and few of the captives' friends passed on board. The cabin scene exhibited little unusual to a careless spectator. Closer attention, however, disclosed that a feeling of sadness and gloom oppressed the reluctant passengers. Many of them conversed freely of their past history and prospects, enlivening their remarks occasionally with a forced jest, while others sat wrapt in silent reflection. One or two of the ladies seemed profoundly affected.

The order of banishment was issued in obedience to the explicit instructions of the Secretary of War. The destination of the Belle Memphis is stated to be "Memphis or Vicksburg." Her passengers will be sent to Vicksburg if practicable; if not, they will be left at the most accessible and convenient point where they can be passed through the rebel lines.

Below is a list of the persons sent:

Daniel H. Donovan, late Superintendent of City Waterworks.

James S. Doroughty, ex-Receiver of Public Moneys.

Samuel Robbins, former members of the St. Louis School Board.

Charles Clark, merchant.

Dr. Gratz Moses.

Mortimer Kennett, retired merchant.

Linton Sappington, farmer of St. Louis county.

Isaac H. Pollard, real estate agent.

Christian Pullis, of firm of C & T. R. Pulllis & Bro., Iron Works and Foundry.

Henry Hart, well known lawyer and noted secessionist.

George W. Dutro, house builder by trade.

Christian Schæfer.

Owen Meny, former city policeman.

The women sent are:

Mrs. David Sappington, Mrs. Gen. D. M. Frost, Mrs. Wm. Smizer, Mrs. Joseph Chaytor, Mrs. Addie M. Haynes, Mrs. R. Lewden, Mrs. A. E. McLure, Mrs. Charles Clark, Miss Lucie Nicholson, Miss Harriet Snodgrass, rebel mail agent.

The above list includes all the women *ordered* to be sent; but the wives and children of Henry N. Hart, George M. Dutro, and the wife of Owen Meny were permitted, at their request, to leave with them. The men whose families accompanied them were allowed to take $1,000, and those without families $200 each. The property of these "martyrs," it is understood, will be appropriated to the use of sick and wounded Union soldiers. We are further informed that some three or four hundred additional confederacies, from this city and county, will shortly go into *transports* via Dixie. Another batch will probably be dispatched next Saturday.

Mrs. McLure's home on Chestnut street, St. Louis, was taken possession of by the Federal authorities, and turned into a prison, where she was kept a prisoner two months, together with a number of other ladies of St. Louis who were taken there. Mrs. McLure being a lady extensively known and generally respected and admired for her many noble traits of character, and Christian spirit in all objects of charity, sickness and distress a large number of Southern soldiers hearing that she had been banished South, immediately

raised a purse of over $7,000 and sent it to her with their names, accompanied by the following letter: —

Camp Bragg, Ark., Jan. 18, 1864.

We, the undersigned officers and soldiers of Clark's Ninth Missouri volunteer infantry regiment, in testimony of our high appreciation of the noble character and generous sacrifices for our comrades and friends, prisoners at Alton and St. Louis, respectfully request Mrs. Margaret A. E. McLure, of St. Louis, Mo., in exile from her home and friends, to accept the amount inclosed. And as Missourians we are proud of her example of true womanly heroism, and as soldiers shall ever be grateful for her tender mercy and her sympathy shown in a thousand acts of substantial relief.

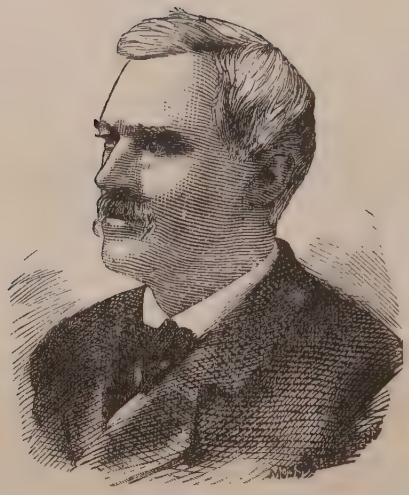
John B. Clarke, Richard Gainas, Mat. M. Stone, M. A. Brown, M. M. Rhodes and M. C. Hall, of Missouri, and hundreds of others.

A soldier being repremanded by his colonel for going in his shirt sleeves on dress-parade said: "Colonel, I have sold my coat and sent the money to Mrs. McLure." This noble lady accepted the money sent her with gratitude to the givers; but she did not use it because she did not need it, and she could not use it because of the sacredness of the spirit that prompted the gift. She holds it now as a relic, and has recently sent a $50 bill to the museum in the Memorial Library building at Parsons, Kansas.

Upon her arrival in the South she was kindly received and hospitably entertained. Gen. Cockeral sent for her and took her to Demopolis, Ala., where she was the honored guest in the beautiful mansion of Gen. N. B. Whitfield, where she remained until after the surrender of the Confederate army in 1865. She now resides in Butte City, Montana, with her son, Charles D. McLure, a prominent miner of that place.

Mrs. McLure is nearly 74 years of age and in the enjoyment of good health, and possesses to a great degree a strong vitality and quick apprehension, and bears the grace and culture of earlier days. The greatest error of her life, as it seemed to *some*, was her love for the South and her care for Southern prisoners, for which she was thrust into prison and condemned to banishment from friends and home; but to this she was reconciled and comforted with the thought that "neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor heights, nor depths, nor any creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God," and the shelter of the Rock of Ages.

Her spirit is a fountain of eternal youth,
Of ethereal light and love;
T'is known and felt upon the earth,
And recognized above;
It lights the wanderer on his way,
And lifts the prisoner up;
It feeds, and clothes, and fills to brim,
The thirsty pilgrim's cup.



GEORGE H. NETTLETON,
GENERAL MANAGER.

PORTRAITS AND SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & GULF, AND KANSAS CITY, SPRINGFIELD & MEMPHIS RAILROAD.

GEO. H. NETTLETON.

Mr. Nettleton was born in the village of Chicopee Falls, Mass., in November, 1831. When about nineteen years old, having partially completed a course of study in civil engineering, he struck out for himself as axman with an engineering party on the New Haven and New London Railroad, at $1 per day, remaining on the road until its completion in August, 1852, during which time he was advanced to rodman, draughtsman and leveler. He was then engaged to make final estimates of work on the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad. In September of this year he was appointed a division engineer on the Terre Haute and Alton. After completing this line in January, 1854, he was employed in making surveys and estimates for a new line from Alton to Jacksonville. In April of the same year he was appointed resident engineer of the Great Western Railway of Illinois, now the Wabash, with his headquarters at Danville; and completing this work in 1857, he received an appointment as resident engineer of a division on the Hannibal and St. Joe. In 1860 he was selected to make the preliminary survey of a road from Kansas City to Cameron; and in 1865, in addition to his other duties, was appointed assistant superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joe. In 1868 he was detailed to take charge of the Cameron and Kansas City road, and the construction of the St. Joe and Council Bluffs road. In 1869 he was appointed chief engineer and general superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joe. He was also chief engineer of the bridge over the Mississippi at Quincy. In July, 1872, he was appointed general superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. In July, 1874, he was elected general manager of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs; the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf; the Atchison & Nebraska, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroads, with headquarters at Kansas City. He is now general manager of

L. W. TOWNE,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, and the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis. Comment in regard to Mr. Nettleton's railroad career is not necessary, as everybody, especially in the great West, knows him, and to know him is to admire him. He is a true friend to civilization and education; progressive and intellectual; strictly honorable in the fulfillment of his obligations, and while he is exacting in the promptness and fidelity of others, he is capable of the largest degree of benevolence and charity. He has been the projector or impetus to many of the useful and progressive institutions that surround him. He gave the first hundred dollars to the Memorial and Historical Literary Building at Parsons, and through his influence and kindly assistance, many hundreds more have been added to it. It can be truly said of him that he ranks among the benefactors of his day, and his name will ever live in the memory of the many who cherish the traits of his noble character.

L. W. TOWNE.

Mr. L. W. Towne was born in Charlton, Mass., September 4, 1833, where he received his education. He is a practical machinist, having served a thorough apprenticeship at Whitinsville, Mass. He commenced railroading as a locomotive engineer in 1852, in South Carolina. In 1855 he went to Galesburg, Ill., and obtained a situation as an engineer on the C., B. & Q., and at the end of three years he was made foreman of their machine and repair shops; and at the end of another three years was made master mechanic of the Quincy division, which position he held until 1865, when he received an appointment as superintendent of machinery of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers. When the superintendency of that road passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. H. Nettleton, Mr. Towne was appointed assistant general superintendent, and so thor-

J. S. FORD, COMPTROLLER.

oughly did he discharge his duties that four years later, in 1873, he was appointed general superintendent of the road, and for two years managed its affairs, showing great ability.

In the spring of 1875 he was elected general superintendent of the A. & N. road, and the business of this road gradually increased under his skillful management until June 4, 1880, when he received the appointment as general superintendent of the K. C., F. S. & G. road, which responsible position he has held ever since.

The gradual promotion of Mr. Towne to responsible positions is the best evidence in the world of his great ability. He is not only noted for his business ability, but for his integrity and uprightness, which is not prompted by circumstances or made by education, but from the noble impulse of nature, being inherited from his ancestry. He is exceedingly cautious and shrinks from publicity or anything that seems pretentious rather than real. In dealing out complimentaries Mr. Towne is not given to extravagance, but he never refuses a blind man a pass, or suffers a penniless widow and orphan to be thrust from the train, homeless and friendless, to seek refuge in the desert.

J. S. FORD.

Mr. J. S. Ford was born in Lincoln county, Maine, in 1839; entered railroad service in 1868 as treasurer of the Missouri Valley Railroad Company. When that road was consolidated with the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road, the treasurer's office was removed to Boston, and he received the appointment of assistant treasurer, remaining at St. Joseph, Mo.

In November, 1878, the office was removed to Kansas City, and consolidated with the similar department of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf, the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston and the Atchison and Nebraska, all under his charge. In January, 1882, he was appointed comptroller, in charge of accounts and finances in the West, of the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis, which position he now holds.

M. L. SARGENT, GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT OF THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & GULF AND KANSAS CITY, SPRINGFIELD & MEMPHIS RAILROADS.

M. L. SARGENT.

GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT.

Mr. Sargent was born in Cincinnati, O., in March, 1837, and educated in that city. He commenced railroading in September, 1861, with the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railway Company, where he remained until October, 1868; then with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe as paymaster and auditor; then general freight and passenger agent until July, 1878. On January 1, 1879, he was made general freight and passenger agent of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific. January 1, 1880, he went with the Missouri Pacific as assistant general passenger and freight agent. October 1, 1882, he was made general freight agent of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf, which position he still holds. Mr. Sargent has few equals as a general freight agent, and with his steady, cautious, good judgment and courteous, civil deportment to his shippers, he has made many warm friends for himself, as well as an active business for the road he represents.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
GENERAL PASSENGER & TICKET AGENT.

H. P. JACQUES, PURCHASING AGENT.

J. E. LOCKWOOD.

Mr. J. E. Lockwood was born in Dutchess county, State of New York, in 1847. He commenced his railroad life with the K. C., F. S. & G. road in 1869.

He was made General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the road in 1875, which position he now occupies with great satisfaction to the company and credit to himself. He fully comprehends the wants of the traveling public and knows how to serve them.

H. P. JACQUES.

Mr. Jacques was born in Tewksberry, Mass., March 29, 1839, where he was educated in all the common branches. He commenced his railroad career as a common laborer on the Hannibal and St. Joe road, April 1, 1859, at 87½ cents per day. He was soon promoted to third clerkship in the mechanical department; then as second clerk, and from that to chief clerk. In February, 1876, he received an appointment as car accountant of the Atchison and Nebraska railroad and private secretary to the general superintendent; and from this position he received an appointment as claim agent for the B. & M. road. On July 1, 1882, he was appointed chief clerk in the purchasing department of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf road, and on January 1, 1882, was appointed General Purchasing Agent for that road, which responsible position he now holds, and is performing his duties with great ability. He is one of that class of gentlemen that it is always a pleasure to do business with.

WALLACE PRATT, ATTORNEY.

WALLACE PRATT.

Mr. Pratt was born in Gorgia, Vt., in October, 1831. He is a graduate of Union College, N. Y., maintaining the position at the head of his class (which numbered 110) for two years. He commenced the study of law with the Hon. Henry L. Knowles, of Potsdam. After studying law for eighteen months his health failed him, and leaving his studies, he took to outdoor exercises, hunting, fishing and lumbering for some three years. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Pratt, with health fully restored, came west to Chicago and renewed his study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857, and removed to Milwaukee, where his career as a lawyer was a brilliant one. Owing to the health of his wife failing he was compelled to leave Milwaukee, and in 1869 he located in Kansas City and commenced the practice of law, and is now senior member of the law firm of Pratt, Brumback & Ferry. In 1880 he was appointed general attorney for the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf road, which position he now holds, and is one of the best, if not the best, corporation lawyer in the West.

The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition was inaugurated by a resolution of the National Cotton Planter's Association of America at its annual convention October, 1882. It was originally the intention to designate it simply the World's Cotton Centennial; the year 1884 being the centennial anniversary of the first exportation of cotton from America, but subsequently this intention was abandoned, and the scope of the enterprise was enlarged by making it a World's Industrial Exposition, thus imparting a national and international character, which is still more emphatically confirmed by the act of Congress creating the Exposition. The immediate cause of the determination to hold such an Exposition was the expression of a general desire among the more progressive agriculturists and industrialists of the Cotton States to provide a means whereby the people of all nations could obtain a knowledge of the resources, capacity and products of the Southern States of America, and at the same time to enable the people of these States to align themselves with the universal spirit of progress which marks the present era. To inaugurate an Exposition commensurate with such requirements, the Congress of the United States passed an act, which was approved February 10, 1883. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the location of the Exposition was, on April 24, 1883, fixed at the city of New Orleans, and ample funds have been provided for the purpose, while the city government has given the use of its magnificent park, and a liberal donation in aid of the work. The location is peculiarly fitting, inasmuch as New Orleans is the great metropolis of the country primarily intended to be benefited, and the gateway to and from Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, the immense rescources of which are now being so rapidly developed, while their commercial interests are being so greatly expanded under the vigorous influence of American enterprise; the building of railways, the establishment of steamship lines and the colonizing of commercial and industrial enterprises. An important factor in this grand development, has been the Eads South Pass Jetties, giving a permanent channel to the sea of sufficient depth for the largest class of vessels which, with her 15 miles of deep water front, places New Orleans second to no other city in the world in point of shipping facilities.

The President of the United States, under date of September 10, 1883, issued a proclamation, inviting representation and participation by all foreign nations.

Assurances have already been received that the invitation will be very generally accepted, and there can be no doubt that all civilized nations of the world will contribute collective government exhibits.

The Southern States of the Union will contribute complete exhibits of their natural resources and agricultural and industrial products, and it is a cheerful indication of the prevailing spirit to record the fact that in every hamlet, village, town and city in the South, on every farm and plantation and in every workshop, there is already manifested a patriotic feeling of pride in the success of the Exposition.

A leading feature of the Exposition will be a National Exposition of Woman's Work, under the auspices and management of a commission composed of two leading representative women in each State and Territory of the United States.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf has issued an elegant hand-book descriptive of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, which opens at New Orleans December 16, in which every department of that grand enterprise is fully explained, and to an intending visitor the book is invaluable. We reproduce the Herald of Information for the benefit of our many readers, who contemplate visiting the exposition.

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND

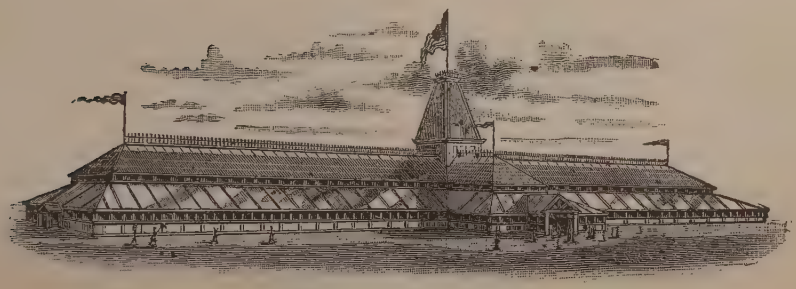
COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

AT NEW ORLEANS,

OPENS DECEMBER 16, 1884. CONTINUES SIX MONTHS.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

THE ART GALLERY.

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

THE ORIGIN. — The first record of cotton as an industrial product for export in this country is the account of the shipment of six bags (about one bale) from the port of Charleston, S. C., in 1784, to England. In one century the export has increased four millionfold, and the production to seven million bales, and to a value as an export in excess of any known product.

The National Cotton-Planters' Association, at its annual meeting in October, 1882, by resolution, suggested the propriety and policy of celebrating by a special Cotton Exposition the centennial of that now leading and greatest product of Southern industry. The outcome of that resolution is the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition. The publicity and agitation of the project developed such widespread and spontaneous interest, and met with such a popular and enthusiastic response, that its scope was enlarged and made to cover all products and subjects capable of being brought within the purview of a complete, comprehensive and exhaustive exposition.

By the foresight and sagacity of its projectors, through an act of Congress it was given an international character and virtually placed under the auspices of the general Government. Under this act the Board of Management and Commissioners for all the different States and Territories were appointed by the President, and official invitations were extended to the Governments and the people of all the countries and nations in the world to be represented and participate in the Exposition.

OBJECTS. — The objects of the Exposition, as can be easily seen, have become manifold. Primarily, to illustrate the wonderful development in production, manufactures, uses and consumption of that greatest of Southern industrial products, Cotton, its scope was enlarged to cover all products of the soil and the mine; by such an Exposition, to disseminate among the people of all sections and nations throughout the world a knowledge of the resources, products, and industrial manufacturing possibilities of the Southern and South-western States. Then, by embodying in its project, not only the products of the soil and mines of this country, but of all countries of the earth; not only the illimitable issues of nature, but the myriad handiwork of man's ingenuity and skill, to make it the Exposition of the age. Secondarily, by this grand interchange of experiences, this comparison of products, this generous rivalry of manufactures, this diffusion of special knowledge, to pave the way to the establishment of intimate trade relations with vast territories, rich in resource but heretofore almost commercially unknown to us. Through the impetus thus secured, the Cresent City — commanding the gateway to the grandest system of internal water transportation on earth, which covers the most fertile territory of the New World, and possessing a harbor affording secure anchorage and safe access to the merchant marine of the world — can be made the medium for the exchange of the products and manufactures of the Great West, North and South, for the rich ores, choice fruits, and unique and valued productions of Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America.

ATTRACTIONS. — A World's Exposition where everything evolved by nature and wrought by man can be seen voluminously presented, artistically and

attractively garnished, with magnificent and abundant housing, with all possible adjuncts of exhibits and display, can not fail to arouse curiosity and assure gratification. A World's Exposition held at the most unique and attractive city on the continent — a city clothed in perennial verdure, with a mild and genial clime — at a season when elsewhere nature assumes her most rugged and forbidding aspect, will certainly draw by this token many, many thousands. When every line of transportation readily and heartily recognizing its widely prevailing influence in promoting general prosperity, its surprising utility in developing and extending trade relations, decreases its rates to a minimum, it can not fail to move multitudes.

To the people of the United States and the Canadas the rich, quaint and varied exhibits of Mexico and the Central American countries will prove an unusual attraction. The archæological treasures, relics and evidences of that remarkable civilization which the Spanish conquerors so ruthlessly destroyed; the abundant specimens and variety of tropical products in fruits, and from the fields, forests and mines, and profuse exhibits of the choice and peculiar handiwork of native skill and industry, will prove intensely interest ng and instructive to the visitor. Gulf excursions will prove a potent attraction. The coasts of Mexico, Yucatan, Cuba, and the Keys of Florida can be reached in two or three days' sail. The coast of Central America, the Isthmus of Panama, the Bay Islands, Jamaica, and others of the West Indies can be reached in a day or two longer.

Special attractions, such as an international drill between the volunteer and regular soldiery of this country and those of Mexico, and perhaps other foreign countries, sham land and naval battles, regattas upon the river and lake, base ball, cricket, Lacrosse, and lawn tennis tournaments, military encampments, etc., will be numerous.

Status. — The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition is held under the auspices of the United States Government, the National Cotton Planters' Association, and the City of New Orleans. The general government has appropriated $1,300,000 for its purposes, the citizens of New Orleans have contributed $500,000, the City of New Orleans has appropriated $100,000, the State of Louisiana $100,000, and various other States and many counties, cities and towns have appropriated amounts varying from $500 up to $25,000 for the purposes of having their exhibits prepared and made at the Exposition; of foreign countries, Mexico leads with an appropriation of $200,000, while many others appropriate amounts from $500 upwards.

Prospects. — The prospects of success in exhibits, attendance, wide-spread and continued interest, and universal popularity, are unqualifiedly bright. The applications for space at no other exposition, up to a similar period, have been so great in number, so varied in subject, so large in space required. The time and location have been happy in the selection. New Orleans, probably the most interesting to travelers of all cities on the continent, is directly reached by the vast systems of railway transportation, lies in the gateway to 20,000 miles of internal water transportation, and is immediately accessible to the marine of all waters. The time is when genial winds, choicest fruits and vernal foliage will lure the denizens of more rugged and icier climes from their winter homes.

With rates of travel from all sections by land and by water reduced so low as to be a matter of astonishment, even in this era of cheap travel, but few people in any section will pass the opportunity of such unusual gratifications and valuable experiences.

Results. — The results flowing from the World's Exposition can not fail to be most salutary, and to exert a widely beneficent influence over the whole country. The diffusion of knowledge, the interchange of valued experience,

the exhibition of the highest skill, the concentration of the best results of ages, the commingling of the people from all climes, will leave impressions the influence of which will be felt for generations.

HOW TO GO FROM THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

Having settled the question as to whether you will visit the Exposition, your next problem is how to go. If, like most Americans, you want to pass over the *shortest line* between two points in the *least number* of hours, take the Memphis Short Route. Via this Route, the only direct line to New Orleans from the West and Northwest, there are no vexatious waits, no troublesome changes. Saturday evening you may take supper in Kansas City, and on Monday breakfast in New Orleans. (Do not take many trunks, unless you expect to enter society and achieve social triumphs. They will fetter your freedom and deplete your purse. Elegant toilets and diamonds may attract a moment's notice from the throng, but in the crush of a street-car their rights to newness and lustre are too often ignored. Do not be so unwise as to carry many wraps. While the climate of New Orleans is not an entire stranger to frost and chill, such seasons are so rare that heavy coats and shawls are usually a vexation of spirit to their owners.)

By taking the evening train from Kansas City (the morning train also runs through) you enter New Orleans in the morning, giving you plenty of daylight to settle yourself in a hotel, boarding-house, or furnished room, and this programme gives you one full day for notes on Southern scenery.

As to the wants of the inner man on the trip, you may provide in three different ways. If you are a gentleman with nothing but a grip-sack to watch, you may step off at the commodious dining-halls and take your warm substantial meal. If you are a lady or one of a family circle, occupying a berth in the buffet sleeper, you may spread your own lunch in attractive form and order warm coffee or tea to supplement it, or you may order from the menu ham sandwiches, tongue sandwiches, bread and butter, boiled eggs, oysters, fruit, tea, coffee, milk, and cream. These buffet sleepers, the perfection of grace and convenience, form a very attractive feature on the Memphis Short Route.

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU GET THERE.

As the tourist steps half regretfully from the train which has borne him so *quickly and so pleasantly* from the prairies of the West to the roses of the South, his first anxious thought is, where shall I find a temporary home?

He may take a hotel down town, gaining in its proximity to objects of interest in the city, and losing in the greater distance from the Exposition. He may settle himself in one of the numerous temporary hotels or boarding-houses near the grounds, thus securing a more moderate board, and saving a great deal of car fare and some precious time. He may rent a furnished room and patronize a restaurant or boarding house.

Rooms are furnished all the way from elegance to bare comfort, and *vary in price accordingly*. The favorite method is to rent them by the month or half month, and those who wish them for a few days must pay higher terms proportionately. From $30 to $40 per month will usually command a prettily furnished room in a good quarter of the city. From $18 to $20 and $25 will secure a comfortable room, but with less pretensions to style. Those who love the delicate and elaborate cookery of French artists will find restaurants in profusion where their tastes can be gratified.

Boarding-houses and restaurants will abound, where good food, more plainly prepared, may be obtained at a cost of from $5 to $6 and $7 per week. It is well to remember that in the South you begin the day with a hearty break-

fast, lunch lightly at noon, and finish with the most elaborate meal of the day — dinner between four and five.

As a rule the markets of New Orleans overflow with meats, fruits and vegetables at a reasonable price; bread is light and sweet, good butter may be obtained, and oysters large and luscious, in their native shells, are stacked up everywhere. Bring these items and an oil-stove together and the result is delightful to the palate, gratifying to your family circle, and consolatory to a medium purse. To effect this arrangement you must consult your landlady, and gracious landladies are not rare in the Crescent City, and with a little patient searching you may sit down every day at your own table.

Take time to find what you want. Along Rampart, Canal, Carondelet, Baronne, St. Charles, Magazine, and Camp streets furnished rooms will be plenty as blackberries. We have attempted to aid you by a little directory, and the excellent map of the city will often be a "friend in need, and therefore a friend indeed."

Maj. Norman C. Jones, an old resident of New Orleans, is general agent in that city for the Memphis Short Route, and will interest himself in procuring accommodations for the patrons of this line. Before starting, write Maj. Jones, giving date of your arrival at New Orleans, say what accommodations are desired, and he will engage them for you.

THE CITY.

No city in the United States has been more extensively written up during the past few years. All thoughtful readers of our leading magazines have already looked at New Orleans through the glasses of fiction, poetry, or historical paper, hence any attempt at elaborate word painting would simply be carrying "coals to Newcastle." Not so vast as New York, not so magnificent as Chicago, not so clean as Philadelphia, not so uniformly pretty as Washington, New Orleans has a personality all *her own*, a personality not altogether perfection, but *lovable* even in its faults.

New Orleans is a law to herself. When she makes a street broad she gives it magnificent proportions, 150, 175, 200 feet; then along the car tracks she lays a bank of green and plants a line of stately forest trees. Such streets are Canal, the heart of the city, Jackson, Esplanade, Rampart, Claiborne, St. Charles, and Napoleon avenues. Her business streets are so solidly paved that the traffic of centuries will scarcely make an impression, yet every stone was imported. Where she uses the electric light at all, it is with lavish magnificence. He who would see the electric light in its glory must seek it on Canal street and at the Levee. Her street railway system is beautiful in its comprehensive simplicity. Every car enters and departs from a given station on Canal street.

She is justly proud of her royal river, with its miles of masts and tall smoke-stacks, with its levees groaning under their burden of cotton and sugar.

Courteous to all men, she is never too busy to answer a respectful question, nor so crowded that a lady must stand for any distance in her street cars.

Loyal ever to her sovereign Rex, she will in 1885 welcome his coming with a splendor never before equaled. The night processions of the Mardi Gras, never quite so gorgeous as in this Centennial year, will pass through the streets under a blaze of light, and watched by the admiring eyes of thousands.

The January of New Orleans is our June, a June with blushing bridal roses nodding everywhere. Old and quaint, with a strange, eventful past behind her, and a brightening future before, this city invites visitors from the East and West, the North and South, to come and sit down with her at the table which she has spread for all nations.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND THE CITY.

Jackson Square is reached by the Levee line of street cars taken on Canal street. On this spot, then a ragged, sunburned square, known as Place d'Armes, New Orleans was born in 1718. Here she wept bitter tears of rage and shame over the sordid bargain by which France conveyed her to Spain; here, after the memorable battle of Chalmette, in 1815, she raised cheers and blossoms in the pathway of the conquering hero Andrew Jackson, and here she shrines his form in bronze.

Jackson square is flanked on either side by the celebrated Pontalbo buildings, and back of it stands the ancient historical cathedral of St. Louis.

Diagonally across Decatur street stands the long, low group of buildings constituting the famous French Market. Ever varying in type of face, character, and language is the stream of life flowing through this building, hence always fascinating in spite of the confusion and Babel of tongues.

Leaving French Market, a short walk brings you to the levee. We will not accompany you. All that fruits beneath tropical skies, or floats on water, is before you. Take your choice from tug to man-of-war.

Retracing your steps, take the Barracks line of cars for the United States Barracks. Stop there and see how grim war carries himself in "these piping times of peace." From thence resume your journey by means of foot locomotion, along the brimming brink of the river to the low plain overshadowed by great live-oaks, gray with funeral draperies of moss. On this spot General Jackson delivered New Orleans from the fear of a foreign foe. A little further on you pass beneath the portal of Chalmette, the National Cemetery for the Union dead. They sleep there, 12,000 boys who followed the flag to the bitter end. Their fair green coverlet is always dressed with tender care, the blue heavens bend in benediction above them, the crimson of the rose and the snow of the Cape Jasmine fall over their pulseless breasts, and all day long the birds warble sweet requiems.

Should you shrink from the walk involved in this plan, take a boat at the foot of Canal Street, or a train on the Shell Beach Road (Street of The Good Children), and be carried to the gates.

Rob the Exposition of one morning and visit the United States Mint at the foot of Esplanade Street. Nothing can be more curiously interesting than to watch Uncle Sam as he turns out the new silver dollars for the pocket-books of his numerous nephews and nieces.

When the afternoon shadows lengthen, seek Basin Street and patronize a train bound for Spanish Fort. Dreamily sweet is the breath of Lake Pontchartrain sweeping over the green turf, and as you halt before the cannon which guard the ancient fort, the gay crowd melts away. You feel that

> "One grim, invisible sentinel,
> Silence, to you gives sad salute —
> Then passes, as there your footstep falls."

West End, Lake Pontchartrain, is reached by steam cars from Canal Street. Wanting in the historic claims of Spanish Fort, it is more elaborately fair under the brilliance of electric light.

Half way between New Orleans and West End lies Metairie Ridge, literally *a city of the dead.* Pause for an hour, not among low green mounds, but before the heavy door of the sleeper's *house* in stone, marble, or enduring ganite.

From Lyon street Ferry you may take a most romantic river ride. Entering a skiff, you glide from shore to shore of the Mississippi, and step out at Miledon, the great Ames sugar plantation. It is all before you as you enter the refinery, and you must be quite daft if your courteous escort does not make you see plainly how a stalk of cane is transformed into the golden grain that sweetens daily fare.

Something more than one hundred miles down the Mississippi are the famous gateways by which Captain Eads opened for New Orleans a pathway to the commerce of the world. To the Jetties and return is a trip which may be compassed within two days and at a moderate cost.

The genius of Captain Eads also prepared the way for New Orleans to present a great attraction during the winter of 1885. If the hopes of the Exposition management are realized, the guest of the city will be able not only to look upon, but also to tread, the deck of the famous Great Eastern.

APPROACHES TO THE EXPOSITION.

But the Crescent City and all its places of interest will, during the winter of 1884 and 1885, step modestly into the background, hence we leave them to approach the Exposition.

Matter-of-fact people whose interest in the route confines itself to the starting and dismounting points will take the Tchoupitoulas, Annunciation, Prytania, and Upper Magazine lines of street cars. These cars, without any other change than that of the nickel deposited as fare, will drop their passengers at the Exposition gates. As befits practical people, these tourists will for the greater part of the way pass through the solid and massive business portion of the city, catching here and there glimpses of pretty parks and charming homes.

People who select the way for the way's sake will step into a car on St. Charles avenue, make one change at Napoleon avenue, and pay 10 cents, alighting at the St. Charles entrance. This wide, lovely street — with its changing vistas of Southern homes set in the heart of ample grounds, where the red and white roses, the star-eyed jasmine, the fragrant sweet olive, and the stately century plant riot in the soft winter air — is the pride of New Orleans. The beds of grass running along the car tracks are bordered with smooth white banks of asphalt, and when it is lit, as it will be, from end to end, the brightness of its electric stars, rivaling the stars in the deep blue of the tropical sky, an evening ride will reveal to the visiting stranger one of the loveliest approaches that an Exposition ever commanded.

Those who love the novel and exhilarating, and who would avoid the jam of a crowded car, will take a boat from the foot of the Elysian Fields, on Canal street. The ride is delightful; the great city before you, the greater river beneath you rolling toward the gulf, have a fascination always new. The steamers land at the river entrance to the grounds.

THE EXPOSITION.

At last, all barriers passed and every sense alert to the vision of beauty before him, the tourist stands within the Exposition grounds. Momentarily, he may miss the velvet smoothness of Central Park, New York, or Lincoln Park, Chicago. Philadelphia happily set her great Exposition down in Fairmount Park, already lavishly enriched by the hand of nature and the use of the public purse. New Orleans, covering the largest area of any city in the country, and living under the open sky much of the time, has not felt the same need for a breathing place as her sister cities, hence her parks are neither many nor elaborate. In the upper city park she gave for the use of the Exposition a domain of nature untouched by the hand of art, though of noble and inspiring proportions. With the means at their disposal, and the limited number of months in which the work begun must be completed, the chief of Horticultural Hall and his staff must have been more than mortal had they been able to transform this wild land into the exquisite finish of a Central, a Lincoln, or an Eden Park.

Nevertheless, their tastes and skill have wondrously changed this stretch of plain and forest into a landscape more than passing fair.

The walks cross the turf and wind

around the beds of blossoms, and disappear and re-appear among the groves in most enchanting fashion. The miniature lakes have caught the sheen of their native skies, and the fountains throw their spray against the bright sunshine, while they murmur unvoiced music.

Scattered over the green sod are flashes of color in the manifold groups of brilliant foliage and budding plants, in masses of roses, tulips, hyacinths, and lilies lifting their dainty heads in proud competition for the first prize. Here the glossy leaf of the orange or lemon circles with tender protection the fragrant snow or pink of its lovely blossom. There the broad-leafed banana lifts its stately form and unveils its odd crimson blossom to the interested glance of the passer, or the delicately leafed pomegranate links American soil with the far-away centuries of Holy Writ. These cocoanuts, lifting their stately crowns to the sky, never saw Asia or Africa, for they were born on the sands of Florida.

Mexico, not slow to see the open door through which her rich products must flow into the United States and the manufactures of the United States return to her, has set in the Exposition grounds a garden, where, as from an open book, the thoughtful student may read the pages of her vegetation. Its leaves will be embellished with cacti of strange forms, agaves, yams, capsicum pepper trees, pimentos, indigo, ipecacuanha and India rubber.

South America has followed the example, for she, too, is an interested party. Look well at her garden plat, for it is a realm where only daring feet have hitherto ventured. Now, undaunted by scorching sun, or matted jungle, or poisonous serpent, you may examine at your leisure plants and flowers rarely seen by any other eye than that of the bright-winged bird of the tropics: Brazil-nut trees, cannon-ball trees, cow trees, trumpet trees, soup trees, caoutchouc trees, and the glorious Victoria regia. Unjustly perhaps, but very naturally, Agricultural Hall has robbed South America of its greatest gift to the race, the useful potato.

It would be unfair to allow even the gorgeous vegetation of South America to steal the palm from the more sober, but rich and varied, plant life of North America. Hence the intelligent observer may, as he passes onward, introduce himself to a representative of every species of tree known to grow on North American soil. Such, aside from the imposing buildings which embellish them on every hand, are the Exposition grounds, guarded by the kingly Mississippi, and overshadowed by the branches of majestic live-oaks.

From tree to blossom, from blossom to fruit is a pleasant transition, and brings us at once to Horticultural Hall. It is larger by many feet than the Horticultural building and the Pomological annex at Philadelphia combined, and it overflows with a wealth of fruit and flower from every land.

Under the opaque roof is the long center, 600 feet in length by 50 feet in breadth, filled with tables bearing the 25,000 plates of fruit which compete for the gold and silver medals and the various premiums; apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and small fruits of the hardy North, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, bananas, and citrons of the South. These stand side by side in generous rivalry with the same varieties from foreign shores. Here Florida's famous and favorite orange appeals to the palate for a verdict in its favor, while Louisiana, California and Italy, through their fruit, contest the claim.

Running down these great tables the eye falls on a most unique guard of honor, the flowers too frail, too lovely for the open grounds. The most graceful touches of the pen would only mar these thoughts of God in leaf and blossom, hence we leave you to wander undisturbed through a realm of beauty surpassing even your dreams of fairy land.

Leaving Horticultural Hall, you may linger for a long time in the State, city, and private structures. Atlanta, younger sister of Kansas City in enterprise and growth, distinguishes herself by a handsome building of Georgia pine, whose 20,000 feet of space is filled with choice exhibits of what Atlanta can do in the way of medicine, watches, surgical instruments, cotton-seed cleaners, cotton gins, cotton presses, railroad turn-tables, and passenger coaches.

Knoxville, Tennessee, extensively displays her manufactures and the product of her mines.

The Crescent City Cornice Works, New Orleans, are represented by a striking Moorish Kiosque, arched by a dome in silver gilt, and everywhere beautifully decorated in gold, silver, blue, and red.

Colorado contributes a miner's cabin, a cabin which an emperor might well covet, for it is fashioned from the glittering ores hidden in the heart of her mines.

Texas, in her own State building, displays at least 3,000 botanical specimens of Texas growth and 1,000 specimens of minerals.

Arizona houses in attractive form her ores of copper, lead, iron, gold, and silver, and her models of mines and mills.

New Mexico proves that she intends to become "the treasury of the world." Her buildings are approached by a low foot-wall, 300 feet long, with an open passage in the middle 15 feet wide. This base is pedestaled with huge blocks of minerals, coals, and grasses, grains, soap-weed and cactus plants of the region. Over the passage is an aërial arch of manufactured ores. In the large pavilion every county in the Territory is represented. The pavilion is flanked on either side by an adobe house, the first devoted to the manufacture and sale of filigree work, the second to relics, curiosities, to live Indian weaving. In the rear of these are adobe buildings inhabited by Indians. They enter their home by the *door in the roof*, and their quaint dress and customs fashioned after the pattern of dead centuries look like a strange leaf among the last pages of 1884.

California, mother of mighty trees, lofty mountains, mammoth fruits and vegetables, and precious minerals, is represented in all her breadth and richness by the Central Pacific.

Young as the United States is in years, she has proved her right to be called the food-producer of the world. Agricultural Hall and its grounds demonstrate what an attractive home a farmer or a planter may possess, what his fertile acres may yield in grains; what well-descended, plump, cash-bringing animals may, with proper care fill his stables, cattle-sheds, sheep-folds, and pig-stys. If the farmer of Europe is able to put more of comfort and beauty into his home, more of solid money value into his fields and herds, than his neighbor in America, he must prove it beneath this roof and to the satisfaction of competent judges.

From Agriculture to Art, from perfect animal, perfect grain, and model home to the picture or the statue of the master, is a distance easily passed. In Art Hall you study the canvas glowing with scenes from nature, history, or human life.

American genius in marble is represented by numerous groups from artists in Rome and Florence, and France has liberally contributed from her matchless galleries.

Those who visited Philadelphia in 1876 will need no words to recall the rich and varied treasuries of the Government Department; but remarkable as that exhibit was, it is thrown into the shadow by that of 1884. The Department of State spreads before you a picture of the commerce of the whole world, and the share enjoyed therein by the United States. Each nation appears under her own flag, and displays for your inspection her pro-

ducts, manufactures, and methods of transportation.

The Treasury Department gives you an idea of the Alladin-like way in which it transforms paper into money, and shows you the life-boats and appliances by which the herioc Life-Saving Service, like the Blessed One, goes out to seek and save the lost.

The Post-office Department touches more intimately and frequently the life of every citizen than any other government institution. It demonstrates practically the ease and celerity with which it scatters intelligence among fifty millions of people by a handsome office on the grounds.

The War Department lays before you a grim array of instruments by which an army effectively does its terrible work. You shrink from them, yet they fascinate you — sub-marine mine, block-house, shell, bomb and torpedo, deadly Gatling and massive cannon. Side by side with this life-destroying power is the gentle service of the Medical Bureau, dressing the wounds made by shot and shell, soothing the last moments of the dying.

The Department of the Interior unfolds a field more peaceful, but not less sublime. It illustrates the habits, costumes, and modes of life of the aborigines; the ancient Pueblos of the South-west, and the arts of the Mound-builders. It exhibits models from the Patent Office and of natural scenery — the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, the Yosemite Valley, National Park, and, the Lakes of the North-west. It illustrates the methods by which the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded are taught to drink from the sweet fountain of knowledge.

The Smithsonian Institute covers itself with glory by a magnificent display of fish and specimens of nearly every known bird, mammal or reptile.

The Department of Agriculture shows what sorghum and beet sugar can do for the country, and exhibits all the grasses, new and old, which flourish in the United States.

With such such wonderful illustrations does the nation point to the story of what it can do with its fields, its commerce, its halls of science, its schools, its army and navy.

But you are doubtless very weary; so if you will step into one of these pretty cars, propelled by what is at once one of the mightiest forces of nature, and in this age man's most gentle and tractable servants — electricity — you may rest while taking a delightful farewell tour of the grounds. We will wait for you at the entrance to the Main Building.

Look now! See how it looms above you, no longer a dream, but palpable in its grand proportions. Lift your eyes to the dome, which rises 115 feet above the entrance; let them travel slowly over the long, long fronts, gay with towers and fluttering flags, elaborate with high-arched doors and paneled windows, and it will dawn upon you for the first time what *thirty-three acres mean* when they are enclosed under one roof. Grand as the building is, it is but the symbol of grander facts. It commemorates two dates — 1784, when the infant South sent out her first tiny cargo of six cotton bales; 1884, when she exports 85 per cent of the material for the clothing of the whole world. It commemorates a Union over which the dead who sleep beneath the roses at Chalmette and the dead who sleep under the lilies at Greenwood may clasp spirit hands in glad accord, the Union of the interest and aims of East and West, North and South, in loving sympathy. It commemorates the greatest triumph of peace — such a gathering of arts and industries as never before have met under one roof.

Thus, with almost reverent anticipation you cross the threshold to pause dismayed, for while all the world is before you, "where to choose your place of rest" is a probelm. All the sovereign States, all the Territories, and twenty-three foreign nations invite you to come at once to their departments and see what they are doing for man

kind and themselves. Under the monster roof, so vast that the hundreds of supporting columns seem too light and graceful for their task, are 1,656,600 square feet of surface, and every foot represents something fair to the eye or stimulating to the brain.

It was said that had the visitor to the Centennial of 1876 conscientiously given but five minutes of time to each object of interest, he would have spent 265 years in the task. In some particulars the Centennial of 1884 is more rich and varied than its predecessor. Tempting as the prospect may seem, you and I, reader, will scarcely have 300 years to spend even in a World's Exposition, therefore let us at once address ourselves to the work of exploring these aisles.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati compete with Berlin and Paris for the palm in artistic furniture and interior decoration.

England sets before you a varied collection of textile fabrics, chemicals, upholstery, carpets, laces, life-saving apparatus, military and camp equipage.

France is resplendent among her oils, chemicals, perfumes, upholstery, tapestry, laces, silks, and textile fabrics.

Switzerland keeps time with her watches and clocks, heals with her medicine, and makes melody with her musical instruments.

Ireland is represented by numerous manufactured articles and by her white linens.

Germany throws down the glove to France in her wines, musical instruments, upholstery, furniture and decorations.

Japan, first to cordially respond to the invitation, is here in the person of her native products in almost endless variety.

Venerable China makes very plain the method by which she changes a mulberry leaf into the structure of the belle's silken gown, and shows with just pride the work of her skillful hands in elaborate engraving on wood and stone, delicate filigree work in gold and silver, carvings on ivory, and lacquered ware.

Siam is here in all the glory of her resources from white elephants to golden umbrellas.

Palestine, old Egypt, and ancient Syria have brought their treasures in profusion, and the blades of Damascas flash in the sunlight.

India and the Colonies, Russia, Italy, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Persia, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and British Honduras swell the stately procession of nations, bringing within the horizon of the gazer's eye their products, manufactures and the rare and wonderful in their art and history.

Passing from State and national exhibits to the department of machinery, which occupies one entire length of the Main Building, see how wonderfully man has made stubborn steel and iron, steam and electricity, do the work which 100 years ago he did for himself.

Every great manufacturing center in the country is here by proxy, while foreign nations are well represented. France carries away the lion's share in her 50,000 feet of space.

Twenty swift and tireless engines set the forces of the Exposition in motion. Nowhere are the lines of power more sharply drawn — the biscuit-cutter and the massive locomotive are seen in strange fellowship, the machine which makes the filmy lace and the machine which tears the ore from the mines are both here.

As your eye scans the endless array of machines, adapted to nearly every known want, you realize with a sharp distinctness never before felt, that machinery meets the physical wants of the race from the cradle to the grave, in a way that is marvelous. It prepares the clothing from button to finished garment, it embroiders with a skill rivaling the human hand, it fashions furniture and decorates interiors, it keeps the time of the world, it takes

the raw cotton, wool and flax and passes them through the wonder-working hands, and so they are changed into the dress fabrics of all peoples; it plows, plants, reaps, binds and separates the grain from its husk, never growing weary; for your benefit it gives the wings of the wind to steam, and sends it over land and sea; it builds rolling homes for the traveling public, it changes the darkness of a city into noonday, it writes your letters for you, and it brings your *far-away friend* to talk with you as if face to face. Such is the story of the Machinery Department.

From this most impressive portion of the great Exposition let us turn our feet to the department which fits young people for the triumph of hand or brain — Education. The free school system of the United States is displayed in its glory, but let the honored chief of this department tell us in pertinent words just what we are looking at: —

"School architecture, including models, plans and photographs of buildings, apparatus for heating and ventilation, devices for the convenience and safety of pupils, appliances used in the kindergarten, charts, object lessons and pictures found in primary schools; maps, globes and diagrams for grammar grades; mathematical and scientific apparatus of high schools and colleges. In professional education, medicine and surgery, with their allied departments, are illustrated largely by the methods and means of educating the defective classes — the deaf and dumb, the blind and feeble-minded. Industrial education presents its tools, machinery and products."

The collateral branches of education, such as libraries, newspaper, hygiene, industrial art, printing and music — each make desirable sections in the general exhibit.

Woman and education have been allies from the day when the gifted mother of Alfred the Great, by educating her noble son, laid the foundation for the first English university. Hence, very naturally we pass from the door of the school-room in the woman's department. The age, said Victor Hugo, is woman's age, and in this department she proves her divine right to such ownership.

Inspired by a chivalrous desire to give all possible aid to working-women, whether with hand or head, the Exposition managers have so arranged that each article of feminine handicraft should appear under its owner's name. Your interest is enhanced by the fact that you know under whose hands these needle blossoms unfolded, whose fingers molded and decorated these vases from Cincinnati, whose delicate touch left its impress on this cameo, whose brush made this canvas speak, whose chisel changed this marble into life, whose pen made this book a heritage to the future, or made these editorial pages glow with force.

No feature of the Exposition is more uniquely striking than the department devoted to the colored race. In the eloquent words of Major Burke, "It was designed by the managers of the Exposition, through this exhibit, to reach out our hand to our brother in black; to shed upon that unfortunate race the sunlight of science and invention, and implant in him the desire to come out of the slough of ignorance and make a manly effort to occupy with us the improved farm, the workshop, and the factory." How nobly the promise has been kept, how amply its provisions have been fulfilled, let all thoughtful observers judge.

Absorbed in these researches, the evening darkness has stolen in upon us. It is only for a moment that we stand in the shadowy gloom. With the ease of a touch and the rapidity of a thought, the grounds, the buildings, and the exhibits are transformed into fairy beauty by the sun-like radiance of 15,000 incandescent and 700 arc electric lights.

It may seem a sharp, undignified descent from the glory of the star flash-

ing from arch and column to the substantial table of the restaurant upstairs, or the cosy lunch-room of the buffet on the ground floor, but in our case it is a fall made easy and graceful by the command of hunger.

Every evening Music Hall fills with lovers of music and the drama. To-night every one of its twelve thousand seats is taken, for a master wields the baton, the chorus is magnificent, and she whose bird-like notes entrance the audience commands in that voice more of solid gold and of adulation than the prince commands with his scepter, or of the man of genius with his brain.

The last note dies away and there is a rush for the door, the waiting cars and boats are fast filling. Weary tourist, it is time for us to say good-night. We have given you an imperfect *bird's-eye picture* of the Centennial of 1884. Do not substitute our eyes for your own. Go and explore that wide, rich realm for yourself, and remember that the Memphis Short Line is your only direct route.

THE GREAT CARNIVAL OF MARDI GRAS

Will be celebrated on Tuesday, February 17, 1885, and will eclipse in grandeur and magnificence all former carnivals.

WORLD'S FAIR AT NEW ORLEANS

Will be open to the public on December 10, next, and continue until June 16, 1885. The Memphis Short Route South will enable people in the West and Northwest to visit the great Exposition at a trifling cost, as this new route (the only direct line between the West and South) makes the trip to New Orleans a comparatively short one.

During the great fair, round trip tickets to New Orleans, good to return until June 1, will be on sale via the Memphis route, at very low rates, from Kansas City and all points in the West, and especial arrangements will be made to accommodate the people in the best possible manner. Entire trains, with new Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and Memphis, where close connections are made with all lines South and East.

The Memphis Short Route South is the only direct line from the West to Chattanooga, Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans, Jacksonville and all Southern cities. Round trip tourist tickets are sold via this route to all the pleasure routes of the South.

Send for a map and time card of this Short Route, and note particularly its quick time and superior accommodations.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger Agent, K. C.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

The management of the World's Exposition means to pay a good deal of attention to the subject of education. There are 293,294 public school teachers and 16,000,000 pupils, in public and private institutions, in this country. The expenses attending the maintenance of public schools amounted to $6,000,000 more last year than during any previous year of our history. This interest is so large that it requires thoughtful attention and a careful preparation of the educational exhibit. The supervision of the matter has been placed in the hands of Hon. John Eaton, commissioner, of Washington, D. C., who has just gone to London to attend the educational conference being held there. While abroad, the commissioner will do all that is possible to advance the interests of the World's Fair.

The directors of the great World's Exposition at New Orleans, have appointed Capt. C. Edgar Wheeler, of Lincoln Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Topeka, Kas., to organize a veteran corps to visit the Exposition. Prize drills will be had for which several thousand dollars in premiums will be offered. Capt. Wheeler will superintend the erection of 1,000 tents, which will accommodate 8,000 occupants. The tents will have board floors and be provided with every comfort. Veterans of both the Confederate and Union armies will meet in friendly reunion, and the proposed accommodations will enable thousands to visit the great Exposition at little expense.

A REMARKABLE EDIFICE.

Says the Kansas City *Review of Science and Industry:* The main building of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, at New Orleans, now being constructed, is in many respects the most remarkable edifice ever erected in this country. It is 1,378 feet long by 905 feet wide, covering thirty-three acres, or eleven acres more than the main building of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. There are 1,656,300 square feet of floor-space, including the gallery.

The building will be sixty feet high, with a tower 115 feet high, and the architect has been unusually fortunate in rendering the exterior exceedingly unique and attractive. To light it with incandescent lamps will require 15,000 lights and 1,800 horse-power. To light with the arc system will require 700 lamps and 700 horse-power to operate the dynamo. The total steam required for lighting and for machinery hall will be at least 3,000 horse-power. In this estimate is included the power for five arc lights of 36,000 candle-power each, which will light the grounds.

New Orleans, Nov. 5.—Though the management has not made the official announcement, it is stated in the newspapers here that the opening of the exposition has been postponed two weeks from the date originally fixed, which will make it December 16, when the great fair is formally ushered into existence. Many unforeseen delays made this change imperative, and though this is the real truth, it is concealed behind the statement that it is desired to get President Arthur here to set the huge machinery in motion. The plan of postponement, while it is a sore grievance to those gentlemen who have worked so hard to bring the project to a full accomplishment, is preferable to throwing the exposition open in an unfinished condition, and the people here very generally commend the action taken. It will entail no hardships upon any one, but, on the contrary, will make everything perfect and allow exhibitors more time to get their displays into complete order. A delay of a fortnight, or even a month, would not be irremediable, however disappointing. History does not tell us of a fair designed upon anything like the scale of ours which was ready exactly upon the moment fixed in the original plan. Delays seem to be unavoidable in such cases, because no human provision has ever yet been able to provide for every contingency that may arise. The case of our exposition, illustrates that most forcibly; for, although it was planned in so heroic a mold as almost to invite criticism, it is nevertheless a fact that its development has far outgrown the first design. With fifty acres under roof, not counting the galleries in the various buildings, there was borne in

upon the managers the necessity of erecting additional buildings and very materially increasing the scheme. No less than five additional structures have grown out of this remarkable development, and in this number is not included the two splendid buildings erected by the Mexican Government, and which are by far the handsomest, as their contents will be the most attractive on the grounds. Some of these structures are very large, and all are the legitimate results of the phenomenal growth of the exposition project, under the excellent management that has characterized the board of directors. With these facts staring one in the face, and the recollection of the delay that attended the opening of the Philadelphia centennial, one can scarcely find room to find fault with the postponement of the opening of the great World's fair.

Numerous letters received from intending visitors to the exposition, induce me to again refer to the arrangements made for providing accommodation for those who visit New Orleans during the continuance of the fair. The fact is as important as it is gratifying, to state that visitors to the exposition can count with perfect confidence and safety upon being hospitably entertained in New Orleans during their stay. As during every great gathering in any city in the world, people there are who want to "gouge" strangers by charging outrageous prices for accommodations, and it was to checkmate these very ones that the exposition managers, at their own expense, made a thorough canvass of the city, and registered every house where board and lodging, or either, would be provided at reasonable rates. The managers exerted themselves intelligently and earnestly to provide for this contingency, and they have succeeded in that, as in everything else that they have undertaken. They have established a bureau of information and accommodation, the object of which is to furnish strangers with a full and exact guide to all the places in New Orleans where board and lodging can be had. The catalogue gives the location of each house, the street car facilities, character and extent of the accommodation to be had, and the prices to be charged. Everything is thus fixed beforehand. No extortionate charges are permitted, and when these are made the house is erased from the catalogue. Every attempt at imposition and usury has been promptly discouraged. The officers of the bureau have entered upon their books no house the proprietors of which have not given satisfactory guarantees of good faith and reasonable charges. This is a very important work, and in carrying it out to the full tide of its present success the managers have shown their determination to protect the strangers within our gates. People in every section should understand that they can come here at any time during the exposition with the assurance that they will be comfortably entertained and cared for at fair rates. They should recognize in this an indication of the thorough manner in which the affair is being conducted, and give it their interest and encouragement. No charge or fee of any kind is charged the person in quest of information, and the books and registers of the bureau are open and at the service of the public. The exposition is planned upon a large and generous scale. New Orleans is determined not only to show her guests the greatest industrial display ever witnessed, but also to secure fair and reasonable entertainment while they are within our gates. Indeed, no serious difficulties were met with in this undertaking. The authorities of the exposition have received nothing but a cordial and enthusiastic co-operation on all hands. The same disposition found in the boarding and lodging house keepers has been found also in the railroad and steamship lines. If the rates of lodging are reasonable, those for transportation are no less so — one cent a mile. It appears, in fact, that everybody is engaged in a patriotic and

hospitable emulation as to who shall contribute most substantially to the success of the exposition enterprise.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2. — Director General Burke has completed his full report of the progress of preparations for the World's exposition. The main building has been completed, and exhibits are now arriving for installation. The extension of machinery hall, an iron building, requires only the sash and flooring, making that hall now about 1,948 feet in length. But little space remains in the machinery department. The Worthington water works were completed to-day, water placed in the boilers, and this magnificent plant will be ready on Tuesday to supply 3,000,000 gallons of water daily. Filtered water is furnished at the rate of 80,000 gallons per hour. Steam will be raised for the purpose of testing the boilers, engines and shafting, November 20. Horticultural hall is rapidly being filled with rare plants. Large shipments are arriving from Central America and Florida. Eight thousand Northern and Southern evergreens have been purchased and contributions are rapidly being placed on the grounds. The saw mill building, 600 feet long, was completed yesterday. The building for the government and State exhibits is the handsomest building on the grounds, and has as much floor space as the main Centennial building. The director general notifies the State commissioners that their exhibits can come along at any time. Every State and Territory is now represented.

The erection of the stables is progressing rapidly, stalls being provided to show 100 horses, suitable cattle and horse barns, and a stock area with a half mile track. A Wisconsin dispatch says Jay-Eye-See and Phallas will be exhibited. Arrangements are being made for the noted horses. The stables are 1,800 feet long. The live stock exhibits will be the largest ever made before. Edison's agent has arranged for space for a splendid exhibit and opened an office in the main building. Six 100 horse power engines run their light draft motor. The agent is arranging to run trains inside the main building around the gallery, nearly one mile, also for roads in the grounds. The Jenny company commenced to-day foundations for five towers, which with ten Standard arcs and five 3,600 candle power lamps will make the ground appear as light as day.

The Pullman Company has closed arrangements for exhibiting a miniature city of Pullman 160 feet long by 75 feet wide. The splendid building of the Mexican commission is nearly ready for occupancy. The Mexican exhibits left the city of Mexico, October 31, via the Mexican Central Railroad and El Paso. The commissioners of France, Mexico, Spain, Brazil, Portugal, Japan, Honduras and Gautemala are here and are arranging for the installation of exhibits. Mr. Burke is arranging with Diaz, who will be inaugurated December 9, to adjourn the Mexican Congress on the 10th of December, and who also expects the American Congress to adjourn on the 12th of December, so the exposition will be opened in the presence of the Presidents of the United States, Mexico, the Central American republics, heads of departments and foreign representatives. The action of the board of management in deferring the opening until President Arthur can inaugurate the exposition, is warmly approved by the community. His warm support of the exposition is appreciated all over the South, and the management declared that it would be a source of intense disappointment to the people if the exposition were opened without him. The delay will enable the delinquents to get into position and avoid much of the confusion incident to the opening of an exposition. Maj. Burke reported to the management yesterday, that if they would roof the part over — 277 acres — and give him sixty days, the applicants for space would fill it.

THE EXPOSITION ORGAN.

The contract for the construction of an organ to be used in the Music Hall of the World's Exposition has been given to Pilcher Brothers, New Orleans. It will be the largest organ ever erected and placed on exhibition at any world's fair.

The organ, it is thought, will be equal to any ever built in this country. The instrument will contain a number of improvements that originated with the builders.

A BIG LUMP OF COAL.

The Pratt Coal and Iron Company have sent a 14,200 pound lump of coal to Louisville, and before December it will be brought to New Orleans to be shown at the World's exposition. It is an appropriate companionpiece to Gen. Sickles' four ton specimen of Colorado silver ore.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is believed the great exposition will rival and perhaps excel the Centennial Fair of 1876.

Congress has passed a bill appropriating or loaning the magnificent sum of $1,000,000 to aid the enterprise. The government departments will be splendidly and fully represented, exceeding the gorgeous display at Philadelphia. Eighteen foreign governments have already engaged apartments for displays of their products.

The Republic of Mexico has appropriated $200,000 to make a display of its wonderful mineral, agricultural and other products. Our State governments will all be represented. Kansas is already moving in the matter. The Legislature, at its last session, or at the special session, should have appropriated a good round sum for this purpose.

The $50,000 expended by Kansas at the Centennial display caused the State to jump at once from less than 500,000 inhabitants to nearly a million of people.

In addition to the $200,000 appropriated by the Mexican government for a display the several States of that republic have made liberal appropriations for special displays. The Central and South American States are taking a lively interest in the Exposition and the mingling of the western nations and the display of their various products cannot fail to give a wonderful impetus and a lively boom to trade between the United States and Mexico and the South American States.

Mexico promises a brilliant display at the New Orleans Exposition. In the center of the Mexican garden a Moorish octagonal building is being erected. In the inner court of the portico is to be a specimen of silver, valued at $240,000, supported on amethyst pillars. One palm tree for this garden required the work of more than 200 natives to take up and transport it.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

It is now regarded as certain that the Great Eastern will be chartered by the Exposition management to bring from London to New Orleans the collective and individual exhibits that have been promised by the governments and by private individuals and firms of Europe. Unless the negotiations fail, the great vessel, the largest in the world, will leave London between the 15th of October and the 1st of November. The Great Eastern herself will be no inconsiderable feature of the great show, and will be worth going hundreds of miles to see. The management has not yet decided what use the great ship will be put to after her arrival. — *New Orleans Bulletin.*

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION APPOINTMENTS.

Col. George Y. Johnson, general superintendent of the Department of Agriculture of the coming World's fair at New Orleans has made the following appointments in his department: Col. Edward Haren of Kansas City, assistant general superintendent and superintendent of Fat Stock; George C.

Brackett of Lawrence, Kan., farm and garden products; M. Updike of Topeka, superintendent of buildings; Samuel Dysart of Franklin Grove, Ill., cattle; Dexter Curtis of Madison, Wisconsin, horses; John A. Cross, Cleveland, Ohio, sheep; W. Scott Baker, Franklinville, N. Y., sheep; B. N. Pierce, Indianapolis, poultry; and pet stock; Charles Lincoln, Detroit, dogs; Charles E. Marion, Rochester, Minn., dairy products; Thomas H. Glenn, Mattoon, Ill., farm machinery; Sylvanus Bertis, Chicago, machinery for reduction of agricultural products; George T. Angell, president of New England Humane Society, of Boston department of humane inventions. Col. Johnson will meet the above appointees at Chicago to-morrow.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

The many friends of Col. Ed. Haren, secretary of the Kansas City Fat Stock Show Association, will be glad to know that he has been appointed superintendent of the live stock department of the New Orleans World's fair. The *Farmers' Review*, of Chicago, in noticing the appointment says:

"The managers of the World's fair at New Orleans are evidently determined to spare no pains to make the live stock a promising and interesting feature of the show. December 10th the live stock department opens with a fat stock show, and all stockmen will be glad to learn that this show will be under the superintendence of Col. Ed. Haren, eminently well qualified both by his personal popularity and his experience as secretary of the Kansas City fat stock show, to fill the position. This part of the show will last until January 10th, and the liberal premiums awarded by the board, amounting for fat stock alone to over $10,000, as well as the favorable season of the year, ought to bring out a grand lot of cattle."

THE COLORED DEPARTMENT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. John L. Waller, of the *Atchison Recorder*, is the Honorary Commissioner for Kansas of the colored exhibits at the World's Fair, which opens at New Orleans, Dec. 16. We hope to see our people become interested, and send in any production of your own which has any claim of excellence. It is a very remarkable coincidence that right in the heart of the scene of their thralldom, a race of freedmen are invited to come up face to face with the other peoples of the world and compare with them in the arts and sciences; achievements, inventions, improvements possessing merit will be put upon exhibition. Let us do the best we can, and we feel sure that when that is done, we shall not be found wanting. Commissioner Bruce is not only encouraged at the present outlook for this department, but is bewildered by the gratifying developments, which have shown up colored men and women skilled in nearly every artful calling. Many inventors of rare merit. The moral effect in stimulating the dormant energies of our eight millions and dispelling the fallacious belief that the negro is not adapted to fine art and high culture, will be perceptible at once and its value can not be too highly appreciated. Our Jamaica, W. I., friends will meet us, and Liberia will be on hand, and for once in modern history the black man will be tested upon his real worth as a man and as a citizen and not as a slave or a menial, and a monument to this occasion should mark it as an epoch, a period from which future generations may reckon the progress of their race in Modern History.

Let the colored people of Kansas get up every production of their own, whether of the brain or muscle, and have it placed on exhibition at the World's Fair at New Orleans this winter. Correspond with John L. Waller, Atchison, who is commissioner for Kansas.

THE OPENING DAY.

[New Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1884.]

THE OPENING DAY.

Inauguration of the World's Exposition — The Procession, the Speeches and the Poem—Starting of the Great Engine by an Electric Spark from Washington — An Auspicious Beginning of the Great Enterprise.

After all the arduous labor, the tension of nerve and muscle, the increasing effort of will, yesterday crowned with an aureole of glory the brave endeavors of those under whose hands the World's Centennial Exposition grew into a magnificent whole. The result was well worthy of the cause and the men, and not only in Louisiana, but throughout the continent and the world, the opening day of this gigantic commercial and industrial enterprise will mark an epoch in the progress and growth of our nation.

Against retarding currents of apathy and doubt, by almost superhuman determination and fixedness of will, it rose, and yesterday an astonished people realized fully for the first time what had been done.

Nature seemed to have put on her most voluptuous smiles to greet the occasion, and earth and skies combined their opulent charms to make the day a perfect one. Man, tireless in his efforts, contributed in blaze of bunting, rivers of flowers and wealth of decoration his tribute, until the very airs were sultry with bright colors. Never before in the history of New Orleans has there been such an ovation, such a triumph, more regal than were those of old Rome. It was a testimonial to the energy and indomitable perseverance of the indefatigable workers who conceived and carried out the herculean labor, as it was also a *festa* in honor of the *renaissance* of our country — the new birth of the Union. Behind are left the heart-burnings, the animosities, the griefs of the past, and across the land goes forth the genial warmth of fraternal feeling, of brothers reunited, and the old household is once more gathered together.

Early in the morning, and at various intervals during the day, the great chime of fifteen bells, under the magic manipulation of Prof. Widdows, of Washington City, discoursed melodious music, playing national airs and other familiar strains with wonderful volume and power, but with remarkable sweetness, considering the vast brazen throats that were giving utterance to the tones.

At an early hour the people, in anticipation of the public exercises announced for noon, had begun to assemble in the grounds and buildings, occupying themselves with inspecting the multitudes of rare and curious things to be seen on every hand. The weather was fair. The sky was overcast with clouds, but at times the sun broke out with its usual brilliance. The verdant grass, with its myriad diamond dewdrops, sparkled in the sunlight, and the golden fruit of the orange gleamed among the polished green of its foliage, while the gigantic and ancient live oaks, with their gray heads of Spanish moss, quivered in the light breeze. The monstrous, spike-studded trunks of the cactus, some like tall fluted columns, and others like enormous turbaned beads, made strange and grotesque figures amid the graceful, wavering foliage of the gardens, and many a fountain jetted its crystal waters high into the air or sent out on the breeze smoke-like clouds of spray to bedew the green turf and parterres of flowers. Such a vernal day in the middle of winter must have been a revelation to the many visitors from the wind-swept plains of the West and the snow-covered hills of the North and East.

THE GATHERING OF THE INVITED.

At half-past 10 o'clock the gathering of invited guests commenced at the St. Charles Hotel, meeting Gov. S. D. McEnery. The military drew up in front of the hotel and the Mexican band played lively airs to the delight of the vast crowd gathered around. At about 11:30 o'clock the procession moved. The Governor and party went in carriages, escorted by the militia. The way from the hotel to the levee was densely thronged, the route was gay all along with bunting and presented a gala appearance.

Gov. S. D. McEnery was escorted by the following staff: Gen. Wm. Miller Owen, Gen. Wm. Pierce, Gen. J. B. Vinet, Col. T. A. Fairies, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. T. Generely, Col. R. W. Gillespie, Col. C. A. Larendon, Col. E. A. Ducros, Col. E. S. Lewis. With the Governor were the venerable ex-Gov. Alexander Moulton, who held the office forty-three years ago; ex-Gov. Alfred Voorhies, Gov.-Gen. Goldsworthy, of British Honduras; Gov. Hamilton, of Illinois, and Gov. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky. Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. Frank Hatton, Postmaster-General, represented the Cabinet of the President of the United States. Gen. Eaton, United States Superintendent of Education, was also one of the distinguished members of the party.

Chief Justice Edward Burmudez and Associate Justices Chas. E. Fenner, Felix Poche and Thos. C. Manning, of the Supreme Court of the State; Lieut.-Gov. H. Clay Knobloch, Secretary of State Oscar Arroyo, State Engineers H. B. Richardson, H. C. Brown, Frank Kerr, State Superintendent of Education Warren Easton, State Auditor Steele, State Tax Collector Jas. D. Houston, Attorney-General Cunningham, Messrs. Parlange, Sellers, Sutherland, Jones, Trepagnier, Darier, Dudenheffer, McDonald, J. J. Fitzpatrick, of the State Legislature, and other

members of the State Government, were present.

At the request of Mayor J. J. Guillotte, the members of the city government assembled at the City Hall at 10 o'clock. After organizing the party proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel and joined the general line.

Mayor Guillotte, Comptroller J. N. Hardy, City Surveyor D. M. Brosnan, City Attorney Walter H. Rogers, Judge T. Bruisson, Secretary to the Mayor; Major E. L. Bower, Chief Clerk of the Mayor's office; Chief Clerk Flynn, Department of Improvements; Commissioner P. O'Mealey, Assistant City Attorney L. O'Donnell, City Superintendent of Public Schools W. O. Rogers, Council Clerks McNamara, Byrne, Gleason and Shields.

Councilmen Amann, Carey, Devron, McCarthy, Lehmann, Miller, Farrell, Ryan, Burke, Prados, Sliger, Patorno, Lord, Brennan, Winn, Saucier, Kilpatrick and others were in the City Hall delegation.

The Federal Government was represented by Gen. A. S. Badger, Collector of the Port; Sub-Treasurer P. E. Herwig, Naval Officer A. J. Dumont, Surveyor of the Port P. B. S. Pinchback, Col. John W. Glenn, Col. Nevens, Special Treasury Agent. Register B. K. Bruce was with the party.

Among the representatives of foreign governments present were: Vicomte Paul D'Abzaz, Consul General of France; Truiy, Vice Consul of France; A. de G. de Fonblanque, Consul of Great Britain; Count Maresfoschi, Italy; J. F. de Zamacona, Mexico; Jno. Kruttschnitt, Germany; Arturo Baldasano y Topete, Spain; Pedro Solis, Vice Consul, and Consul of Portugal; Allain Eustice, Vice Consul of Brazil; John F. Schroder, Vice Consul of Russia; Baron Von Meysenberg, Consul of Austro-Hungary; E. Martinez, Consul of Venzuela, United States of Columbia, San Salvador and Guatemela; Lamar C. Quinto, Vice Consul of Costa Rica; A. Schrebier, Netherlands; Reulieux, Consul General of Belgium; A. J. R. Landauer, Vice Consul, Belgium; H. F. Klumpp, Denmark; E. Hooper, Switzerland; Rengston, Norway.

The French man-of-war Bouvet was represented by Capt. Edouard Pottier, Lieut. Aug. de la Croix de Castries, Ensigns E. Fourtoude and L. Parfait; Assistant Commissary Andre Pencet des Noualies, Dr. Henry, Surgeon, and Midshipman L. Ferrin.

The Grand Marshal of the ceremonies was Gen. W. G. Behan, with the following aids: A. A. Maginnis, I. L. Lyons, W. T. Vaudry, R. B. Pleasants, A. W. Hyatt, C. LeGardeur, C. L. Walker, J. T. Gibbons, L. D. Edwards, J. J. Schmidt, J. D. Peet, D. B. Wood, Pearl Wright, Victor Meyer, Newton Buckner, John Delaney, P. O. Fazende, C. M. Soria, G. A. Williams, H. D. Coleman, W. B. Merchant, W. H. Beanham.

The military staffs were as follows: Major-Gen. John Glynn, Jr., Col. John D. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Fenner, Inspector General; Lieut.-Col. L. Fremaux, Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. W. S. Mitchell, Surgeon; Capt. Chas. Fenner, Aid-de-Camp. Capt. Francis H. Garcis, of the Mexican army, was detailed by Col. Quintas as Aid to Gen. Glynn.

Brig.-Gen. Adolph Meyer, with the following staff: Major C. L. Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Wm. F. Pinkard, Quartermaster; Major Frank Behan, Dr. A. W. De Roaldes, Surgeon; Capt. Wm. M. Brand, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Richardson, of the Washington Artillery, was in command of the military escort. Major Andrew Hero, Jr., was in command of the battalion; Adjt. E. J. Kursheedt, Capt. C. C. Dupuy, Ordinance Officer; Lieut. Alf. Baker, Commissary; Lieut. J. H. Degrange, Quartermaster; Capt. G. B. Underhill, Surgeon. Battery A was commanded by Lieuts. Underhill and Baker; Battery B by Lieuts. Richards, McHyman and Booth, and Battery C by Capt. H. M. Isaacson and Lieuts. Selph, Oviatt and W. W. Charlton. The sterling old command presented a fine appearance, and the strangers were highly pleased with their handsome uniforms and their military carriage.

The Crescent Rifles, as usual, attracted admiration for soldierly bearing and excellent marching. Capt. Frank S. Palfrey was in command, with Lieuts. G. B. Penrose and James Henderson. There were forty men in line.

The Continental Guards, always enthusiastic in every cause of public rejoicing, were, of course, in line. Their tasteful uniforms of Continental pattern were specially interesting to lookers-on from other cities. The men bore themselves gallantly. The command was officered as follows: Captain, Chas. W. Drown; First Lieutenant, Geo. H. Braughn; Second Lieutenant, E. K. Skinner; Second Lieutenant Junior, Thos. O'Connor; First Sergeant, L. P. Julie; Second Sergeant, A. T. Terry; Third Sergeant, J. Stemler; Fourth Sergeant, G. Jongnell; Color Sergeant, J. C. Hood; First Corporal, George S. Petit; Second Corporal, Thomas L. Moulin; Third Corporal, Jos. Oteri. Dr. W. E. Schuppert, Surgeon; J. W. Adams, Financial Secretary; Geo. W. Doll, Recording Secretary, and W. R. Pittman, Treasurer of the company.

The corps of Mexican engineer troops stationed here were also in attendance, under command of Lieut.-Col. Quintas Arroyo, Major Ignacio Fernandez, Capt. Francisco Garcia, Capt. Augustin Martinez and Lieuts. L. Velasquez and Ingenario Ramon Ibarolle. The men were in Mexican uniform and looked a gallant band of soldiers.

The column was not complete without the famous band of the 8th Mexican Cavalry, directed by Prof. Encarnacion Payen. The band was cheered whenever it chose to play.

The carriages deposited their distinguished passengers on the Levee at the head of Custom-house street. The party, including those in the procession, went on board of the steamboat Fred A. Blanks, chartered for the trip by the Exposition Management. A large crowd of invited guests were already on the boat. At about half-past 11 o'clock the boat left the wharf and proceeded up the river. Several informal receptions were held on board, introductions given, the Mexican band played enchanting strains, and the trip proved pleasant to all concerned. Many strangers were given opportunity for a good view of the great Mississippi.

The shipping made a profuse display of flags, places on the way up town were decorated, and

the holiday appearance continued all the way up to the Exposition grounds.

As the French man-of-war "Bouvet" was passed the trim warrior of the seas made graceful salute, and then raised anchor and followed the Blanks. When the grounds were reached the French vessel fired a salute, the Washington Artillery detachment returning a friendly salute from the shore. Both French and American cannoneers fired in the same spirit, celebrating the same event.

As already stated there were numerous people on board the steamboat besides those already mentioned. Passing through the throng with note book, the reporter noticed the following: Congressman-elect St. Martin, Judge W. T. Houston, Col. J. B. Walton, Criminal Sheriff C. A. Butler, Judge A. P. Keller, Judge Alex. Walker, Charles Laffitte, A. Schreiber, J. D. Hill, of Nashville, Tenn.; Placide Canonge, Sheriff Mix, of Tangipahoa; P. O. Fazende, A. A. Maginnis, S. C. Hastings, ex-Chief Justice of California; F. Tujague, Joaquin Miller, Rev. H. H. Waters, Rev. Dr. Thos. T. Smith, of Siam; Hon. Wm. F. Spinney and Julius Newmann, of China; Mr. Mead, Lexington, Miss.; A. A. Bensel, New York; B. W. Marsden, Red River; J. G. Mignot, Very Rev. Father H. C. Mignot, Rev. Father Palmer, Col. J. A. Chalaron, Wm. Harris, E. M. Iseman, E. T. Florence, Wm. H. Minor, Terrebone; Ensign Wilkinson, John T. Gibbons, Wm. B. Schmidt, P. Maloche, Dr. F. Formento, Capt. de Hart, J. W. Fairfax, E. K. Converse, Father Hubert, Capt. John Augustin, Rev. A. J. Witherspoon, I. L. Lyons, Rev. Dr. Douglas, Duncan F. Kenner, Capt. W. H. Gardner, Mobile; Walker Fearn, S. B. McConnico, N. M. Carter, Col. W. R. Reynolds, Judge L. E. Houston, Eugene Sykes, Aberdeen, Miss.; W. S. Nicholson, Ernest Miltenberger, Chas. Garvey, Erwin E. Wood and family, Illinois; John Fairbank, F. Gilbert, Illinois; Prof. Worther, Illinois State Geologist; Wm. Brackett, Springfield, Ill.; United States Marshal Tanner, Illinois; F. W. Adams, New York; Gen. Castleman, Kentucky; Fred F. Miles, James H. Crossman, of the Executive Committee International Fisheries Exhibit, London; Gen. S. C. Hastings, California; Mayor King, Pennsylvania; B. F. Eshleman, Rev. Dr. J. F. Girault, A. G. Nicolopulo, Isidore Hernsheim and wife, A. J. Lewis, Dr. A. B. Miles, Rev. Father Bogarts, Very Rev. Father Roussel, Rev. Father Chasse, Rev. Father Collins, Rev. Father Heslin, Rev. Father Kennedy, Rev. Father Fell, Prof. Ordway, Boston; Gen. Chas. E. Hooker, Mississippi; Edward M. Pine, representing the Great Eastern, and many others.

Capt. J. A. Henriques, Lieuts. S. M. Crossley, W. E. Hall, Assistant Engineers S. H. McGee, C. F. Coffin, of the revenue cutter McLean, stationed at Galveston, were on board the Blanks.

Miss Morel, Miss Faison, Mrs. Gov. Proctor Knott, Mrs. S. H. Buck, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Gov. Hamilton, Mrs. R. E. Rivers, Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kas.; Miss Duncan, of Canada; Mrs. Judge W. R. Wagstaff, of Kansas; Mrs. R. H. Thomas, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Gov. McEnery, Mrs. Prof. Ordway, of Boston; Miss Jennie Nixon, Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society; Miss Ferrel, and Mrs. C. C. Hughes, of Chicago.

The women staff of the Exposition was well represented. It is composed as follows: Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Superintendent; Miss Maud Howe, Chief Literary Department; Mrs. Julia Holme Smith, Superintendent Northwestern Department; Mrs. D. A. Given, Local Superintendent; Mrs. M. E. Auze, Mrs. Ordway, Chief Scientific Department; Mrs. L. J. Cloudman, Chief of Installation; Mrs. Henrietta Wolcott, Vice-President Northwestern Department; Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, Middle States; Mrs. Felicia G. Porter, Southwestern Department; Mrs. Prof. Lemmon, Pacific Slope; Mrs. E. T. Merrick, Southern States; Mrs. Marion McBride, Press Superintendent; Mrs. Isabelle Greely, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Kate Terrel and Mrs. Foster, of Texas; Mrs. L. C. Elliott, of Nebraska; Mrs Isabel Marston and Miss Marston, of Minnesota; Mrs. Mary Scott and Miss Mary Avis Scott, of Iowa; Miss Fannie Freeman, of Kentucky; Mrs. Ellen Call Long, of Florida; Mrs. Fleming, of Dakota; Miss Herminie Smith, of New Jersey; Mrs. Eugene Soniat, Mrs. Pierre Lanaux and Miss Delavigne, Mrs. F. N. Griswold, Mrs. T. G. Richardson, Mrs. R. M. Walmsley, Mrs. E. J. Wharton, Mrs. I. Delgado, Mrs. A. Brittin, Mrs. J. B. Wallace and Mrs. T. H. Kennedy, Commissioners Christian Women's Exchange, New Orleans. Many ladies not included in the list graced the trip with their company.

After an enjoyable ride the grounds were sighted, a landing effected, the stage lowered and the procession proceeded toward the Exposition buildings. Capt. Arthur Dunn led the way with a detachment of city police. Major-Gen. Glynn and Brigadier-Gen. Meyer and their staffs followed Grand Marshal Behan and his Aids.

Following was the military escort. Gov. McEnery and staff, accompanied by the distinguished party, already mentioned, came next. The Cabinet officers preceded the United States Commissioners, as follows: Lieut.-Col. S. C. Lyford, War Department; Mr. Chas. S. Hill, Department of State; Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. Navy; Hon. A. D. Hazen, Post-office Department; Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Interior Department; Mr. Cecil Clay, Department of Justice; Mr. Wm. Saunders, Department of Agriculture; Prof. G. Brown Goode, Smithsonian Institute; Mr. W. A. DeCaindry, Secretary.

The Diplomatic Corps, a number of them in the uniform of their positions, the lady commissioners, the foreign commissioners, the State commissioners and the commissioners of the colored exhibits were next in line.

The Exposition officials followed, President Richardson, Director-General Burke and Chief-of-Installation Mullen leading the column. The gentlemen were as follows:

Executive Officers — Edmund Richardson, President; Albert Baldwin, First Vice-President; Wm. B. Schmidt, Second Vice-President; Richard Nixon, Secretary; John B. Lafitte, Treasurer; E. A. Burke, Director-General; F. C. Morehead, Commissioner-Gen-

eral; G. M. Torgerson, Supervising Architect; S. H. Gilman, Consulting Engineer; F. N. Ogden, Chief Superintendent.

Chiefs of Departments — Sam'l Mullen, Chief of Installation; B. T. Walshe, Chief of Information and Accommodation; Chas. L. Fitch, Chief of Transportation; Wm. H. H. Judson, Chief of Printing and Publishing; Parker Earle, Chief of Horticulture; Dr. G. B. Loring, Chief of Agriculture; Geo. Y. Johnson, Superintendent of Agriculture; Hon. John Eaton, Chief of Education; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Chief of Women's Work; B. K. Bruce, Chief of Department Colored Exhibits.

Committee on Admissions — J. C. Denis, Chairman; D. F. Kenner, E. M. Hudson.

The Board of Management — Besides the President and Vice-Presidents; F. C. Morehead, Samuel H. Buck, G. A. Breaux, J. C. Denis, Gov. R. M. Patton, Thos. Hardeman, Jr., Duncan F. Kenner, E. M. Hudson, Simon Hernsheim, John V. Moore.

Advisory Finance Committee — Hon. W. J. Behan, Chairman; Robert S. Howard, A. J. Gomila, Jos. H. Oglesby, C. M. Soria.

General Finance Committee — Hon. W. J. Behan, Chairman; Clement L. Walker, Secretary; Jules Aldige, A. S. Badger, Jesse K. Bell, E. L. Carriere, H. Dudley Coleman, E. F. Delbondio, B. F. Eshleman, R. F. Gray, Robt. Howard, Frank S. Howard, Carl Kohn, E. T. Manning, P. R. Middlemess, B. J. Montgomery, E. Miltenberger, J. G. Schriever, Adam Thomson, Jos. A. Walker, E. D. Willett, Bertrand Beer, A. Brittin, Chas. A. Butler, John Chaffe, E. P. Cottreaux, Jas. D. Edwards, John W. Fairfax, A. J. Gomila, Andrew Hero, Jr., Sigmund Katz, Victor Latour, A. A. Maginnis, Adolph Meyer, A. J. Michaelis, Jos. H. Oglesby, C. M. Soria, E. A. Weeks, E. B. Wheelock, B. D. Wood.

The other guests closed the procession. The line was a very lengthy one, and stretched from the boat to the entrance of the Main Building, facing St. Charles street. The Exhibitors' Association, some seven hundred strong, containing many of the most prominent business men in the country, headed by Mr. Chas. E. Burt, of Dubuque, Ia., President, and E. P. Benjamin, Grand Rapids, Mich., Treasurer, carrying banners, received the guests who came on the Blanks. They stood in double column, allowing the others to pass, and then joined the parade.

Before entering the building the militia formed in line and presented arms while the rest marched in. The band played, thousands of people who had gathered on the grounds watched the display with interest. Finally, all passed through the portals of Music Hall and the outside ceremonies were at an end.

Under these circumstances, with the crowd constantly going to and fro, like the waves of the sea, only an approximate estimate of the attendance can be reached. Experts, however, insist that fully 50,000 persons were on the grounds during the ceremonies, which, being accepted as a fair calculation, is so put on record.

THE GREAT PALACE.

The Music Hall was the scene of the inaugural event, it was destined to stand a test of its capacity probably almost as great as it will ever again be subjected to.

The management, however, wisely foreseeing the future and correctly judging the attendance, had so arranged the construction that, though the 11,000 seating capacity of the auditorium and galleries be occupied, an unobstructed view of the elevated platform could be had from the front and sides. Thus, gathered in and about the Music Hall, fully 15,000 persons patiently awaited the coming event of the Exposition — the great beginning of the glorious end to come in May, 1885.

Music Hall is the largest enclosure of its kind in the world, and for such a structure the acoustic properties border nearly on perfection. The lofty building, supported by massive arches meeting way overhead, combines the three great essentials of architecture — beauty, utility and stability. Thus, attractive even in its naturalness, the effect of the tasty festooning of flags and pendant incandescent lights, runs riot with the imagination into the realms of the beautiful.

Beginning at the entrance, in brief, descriptive of the decorations, from the arched passage-way being a number of streamers, in the Spanish yellow harmoniously blended with the red, white and blue of America and France. These streamers were graduated in length according to the curve of the arch, forming a many-colored silken semi-circle from the supporting arch above to ten feet from the floor beneath. In the topmost center of this arch and dropping in graceful folds from the galleries on either side, were the tri-colors of France. In the foreground, so to speak, suspended in mid-air, was the national coat of arms — an eagle, backed with a shield, around which was a panoply of flags. Within the hall, following the entire front of the outline of the building, the gallery was draped with a continuous red, white and blue streamer. Against this background, between each of the pillars supporting the arches, was a shield resting between two American flags, each shield bearing the coat of arms of the particular State of the Union to which it was placed in recognition. Similar shields and flags surmounting blue satin streamers inscribed with the names of the several States decorated the pillars at a uniform height from the floor, thus forming, with the gallery decorations, two distinct rows of flags and banners and shields. Flags of the Union and flags of all nations floating from staffs from the gallery, completed the tasty and beautiful effect, in which every nationality of the world had had its representation.

The platform, which has a seating capacity of 600, was decorated with flags in pretty arrangement. Most conspicuous on the platform, directly in the center, in the extreme rear, was a small pagoda-like structure festooned with flags. Many and divers were the murmured opinions of its especial use, until it became generally known that it concealed the mechanical contrivances with which Master Lindsay Burke, the bright and talented son of Director General E. A. Burke, was to start the great Corliss engine, and figuratively, as well as literally, put the machinery of the Exposition in motion.

THE CEREMONIES.

THE RECEPTION IN MUSIC HALL. — Following the regular order of events attendant on the inaugural within the hall at 12:20 P. M. Currier's band took their positions on the platform and agreeably rendered a choice overture entitled the "Grand March" (Exposition), by Walter Beer, brother of Mr. Beer of this city. The march is dedicated to Director-General E. A. Burke.

At 12:30 P. M. the foreign consuls and members of the Cabinet appeared and took their positions on the platform to the right and rear.

Five minutes later and the sounds of music and tread of many feet were heard entering the building. A momentary halt, and a squad of city police filed up the main aisle and took up their station at the foot of the platform. Then came the Mexican band, and without the least delay went into place on the platform.

During all this time the buzz of voices in whispered conversation were heard, but suddenly it lulled, and earnest attention held those present in respectful silence. And then up the aisle there came Director-General E. A. Burke, with Chief-of-Installation Mullen and President Ed. Richardson. The recognition of the gentlemen on whom the labors of the great work mainly devolved, elicited a brief burst of applause, mingled with shouts of "Major Burke, the executive head." Following in regular order were the Governor's staff, the Exhibitors' Association, 700 strong, and the officers of the Exposition, all of whom took their places on the platform.

Notables on the platform were Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. Frank Hatton, Postmaster-General; Gov. S. D. McEnery and staff; Govs. Lowry, of Mississippi, Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, Hamilton, of Illinois, the latter with his staff and members of his Cabinet; Gov. Goldsworthy, of British Honduras; Lieut.-Gov. Clay Knobloch, Lieut.-Gov. Voorhies. These were seated high up on the platform. Also prominent were the United States Government Commissioners, as follows:

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.— Lieut. Col. S. C. Lyford, War Department; Mr. Chas. S. Hill, Department of State; Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, United States Navy; Hon. A. D. Hazen, Post-office Department; Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Interior Department; Mr. Cecil Clay, Department of Justice; Mr. Wm. Saunders, Department of Agriculture; Prof. G. Brown Goode, Smithsonian Institute; Mr. W. A. DeCaindry, Secretary.

The diplomatic and consular corps attracted much attention, some of them being in full regalia, and bearing decorations. Among them were: Arturo Baldasano y Tofete, Spain; Pedro Solis, Portugal; Vte. Paul d'Abzac, France; J. F. de Zamacona, Mexico; E. Martinez, Guetemala, Venzuela, Colombia and Salvador; Lamar C. Quintero, Costa Rica; A. de G. de Fonbianque, England; Baron von Meysenberg, Austria-Hungary; John Kruttschnitt, Germany; Allain Eustis, Vice Consul, Brazil; A. Schreiber, Netherlands; Count Matesfochi, Italy; A. J. R. Landauer.

Hon. Isaac T. Smith, New York Consul of Siam and Siamese Commissioner to the Exposition; W. F. Spinney and Julius Newman, Chinese Commissioners.

The Mexican Commissioners were seated on the right front of the platform in full dress and wearing the red, white and green of Mexico. Among them were Mgr. Gillow, representative of the Commissioner-General of Mexico; Hon. J. F. de Zamacona, Consul of Mexico; Ramon Alcaraz, President of Economic Commission; G. Crespo, representative of the Minister of the Interior; R. Campos, Commissioner of the Minister of the Interior; I. R. de Ybarola, Engineer-in-Chief of the Mexican Commissioner; Don Marcelino Orezco and Don Ricardo de M. Campos, representing the Department of Public Works; Sr. Licentiate Don Eduardo E. Zarate, Sr. Don Carlos K. Ruiz, Sr. Licentiate Don Jose F. Godoy, Sr. Don Manuel de Drusina, Sr. Don R. de Azey, J. A. Bouilla and F. Pouce, representatives of Zacatecas; Rutz de Valasco, representative of Morelos; Lieut.-Col. Quintas Arrayro, Major Ignacio Fernandez, Capt. Francisco Garcia, Capt. Augustin Martinez and Lieuts. L. Velasquez and Ingenario Ramon Ibarolle.

Across the central aisle from the Mexican, upon the left front, were the Lady Commissioners and other distinguised women. Among them were observed: Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Clara Barton (Red Cross Society), Mrs. D. A. Given, New Orleans; Mrs. M. E. Auget, Secretary National Organization; Mrs. Dr. J. H. Smith, Chicago; Mrs. Felicia G. Porter, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. L. J. Cloudman, Chief of Installation, Boston; Mrs. Kate Terrell, Commissioner of Texas; Mrs. N. H. Foster, Assistant Commissioner of Texas; Miss Maud H. Howe, Boston; Mrs. E. W. Ordway, Chief of Scientific Department, Boston; Mrs. Lemmon, Superintendent of Pacific States; Mrs. Erminia Smith, Scientist, Jersey City; Mrs. Mary S. Scott, Commissioner from Iowa; Mrs. J. C. Marston, Commissioner from Minnesota; Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Commissioner from Kansas; Mrs. W. R. Wagstaff, Commissioner from Kansas; Mrs. S. C. Elliott, Commissioner from Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend.

Near the Cabinet officers and Governors at the top of the platform, the judiciary was represented by Chief-Justice Burmudez and Associate Justices Poche, Todd, Manning and Fenner, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; Judge Houston, of the Civil District Court; Judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts and other distinguished jurists. The State Commissioners, Foreign Commissioners and Commissioners of Colored Exhibits, the Board of Management and the Finance Committee of Forty were seated on the left center. The center front was occupied by the executive officers of the Exposition, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.— Edmund Richardson, President; Albert Baldwin, First Vice-President; W. B. Schmidt, Second Vice-President; Richard Nixon, Secretary; J. B. Lafitte, Treasurer; E. A. Burke, Director-General; F. C. Morehead, Commissioner-General; G. M. Torgerson, Supervising Architect; S. H. Gilman, Consulting Engineer; F. N. Ogden, Chief Superintendent.

Several hundred exhibitors, bearing red badges, were seated here and there upon the crowded platform. Chiefs of departments, officers and members of the National Cotton Planters' Association, members of the Louisiana General Assembly, Federal officers, army and navy officers of foreign governments, officers of the United States army, clergy and invited guests helped to fill the immense space. Mayor Guillotte, Commissioners Fitzpatick, Mealey and other executive officers and members of the city government occupied the central portion of the platform. Among the United States officers were Capt. Henriques and Lieuts. S. M. Crosly, S. H. McGee, C. F. Coffin, O. P. Remwick and W. E. W. Hall, of the revenue cutter McLane, now in the river; Gen. G. Pennypacker and Major Glynn, of the United States army; and Capt. C. W. Durham, United States engineers.

The officers of the French dispatch boat Bouvet were present, as follows: M. Pottier, Captaine de frigate, commanding; Aug. de la Croix de Castries, Lieutenant de Vaisseaux, second commander; E. Fourtorde, L. Parfait, ensigns; Andre Poncet des Nouailles, assistant commissary; Dr. Henry, surgeon; L. Ferrin, midshipman.

Noticeable were the staff of Gov. Hamilton and other citizens of Illinois. Among them were: Hon. James McCartney, Attorney-General of Illinois; Hon. C. P. Swiggert, State Auditor of Illinois; Gen. J. W. Vance, Adjutant-General of Illinois; Hon. Frank Gilbert, United States Commissioner to the Exposition for Illinois; and Col. Vespasian Warner, Col. L. T. Dickinson, Col. J. A. Shaffer, Col. Louis Hutt, Col. H. M. Evans, Col. N. B. Wiggins, Col. F. Clendenin, Col. George S. Hanna, Col. G. W. Johns, Col. George W. Young, Col. W. L. Disston and Major William S. Brackett, of the Governor's staff. With the party were also Marshal John Tanner, United States Marshal of Illinois, and Hon. J. L. Hudson, of Springfield, Ill.

Gen. Badger and Postmaster Merchant were among the Federal officials.

State Commissioners Allen, Wilkins and Swash, of Oregon; Alex. McKenzie, of Dakota, A. P. Sharpstein, of Washington; Col. Shoupe, of Idaho; Gen. Harris, of Montana, and a large number of other Commissioners represented on the platform the great Northwest, which was so largely represented by visitors in the crowd.

Prof. Wiley, chemist of the United States Agricultural Department, was also present.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage sat immediately in front to the right of the main aisle, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Markham, of New Orleans. The soldier-priest, Father Darius Hubert, was also conspicuous among the clergy.

Jas. H. Coopman, a member of the executive committee of the London Fisheries' exhibit, was one of the crowd.

Secretary of State Oscar Arrayo, Auditor O. B. Steele, Superintendent of Public Educatien Warren Easton and other State officials were also in attendance.

Among the ladies were the wives and families of President Richardson, Director-General Burke and other officers and distinguished citizens.

Mrs. Maj. E. A. Burke, wife of the Director General of the great Exposition, did effective service in assistance to her husband previous and during the day of the opening of the fair. She is a lady possessed of superior executive ability, intellectual and refined, whose heart is moved only by the noblest impulses.

Mesdames Augustus Wilson and Judge W. R. Wagstaff, lady commissioners from Kansas, occupied front seats on the grand stand, near Rev. Dr. Talmage, with Col. Frank Bacon, commissioner from Kansas.

PRAYER BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

"O God, we ask Thy blessing upon these people gathered here from all parts of this land and all places of the earth, and from under all skies. Let it come upon the officers, directors and managers of this Word's Exposition. May this day be the beginning of a new dispensation of prosperity and brotherhood. May there go forth an incentive from these palaces of industry and influences from these fields of industry, which shall result in the world's having a more complete apparel and better food, more comfortable shelter, more thorough educational advantages.

We pray Thee that this Exposition may result in spreading out the golden sail of our paralyzed shipping, in setting in motion the silent wheels of our factories, and in starting the plow in longer, and deeper, and richer furrows, and in opening the door to all the storehouses of gold, silver, iron and precious metals, and in making more demand for printer's types, the sculptor's chisel, the mason's trowel, the author's pen; may there come to this whole land a process of equalization! By this Exposition, and the gathering here from day to day, and month to month, we pray that the last feeling of sectional discord may vanish, and that North, South, East and West may become four parts of one great national harmony.

May it prove the unification of North and South forever.

Gracious God! through this Exposition solve for us the agonizing question of supply and demand. Alas! that there shall be so many hungry in a land where there is so much wheat! So many cold in a land where there is so much cotton, wool and flax!

Eternal God! Come to the rescue of this nation! Accelerate all our financial, political and educational interests, and, as Thou hast made of one blood all the nations that dwell on the face of the earth, we pray that all nationalities may impress upon us a true sense of our consanguinity. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will to men! May the clocks strike 1 to-day for a new day of prosperity, and awaken all our slumbering industries. Let the hammers sound their alarums on the anvils for us from sea to sea! Under Thy guidance may capital and labor be crowned side by side. Let all the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, educational and labor interests of this country go forward together.

God of Joshua! We don't ask that the sun stand still for a few hours in order to give our

best interests the waning light of day, but we do ask that the sun may never go down on the prosperity of this people.

God, be merciful to us, and cause the light of Thy countenance to shine upon us that Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nations. We have heard that the salvation and prosperity of nations have sometimes hastened their overthrow, as we know that while banqueting went on to unrighteousness, and the finger of doom came out of the black darkness and wrote upon the wall, "weighed in the balance and found wanting," we pray that, side by side with all our worldly prosperity, may come moral and religious influences, and that all our schools, colleges, churches, charitable and reformatory institutions may prosper and triumph. May our institutions thus perfected and exalted remain unmolested by internal strife or foreign attack until the day when the angel with one foot in the sea and the other on the land, shall swear by Him that liveth forever that time shall be no more.

So may the world's doom and the nation's overthrow be simultaneous, and to God, the only Wise, the only Good, the only Great but Glorious forever—Amen!"

The Cincinnati band then played a *pot-pouri* of national airs, in which Hail Columbia, the Star Spangled Banner, and My Country, 'Tis of Thee, made up the theme.

Hon. W. J. Behan, as master of ceremonies, then introduced Director General E. A. Burke, who was greeted with tumultuous plaudits and waving of handkerchiefs. He spoke as follows: —

SPEECH OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL BURKE.

Mr. President — Standing, as I do, under the flags of all the nations, looking into the faces of people from every clime, surrounded by the evidences of industry from every quarter of the earth, within sight of a magnificent gathering of the resources of my own country, with the duty devolving upon me of surrendering into the hands of the management an account of the stewardship of those in whom the trust has been reposed, of preparing for this great national and international festival, I have no words of apology or regret to express. I have only profound gratification, profound satisfaction that the countries of the world, that the people representing the industries of the world, that those representing the Government of my own country, and those representing the States and Territories of this Union, have all vied with each other in contributing to the grandeur of the occasion, and have worked in the cause with a degree of unanimity, with such spontaneity, as the world has never seen before. In great undertakings, whether of peace or war, there have been obstacles, difficulties and heartburnings, but I must say that, in this great work, from every part of the world, and from every portion of this country, we have had only kindness, sympathy and good will the world over. Then, with all that to aid them, it is not to be wondered at that we can gather under one roof of more extent than the world has ever seen before. I owe it to the management to say to the gentlemen who have labored with me in this cause that they have been ready for 30 days. The table has been spread, the feast was ready. If all who were invited are not here to-day, it is not the fault of the management, whose doors have been open for thirty days past. I will say, in behalf of the thousands of exhibitors who are not yet in position, that the delay is due to causes beyond their control. I say to the public, who are entitled to that explanation, that there is not to-day in all the buildings under our jurisdiction, 100 feet of space unallotted or unprovided for, or which will not be occupied in the next ten or fifteen days. Now, Mr. President, we have discharged our trust, and I now, in the name of the workers and my associates, tender, and place in your hands, the buildings and the grounds which have been prepared for this occasion.

Major Burke's speech was followed by that of the President, Col. Edmund Richardson, who spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT RICHARDSON'S SPEECH.

Next in order was President Ed. Richardson, who read the following address:

Mr. President — The present occasion is the consummation of an enterprise inaugurated in conformity to an act of Congress, passed less than two years ago and authorizing the holding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, under the auspices of the United States, the National Cotton Planters' Association and the city of its location. New Orleans was then selected as the site of the World's Exposition; and in June, 1883, the thirteen Commissioners, composing the Board of Management, were appointed by the President of the United States, and at once entered upon the discharge of their duties. At an early date, however, it became manifest that the liberality of individuals of the city and the State would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the ever increasing magnitude of the undertaking. Accordingly an application for aid was made to the United States through Congress, resulting in obtaining that generous assistance which has so materially contributed to the accomplishment of the purpose contemplated. From the commencement it was determined that nothing should give a local or sectional character to the grand work, but that it should be, as it truly is, a national and international exposition. And consequently to-day are assembled here the representatives of the nations of the world, side by side with those of our own national Government and of every State and Territory of the Union. All have contributed examples of their resources and of their progress in this wonderful collection of industrial, commercial, educational and artistic objects now open to the inspection of the world. How much of good shall result from the means of instruction here furnished is beyond mortal power to measure. But certainly not the least benefit to be derived from the Exposition will be the closer and more friendly intercourse of our own people with those of other countries, the development of common interests and the firmer establishment of peace. In our own country it will be a monument of the era of unity of interests, of harmony and good feeling, destined, it is believed, to endure as long as the

continent itself shall exist on which these now perfectly united States are established. I now present to you this Exposition — ready, as our best efforts with the brief period of time at our command have been able to make; and for the degree of success attained we appeal to a generous judgment.

When President Richardson had concluded his speech, and the applause following had subsided, there was a halt in the ceremonies, the occasion of which was not at once obvious to the immense and intent multitude. But gradually attention was turned to the pagoda in the central summit of the inclined platform.

The delay was not local. It was occasioned by the necessary time consumed in the transmission to the President of the United States, Chester A. Arthur, 1,500 miles away, in the East Room of the White House at Washington, the foregoing address of President Richardson, and the reception of President Arthur's reply.

Master Lindley Burke had taken his stand to the right of the pagoda, and, with hand on the lever, awaited the signal. The little man's patience and courage was put to a severe test, for he had to stand there facing the audience for some time.

The audience grew restive. The bands were called upon for music that was not on the programme, and several airs were rendered by both. A *danzita* by the Eighth Mexican Regiment Band was so exquisite in itself, and withal so exquisitely rendered, that the audience not only grew satisfied, but, upon the conclusion of the *danzita*, broke forth in wild and enthusiastic applause.

This selection was beautifully interluded by a piccolo solo, entitled "Castanera," by Leonada Ballardo. While the beautiful strains of this danzita and interlude were holding the audience breathless the ticking of the telegraph instrument, not loud enough to mar the melody, kept accompaniment.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock, as Walter Emerson, of Currier's band, brought his solo to a conclusion, the President's answer to the address of President Richardson was completed and the manuscript from the operator was sent to the front of the platform to Col. Gus. A. Breaux, one of the Board of Management, who, in a loud, clear tone, read it to the audience, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the name of the people of the republic I congratulate the citizens of the South-west on their advancing prosperity, as manifested by the great international Exposition now about to open. The interest of the country in that section of our commonwealth has found expression in many ways, and notably in the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and by the national loan to promote the present Exposition. Situated as it is at the gateway of the trade between the United States and Central and South America, it will attract the attention of the neighboring nations to American system, and they will learn the importance of availing themselves of our products, as we will of theirs, and thus, not only good feeling, but a profitable intercourse between the United States and the States of Central America will be promoted. The people, also, of our own country, thus brought closer together, will find in this Exposition of competitive industries, motives for strengthening the bonds of brotherhood. Railroads, telegraph lines and submarine cables have drawn much nearer the nations of the earth, and an assembly like this of the representatives of different nations is promotive of good will and peace, while it advances the material welfare of all. The United States extend to those from foreign countries, who wait us on this occasion, a cordial welcome, and now, at the Executive Mansion in Washington, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the friendly nations of the world, of the President of the Senate, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, of a committee from each House of Congress, and of the members of my Cabinet, I again, and in their name, congratulate the promoters of the Exposition upon the auspicious inauguration of an enterprise which promises such far-reaching results. With my best wishes for the fulfillment of all its great purposes, I now declare that the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition is open.

C. A. ARTHUR.

STARTING THE ENGINE.

In the same instant the name of Chester A. Arthur was read, the President in Washington touched a button closing the electric circle connected with the lever which Master Lindsay Burke, assisted by Consulting Engineer S. H. Gilman, drew back, the machinery was set in motion, a portrait of President Arthur was hoisted in front of the pagoda, and a great shout went up from fifteen thousand throats, the echoes dying among the vistas of pillars, to be renewed again and again by the multitude, by the joyful responses of other crowds in the building and grounds, and by the boom of guns fired by the Washington Artillery from the levee. The great Corliss-Harris engine began to move, and steam breathed life into the mechanical forces which have wrought so much of the greatness which makes the world feel large at its Exposition.

HONOR TO PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

As the picture of President Arthur was hoisted Col. Breaux said: "I introduce to you the President of the United States." The words were heard by a few only, but the picture was seen and recognized by all, and its hoisting was the signal for the outburst which followed. The portrait is the property of the venerable W. W. Corcoran, of Washington City, by whom it was loaned to the State Department for its exhibition. At the request of Director General Burke it was again loaned yesterday to the management for the purpose it served so well and aptly.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

His honor, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, J. Valsin Guillote, was next in the order of programme, and true to his record, lent his aid to honor the occasion. Mayor Guillotte met with a most cordial and gracious reception, and was

heartily cheered at the conclusion of his address of welcome, as follows: —

"Ladies and Gentlemen — It devolves upon me as Mayor of the city, at the request of the management of this great Exposition, to welcome those among you who are strangers to this city. We greet and welcome you as countrymen and guests. The sea of faces that surround me has almost overcome me; consequently I crave your indulgence for the brevity of my remarks. I will only say that my efforts and those of the entire population of New Orleans will be devoted to making your visit as pleasant and agreeable as possible. We wish that you may feel at home in our city, and that when you leave you will have nothing but a good opinion of our people. If it is not so, it will be no fault of mine. Again, I bid you welcome to the Crescent City. (Applause.)

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gov. S. D. McEnery then amid cheers advanced to the front of the platform and spoke as follows: —

Gentleman of the Board of Managers and Fellow-Citizens: In October, 1882, the Planters' National Cotton Association of America inaugurated the movement which has evolved the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition. There was a general desire among the progressive agriculturists of the Cotton States to provide means by which all nations could learn the resources, advantages, capacities and products of the Southern States, and also to place themselves in active sympathy with the universal spirit of progress of the present age, and to inaugurate an exposition demanded by the energies of the people. Congress passed an act approved February 10, 1883, to encourage the holding of this Exposition, and appropriated money for that purpose. The President, as authorized by said act, issued a proclamation announcing that the Exposition would be opened on the first Monday in December, 1884. The Exposition immediately became popular, and the restless energies of our people were exerted, and assurances were received to warrant its success in an attendance and display that would be larger than at any other ever held elsewhere. The location was happily selected. New Orleans is the great metropolis of the South and the gateway of commerce to and from the tropics, a section of country with which it is desirable to open friendly and commercial relations, and to develop a trade too long neglected. And with the energetic influences of American enterprise we will soon see new steamship lines established, railways projected, and the colonizing of industrial and commercial enterprises in that favored section. We of the South are to be congratulated upon its location, and the interest manifested in the development of her resources. We have overcome disaster and adverse fortune, and we are increasing our agricultural interests and manufacturing enterprises. These will find expression here and will in the future be quickened by discovering here new methods of developing the products of her rich soil, her vast forests and rich mines, and the multiplication of her industries will attract and invite immigration. And looking beyond this Exposition and anticipating its useful existence, we see the genius of Eads presiding over the Mississippi river, and it is obedient to his will. It is confined like a small stream with a swift current and secure banks, navigation is safe and the wealth of the world is pouring along its bosom. Ships full freighted are crossing from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and some are lying at yonder wharf, and others speeding on their way to St. Louis and to Chicago through the Hennepin Canal. The West has received its full complement of settlers, and new homes are looked for in the South, whose advantages are now fully realized. The tide of immigration which, with wave after wave, has inundated the West, now turns Southward. Our landscape changes, large plantations and farms disappear, and dotted here and there, thick along our rivers and mountain sides and along the railways are seen lovely farm houses, small acreages and browsing cattle, and convenient to every settlement central sugarhouses and cotton factories and mills. Such will be one of the great results of this Exposition to the people of the South. The nation is interested in the progress morally and intellectually of the colored people. An opportunity will be afforded to ascertain their attainments in the arts, sciences and industries. They have a special exhibit, and if the representations made are correct, they have advanced rapidly in intelligence and wealth. But amidst all of the splendors of this display, all of these evidences of genius, skill, enterprise and energy, there is nothing which more excites wonder and commands admiration than the exceptional and extraordinary energy than which erected these buildings, beautified these grounds, and made ready everything for this opening day.

The labor of years has been concentrated into months. But a short time ago these grounds were waste places. It seemed a physical impossibility for the completion of these buildings and the ornamentation of the grounds in the limited time specified. But it was done. The mind which comprehended the scope of the Exposition and mastered every detail and developed it to its present greatness was quickly discovered by the Board of Managers and entrusted with the great work. The visitor of to-day would on the morrow gaze bewildered as though the hand of the magican had touched the landscape. In this there is a great lesson. It teaches that there is no limit to American genius, enterprise and energy. The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition was to have been opened to the public on the first day of the current month of December, but the inauguration has been postponed to this day, partly in order that his Excellency the President of the United States might be able to be present, and in the name and on behalf of the people of all the States, formally to receive these magnificent buildings from the hands of the Board of Managers, and to dedicate them to the useful and noble purpose for which they werd designed.

The necessary absence of President Arthur causes profound regret, for our people are anxious to see him and welcome him as the Executive head of this great Republic. The people of Louisiana were more than anxious to greet him, not alone because of the exalted office he occupies as Chief Magistrate

of the Union, but also on account of their personal regard and affection. No public man occupies higher estimate in their personal consideration. They remember with gratitude and admiration the zeal and devotion of Chester A. Arthur in every interest that especially affected them, his noble utterances to prove the necessity of leveeing the Mississippi river, as well as his philanthropy, his constant solicitude, his active work in behalf of the suffering when their dwellings were destroyed and their fields laid waste by the great flood of 1882. I speak the sentiment of all citizens of Louisiana in saying that President Arthur's absence is regretted for these reasons, and that our people recognize in him an able statesman, a patriotic citizen, who has been impartial in the administration of the government, and whose great heart has always been touched by the sufferings of his fellow-citizens. This Exposition marks a new epoch in the history of this country, and we may say in the history of the world, for it has passed beyond the line of locality and is international, all races, all governments and every people being represented. The whole world is here in generous competition and friendly intercourse. And may it have the effect of so educating nations that they will realize that man's mission is peace, and that while they have a different language and a different flag they may learn that they have only one interest — the progress of the human race. If this enterprise shall inaugurate an era of Peace it will have accomplished everything, and will have repaid all its cost in incalculable results. These exhibitions have become important factors in the industrial records of the world, and by the rapid diffusion of knowledge they are the means of civilizing and enlightening the whole earth.

It would be interesting to show the results of each exhibition from the grant of the first in 1761 down to the opening of this, the last and greatest of all, and we might thus form some conception of the uses and some estimate of the advantages to flow from it. In each there was some specialty giving character and direction to the whole, while other industries merely clustered around it as auxilaries. This of ours started as a Cotton Exhibition and a Cotton Centennial, but has developed into a colossal International Exposition, almost incomprehensible in its magnitude and bewildering in the infinite amount and variety of exhibits. It has lost its specialty; its universality embraces all arts, all sciences and every known industry and enterprise, from the ponderous engine driven by a power measured by whole regiments of horses to the most delicate fabrics woven by still more delicate hands.

In this minature world can be learned the underlying motives which have controlled nations in their development. A sublime truth exists behind the painter's stroke, the vehement aspiration of the Italian to realize the infinite, and looking at the delicate work of the chisel in tracing lines of beauty and grace, we do not wonder that the lustrous blue of the Mediterranean and the marbled outlines of its coasts inspired the beautiful among the Greeks. And so we might go on and ascertain from the exhibits here the reasons for the pliant genius producing remote and anomalous condition of human thought, and the sense of duty, finding expression in the devotion of the family, security and happiness in the household, and a reverence and habitual regard for law and order, and the sociality and vivacity, nice sense of honor, high-bred distinction giving expression in invention of articles of taste, luxury and pleasure, delicate machinery and war implements. And the sturdy, progressive, practical character, uniting moral and physical forces, developing the useful and the beautiful — Shakespeare and the cotton gin. And you will also learn that while language is an abstraction and local, thought is universal, and that there has been a common movement along the whole line of human thought, raising men from his poverty to comfort and luxury, and to the highest development of intellectual power.

We are permitted to-day to almost realize in its tangibility the unseen force of modern discovery. Away off, at the further limits of the republic, the President is in instant communication, directing the ceremonies of this occasion, and the words of encouragement from his lips reach us with his warm breath upon them. And these mighty engines, this vast amount of complicated machinery, is harnessed ready to do the bidding of Master Lindsay, and it needs but this child's feeble touch to start it in fierce energy. In this we learn how obedient have the forces of nature become to man's will, the lightning chained and shorn of its wild and ungovernable energy and made to serve all his purposes, the plaything of his children, the swift chariot of his thoughts and the mighty fulcrum which is yet to move all the industries of the world. And the harmless vapor which dallied with his flowers, he has made a living fence, and the driver of yonder steeds, huge machines which are more obedient to his will than his docile horses. Here indeed will be found all that is useful and instructive in the past and the present, and we exclaim with Carlyle, that "generation after generation takes to itself the form of a body, and forth issuing from Cimmerian Night in Heaven's mission appears. And thus, like some wild flaming, wild thundering train of Heaven's artillery, does this mysterious mankind thunder and flame in long-drawn, quick-succeeding grandeur." And looking through this Government Building, in which are arrayed the States, how grateful we feel that God's smile has always rested upon our land, and that our people are enabled to witness here, side by side, the results of the industry, energy and enterprise of each State, and that the National Government is here with its grand exhibit from each of its departments, with its paternal solicitude and protection over the members of the great family of the Union. How instructive an exhibition! Thirty-eight republics in a grand council, each independent in its display, forming one grand republic, which brings and exhibits to its members the fruits of the concessions made in the organization of the government and the delegation and division of its powers. And there is a golden thread running through the woven fabric which you can not snap without destroying the whole. Take away one of these State exhibits and how

painful would be the realization! Remove yonder Government exhibit and how orphaned would be those that were left! Let the last vestige of sectionalism perish, and as we realize what has been accomplished by this union of States and that which is yet to come, let us with one accord pray that peace and good will between the sections and States may come as was anticipated and predicted in the centennial year (only prevented since by ambitious politicians), and that they may now be strengthened and preserved for all time. Our fifteen sister republics in Spanish America are here with all the grace and elegance peculiar to their people, and all the luxuriant wealth in floral displays that their tropical climate produces, and hereafter they will be brought into closer intimacy with us, and although we may have different flags to designate our nationality, yet one banner, the flag of peace, will float over the continents, and practically we will be one people. Important results are to follow the opening of this Exposition. It will inspire patriotic feeling among our people and more effectually bind together the sisterhood of States. It will open new outlets for our surplus products and manufactures, and it will cure defects in our commercial relations. By it, our people will receive valuable instruction in the arts, sciences and industries of other nations, and the great energy of our people will be taxed in applying what is learned from the concentrated industry, intelligence and genius of the world. Attention will be turned to the opening of new avenues of commerce — with the people with whom we have come in contact during the period of this Exposition, and the great questions which will hereafter occupy the public mind, will receive consideration, and the Tehuantepec Ship Railway, the Nicaragua Ship Canal may be looked upon as accomplished facts. Free institutions, representative government will be encouraged, and a broader and more comprehensive view of all international questions will be observed.

And even like this machinery as it is now set in motion, its terrible energy shaking the very earth on which it rests, while the hundreds of shafts and bands and wheels away off in the distance are obeying its mandates, so it will be by the gathered forces of this Exposition, shaking up all the industries of the world, and its effects will be felt in far-off lands, directing the hand in its cunning, guiding the eye in its skill, stimulating the energies of labor, inspiring the inventor with new hopes of reward, elevating science and the appreciation of science, demonstrating the supreme wisdom of peace and the superlative folly of war, showing what honors may be earned and won in the field of industry, arousing the young to eager toil and lofty enterprise, rebuking idleness in all its forms, honoring diligence in all useful callings, and in teaching the nations how they may profit most by the work of their hands and heads.

The Mexican band, at the conclusion of Gov. McEnery's speech, favored the audience with another of their artistically rendered selections.

After which Page M. Baker, Esq., read the following beautiful poem by Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend (Xariffa).

CENTENNIAL POEM.

[Mary Ashley Townsend.]

Though feeling thrill the soul's profoundest chords —
Though language search among her choicest hoards —
Mid scenes, and hours, and moments such as these,
How vain the pomp of pen, the pride of words —
To thoughts unuttered are the victories!

Sublime Inspirer of this wondrous day,
While continents thy lightest beck obey,
From off his soul the singer's sorcery slips!
Amidst thy triumphs turn to him, and lay
Thy touch divine upon his halting lips.

Oh, Freedom! gentle Mother of us all,
What hallelujahs hold our hearts in thrall,
As we to-day behold thy noble grace;
And know the kingliest crown is, after all,
As nothing to the glory of thy face!

Sweet Liberty! thy blazing torch afar,
From out the desert leads man, as the star
Of old the shepherds led to Bethlehem; —
Shine, till remotest kings their helms unbar,
And bend to kiss thy garment's shining hem!

And may the fruitful fervor of this hour
So send thy name from Fame's eternal tower.
'Twill echo round the planet's widest girth;
Till doubting nations rise and own thy power,
And Freedom's dazzling temple domes the earth!

Among thy lustrous triumphs be it scrolled.
Thy hand from woman's clouded destiny rolled
The stone that held her from her rightful place,
And led her brave feet to thy foremost fold,
Among advancing heroes of her race!

The rolling drum, the trumpet's noisy blare,
The colors yonder, tangled with the air,
The pomp of nations and their pagentries —
The splendors that with splendors here compare —
Not these the symbols of man's power — not these!

The sobbing engines set their psalms to him —
The metals, mastered by his lightest whim,
He with a single finger can control;
Till cold machines, waked from their slumbers grim,
So human seem, they only lack a soul.

The depths of earth his eager feet have pressed;
The loftiest heights his daring arm caressed;
No sphinx so frowning but his lips have kissed.
And coaxed her secret from her stony breast,
To sit a hooded falcon on his wrist.

The subtle force he gathers from the skies
And buckles to his strengthful energies; —
The mighty giants that his genius throws,
And fetters to his daring enterprise —
These, with their chaplets bind his god-like brows.

My gaze I lift above these palaced plains,
Where Peace her proudest victory maintains,
Remembering those we never may forget,
And as the eye the empyrean gains
De Soto smiles and Joliet and Marquette;

And brave La Salle, and Iberville are there,
This consummation of their dreams to share;
They, with Bienville, greet us from on high,
To all the honors of this day co-heir —
Such names, such deeds, such heroes never die.

Here smiles their fair-faced Louisiana, lo!
Mere fraction of her regal self — but oh,
A splendid fraction still! Behold, she stands
With lips that with their gladness overflow,
And welcomes for the world in her sweet hands!

The blood of Spain is warm upon her cheek,
The fire of France is sparkling in her eye,
And Creole graces sit upon her brow,
And tune the witching cadence of her voice.
As radiant she, as Sheba, when she stood
Before the throne of Solomon, the king;
And beauteous as was Miriam, when she clashed
Her joyful cymbals on the Red Sea's shore!

The fabled isles whereon Ulysses roved,
A seven years' captive to Calypsos' charms,
Not fairer was, than are these fruitful plains
Where Louisiana's glowing gardens spread
Their sumptuous blossoms to the generous sun!
Her sweet-sapped cane-fields glitter in the light,
Their jocund juices reveling in the stalks
Which shake their shining pennons in the wind;
The golden apples of Hesperides
Their mellow bounty drop o'er every hedge.
To her majestic live oak man may go
To cull the moss for beauty's yielding couch,
Or cut for ponderous ships their rugged ribs;
Her opulent magnolia, year by year,
Rebuilds its ivory villages, and sends
Its pomp of perfume out to freight the air;
While that white blessing which God gave the world,
The beauteous cotton, in its ripened grace
O'er regal acres spreads its frostless snow.
The tawney river the explorer found
A lonely monarch in a wilderness,
Now, commerce-crowned, goes sweeping to the sea,
Past cultured prairies once the cypress claimed.
And lo, her valleys sleeping in the sun!
Beneath the flowers which made their coverlet
Undreamed-of treasures hide them for that day
When labor, wedded to the soil shall wake
Them all to marriage gladness, and great gifts,
And unexampled harvests! And she calls —
Calls loud, and sweet, with voice of all the South,
"Come hither, oh, ye weary sons of toil;
Come hither, ye who labor and despair
And spend your strength on unrewarding stones;
Here bring the hearts that break for want of work,
Here bring your brains, your sinews and your powers,
Come hither, and beneath these generous skies
Build up your homes, and rear your little ones!
Let the thick smoke of factories strangle vice,
And busy spade and plow turn o'er the glebe,
Till buried idleness can rise no more!
And when the day's sweet labor shall be done,
And balmy eve lies pillowed on her flowers,
The yellow moon will light the moss-roofed path
Where you may walk with your beloved, and wear
On your uplifted brows contentment's crown!
And still beyond these crystal gates, sweet lands
Enticements hold for enterprise to seek —
Not only buried cities, and the tombs
Of ruined kingdoms and forgotten kings,
But worlds of wonder to rejoice his eyes.
Rich as that marvelous cave of Eastern tale,
The Southwest yonder smiles, scarce out of sight,
Waiting the voice of commerce to ring out
The magic "Open Sesame," that will fling
The mystic portals wide for him who seeks!

So doth she stand upon this festal day,
Our radiant Louisiana — peerless queen —
Crowned, and in all her loveliest array,
In roses sandaled — robed in living green,
A smile on her red mouth,—
She stands for North and South,—
She stands for West and East,—
For greatest and for least —
One of the starry band,
That luminous makes the land,
A welcoming smile and glance to throw,
From far Cathay, to neighboring Mexico.

Among the powers
That luster shed upon these potent hours,
One lingers near,
Cotton, that ruler of each hemishpere,
Far in the east of earth
It had its silent birth.
The centuries knew it long ere Jesus came
To thrill the ages with His sacred name.
It bound of old,
In many a twisted fold,
The turbaned brows
Of Pharaohs.

With her rude distaff sitting in the shade,
The Indian woman so attenuate made
The thread she spun —
Its woven fabric on the green turf spread,
The envious spider looked upon, and fled
Dismayed to see his delicate web outdone,
The Hindu watched it, while night's mystic psalms
Breathed in the lofty branches of the palms
Beside the Brahmin temple's sacred calms
He guarded there,
For holiest rites, its long, white, silky hair.
Nations were born and nations passed away,
Monarchs and monarchies crumbled to decay —
Slowly the old gave place unto the new,
Yet it still lived and grew.
From Orient
To Occident
With steady step it went,
Creeping, creeping,

While the world was sleeping,
Like to some concious blessing sent from God,
Gently across the hemisphere it trod,
Until it passed
To Freedom's all embracing arms at last.
And lo! its victories
Blossom on every breeze,
Sweeps o'er the lands and seas,—
And from earth's battlements,
While all the world assents,
Hangs its white banner — over the Continents.

With shouts of exultation
Now from the old plantation,
Work, and his happy neighbor
Health, hand in hand with Labor,
Come shouting and come singing,
Their praises hither bringing.
To the music of the clicking of the hoes.

They are chanting
Of the planting,
Of the merry cotton picking in the rows;
When the brown bolls first
To ripe perfection burst,
For the glad beginning
Of the Autumn ginning.
And their song sweeps along
To the sigh that mounts the sky
From the Press, as it withdraws
Is black, and ponderous jaw
From the compressed bale,
And with distended mouth waits another to assail.
They are coming, they are coming,
To the music of the humming
Of the throstles, and the spindles, and the wheels.
Of the jennies, and the rollers, and the reels.
Of the ginning and the spinning,
Of the burring and the whirring,
Of the shafts as they run
In the glimmer of the sun
To the clatter of the mills
'Mid the valleys and the hills:
To the loom's sweet laughter
Under roof and rafter!

From the spring of freedom quaffing,
They are coming, they are laughing
As they come;
For in every humble cot,
Some worker's bitter lot
This angel of the toiler has touched—and it was not!
Nearer yet their peans swelling
They are saying, they are telling,
How this power they honor well
Hath upon it holy spell,
How it lightens human needs,
How it clothes and how it feeds,
How it shineth at the door
Of the sorrowing and poor,
And a blessing leaves behind it—
Wheresoever Toilers find it!

Now sweet as bugles, grand as throb of drums,
As from strong throated men an anthem comes
Rolling in rich harmonious amplitudes
Along the lands, across the oceans's floods,
Strains that will echo from the golden pages
Of shining gospels of the coming ages.

Hark! 'tis the chant of noble exaltation
Which bursts from nations gathered as one nation;
The hosts who come as children of one father
Beneath the standards of our land to gather
The voice of multitudes who hither turn
To this great school where all may teach, all learn;
The torrid, temperate and frigid zone,
Earth's noble trinity, here three in one,
Within this tabernacle of the free,
Stand mid the marvels of their century.
Here are the precious splendors of the mine,
The arctic trophy and the tropic vine;
The car that rushes at the maddest speed
Across a continent, without a steed,
The sounder by which one can hear to-day
The clock that ticks a thousand miles away;
The lightning, harnessed to the alphabet,
Or to the most Herculean labors set;
The wire on which one's word can walk the seas;
The telegraph, the vast discoveries,
Which make illustrious the Book of Time
And write the ninteenth century sublime.

Invention, science, agriculture, art
And genius in these triumphs all take part;
Of these are they
Who throttle ignorance to-day
And where she dies
The darkness flies
From off the shadowed features of the sphere
As clouds before the sunlight disappear.

Not he who is to loftiest plan inclined
The man alone who benefits mankind
Who in the point the needle's eye did place,
Became the benefactor of his race,
No less than he whose magnet needle turns
Steadfast to where the northern planet burns;
The microscope which finds the dire microbe
Is more to millions dwelling on the globe
Than is the telescope which in its might
Discerns the unknown comet sail in sight.
The lifeboat battling with the boiling wave,
The shipwrecked sailor in the shrouds to save,
More precious is to scores of anxious hearts
Than yon Great Eastern with her mighty parts
Stretched on the billows, bending o'er the sea,
Amazing men by mere immensity!
And hark ye yet, for still another voice
Speaks unto all, and bids the world rejoice!
The ponderous engine whose prodigious power
Holds up a thousand triumphs to this hour,
Bids men remember from how slight a thing
The most exultant victories may spring.
And from its great heart earnestly it cries,
"Behold! this day is full of prophecies,
Of spendid promises for all who aim
The shaft of Effort to bring down A Name!"

Col. Breaux then read the following telegram from Congress:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1884.

The Congress of the United States tenders to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition hearty congratulations upon its successful inauguration, with the earnest wish that it may perfectly realize its great purposes of binding together more closely the people and

States of the Union; of bringing into close fellowship the peoples of the world, and more especially those of the Western hemisphere, and of inaugurating a new era. Commercial and industrial prosperity, the triumphs of peace, are grander and more enduring than those of war, and amid the gathered trophies of civilization may the spirit of peace and of friendly rivalry in those arts that excel and ennoble the human race pervade all hearts, and exercise over the policy of nations the beneficent influences of country and brotherhood.

After the reading Col. Breaux announced that selections by the bands would conclude the ceremonies. Currier's band then played the "Marsellaise," after which the Mexican band gave one of their national airs. This ended the events of the day and the dating of a new era in the history of the world's progress.

The following telegrams, which were not read to the audience owing to the protraction of the exercises, were sent and received during the ceremonies:

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

The Board of Management and officers of the World's Exposition tender grateful acknowledgment to the President, his Cabinet and Congress, and through them to the world, for the manifestations of confidence and cordial support extended in the discharge of the duty imposed upon them by the country, and to renew the assurance that no effort shall be spared to make the Exhibition an honor to the nation, and a benefit to mankind.

E. RICHARDSON, President.
E. A. BURKE, Director General.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 16, 1884.

To Col. E. Richardson, President World's Exposition:

We congratulate you and Director General Burke and your earnest and untiring assistants in the great work you have accomplished. The great Northwest are with you heart and hand. Our people will be down to see you by the hundred thousand, not with bayonets in their hands, but with hearts overflowing with fraternal feeling. Long may you wave. SELLS & CO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1884.

Director General E. A. Burke:

Connecticut sends greetings; splendid edgewood hemlock aboard Colerado, sailing to-day.

BENJAMIN S. PARDEE.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16, 1884.

To Major Burke, NewOrleans:

Heartiest wishes to-day's opening.

NEWGASS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16, 10:10 a.m.

To Director Exposition, New Orleans:

Best wishes.

PRESIDENT COTTON ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1884.

To Hon. E. A. Burke, Director General, New Orleans, La.:

My heartiest congratulations.

JAS. B. EADS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1884.

To Hon. E. A. Burke, Director General, New Orleans:

Regards and congratulations to you and the Spanish American sisters.

ALEX. D. ANDERSON.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16, 1884.

To E. A. Burke, Director General, New Orleans:

Accept our congratulations on the auspicious opening of the Exposition. Our display, though a little late, shall be worthy the event.

ROBERT MITCHELL FURNITURE COMPANY.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 16, 1884.

To Maj. E. A. Burke, Director General:

May your opening to-day be but the entering wedge to what, I hope and believe, will prove to be the grandest exhibition of its kind ever held on Mother earth. Don't you forget us in due time. We are out now on a short concert tour. P. S. GILMORE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16, 1884.

E. A. Burke, Director General Exposition:

The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis sends greetings, congratulations and best wishes for the success of the great World's Exposition, and desires to express the hope and belief that your centennial exhibition will prove the beginning of a new era of prosperity for the South, the Mississippi Valley and the whole country. D. R. FRANCIS, President.

GEORGE H. MORGAN, Secretary.

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 15, 1884.

Hon. E A. Burke, Director General:

I regret that circumstances will prevent me from accepting your invitation to attend the opening of the Exposition and a participation in the ceremonies attending the occasion. I trust the interest being taken in the celebration of the important event which has prompted your Exposition, and has caused to be placed side by side the mineral, cereals lumber and other products of the North with the cotton of the South, may give each a better knowledge of the capacities of the other and prove a mutual benefit. Z. F. MOODY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16, 1884.

Maj. E. A. Burke:

The Southern Exposition Company congratulates you and wish you every success.

J. M. WRIGHT, President.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1884.

E. A. Burke:

New Orleans honors herself as never before in the Exposition. It will build up the industries and commerce of the South alike with the North. LORIN BLODGET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1884.

Hon. Edmund Richardson, President World's Industrial Exposition:

The New York Cotton Exchange congratulates you upon the auspicious opening of your grand Exposition. SIEGFRIED GRUNER, President

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 16.

E. A. Burke:

The St. Louis Cotton Exchange sends greeting to the Cotton Centennial Exposition. May your grand enterprise be crowned with success

from its opening to its close. May this be the commencement of a new era of prosperity, not only for your city, but for the entire South, and may the great staple in which both are interested continue to bind us together in friendship. JEROME HILL, President.

W. S. SIMONS, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

To Hon. E. A. Burke, Director General:

DEAR SIR—My cordial congratulations on the launching of your wonderful enterprise, whose success, while exceeding the most sanguine expectations and gratifying to you, will be but a feeble reward for your indomitable energy and undoubted courage, which will surely bring results to your city and country at large that only posterity will appreciate.

H. F. GILLIG.

The following was received:

OFFICE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1884.

To Hon. E. A. Burke, Director General:

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the directors of the Centennial Board of Finance, held November 10, 1880, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be forwarded to you:

Resolved, That the directors of the Centennial Board of Finance, assembled at their semi-annual reunion, November 10, 1884, send to the authorities of the New Orleans International Exposition their best wishes for the New Orleans undertaking, their gratification at hearing the prospect of its sure success as another great landmark in the progress and prosperity of our country, and commend it to the hearty approval of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That the directors will, as a committee, make arrangements for personally visiting the Exposition during its continuance.

In making this communication, we desire to add our personal congratulations for the promising results of your arduous labors in behalf of the great work under your charge, and our sincere hopes that it may be crowned with honor and success. Respectfully yours,

JOHN WELSH, President.

THEOD. TRALEY, Secretary.

—*New Orleans Correspondent.*

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Nominally the principal officer of the Queen's household is the lord chamberlain, who is a peer of the realm, draws £2,000 a year, and plays a large part at coronations, royal marriages and christenings.

In all there are in the Queen's household just under a thousand persons, each with his appointed post and sufficient salary, for the maintenance of whom the nation sets apart the sum of £385,000.

The lord chamberlain is assisted by a vice chamberlain, who draws a salary of £924. This, like the lord chamberlainship, is a political office, and is held by a member of the House of Commons. The keeper of her Majesty's privy purse has £2,000 a year, which, considering that the privy purse is not filled with more than £60,000, is not illiberal recompense. The office is not a laborious one, all her Majesty's needs being provided for under other heads in the grants for the various departments of the household. This £60,000 is understood to be transferred pretty much in a lump sum to those "savings" for which Queen Victoria rightly or wrongly receives credit from the popular mind.

In this same department ranks the mistress of the robes, who receives £500 a year; a groom of the robes, who has £800, and ladies of the bedchamber, of whom there are eight, at a salary of £500 a year each. These ladies rarely rank under a duchess, and always belong to the highest families.

It will be remembered that the Queen was barely seated on the throne when the constitution was shaken by what was known as the bedchamber question. Sir Robert Peel, being in a position of great difficulty, required the removal of certain ladies who were closely allied with his political opponents. The Queen stood by her rights, declared she would not be dictated to in the matter of her bedchamber. Sir Robert Peel assented to the principle, but at the same time resigned, and was not to be brought back till he gained his way.

An arrangement is made by which ladies of the bedchamber are in attendance for a fortnight at a time. They settle the turns among themselves, and usually get three a year. The maids of honor, of whom there are likewise eight, receive a salary of £300 a year each, and are in attendance in couples for a month at a time.

Formerly both maids of honor and bedchamber women were under strict discipline, and really did some work for their wages. The Countess of Suffolk in her correspondence lifts the veil and allows us to peep at majesty served by its bedchamber women. "The bedchamber women came into waiting before the Queen's prayers," writes the Duchess, "which was before she was dressed."

"When the Queen washed her hands, the page of the back stairs brought and set down on the side table the basin and ewer. Then the bedchamber woman set it before the Queen and knelt on the other side of the table, over against the Queen, the bedchamber lady only looking on. The bedchamber woman poured the water out of the ewer upon the Queen's hand. The bedchamber woman pulled on the Queen's gloves when she could not do it herself. The page of the back stairs was called in to put on the Queen's shoes. When the Queen dined in public the page reached the glass to the bedchamber woman

and she to the lady in waiting. The bedchamber woman brought the chocolate and gave it without kneeling.

Services of this kind are not confined to women. There are lords in waiting who do about as much as ladies in waiting. These receive the oddly precise sum of £702 a year. Of lower rank are the grooms in waiting, who receive £335 12s 06d per annum apiece. There are four gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, at £200 per annum; four daily waiters at £150, and four grooms of the privy chamber at the modest recompense of £73 per annum. But though the income is small these offices are eagerly competed for, and are held by vice admirals, colonels and other distinguished personages.

There are five pages of the back stairs — not a lofty description, but the salary is fair, reaching £400 per annum. These gentlemen really have work to do. They wait at the royal dinner-table, and one is always in attendance at the door of her Majesty's apartment from eight in the morning until she retires for the night.

There are six pages of the presence, so called, apparently, because they do not actually dwell in the presence, their duties being to attend upon the lords, ladies and maids of honor, and upon any of Her Majesty's visitors. For this they receive £180 a year.

There are nine housekeepers and upwards of sixty housemaids. The household has its ecclesiastical staff. The bishop of London is always dean of the Chapel Royal, and draws for his service a salary of £200 a year.

There is a complete sanitary establishment at a cost to the tax-payer of £2,700 a year. This consists of two physicians in ordinary, four physicians extraordinary, four apothecaries for the queen herself and two for the combined household, one dentist, an artist, an oculist and a surgeon chiropodist.

There is also a poet laureate, at the present time Lord Tennyson, who receives £100 a year, a sum that seems insignificant beside the income of one of the pages of the back stairs. The sister art of painting is even more shabbily treated, the painter in ordinary receiving only £50 a year.

More clearly pertaining to the household, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, is the department of the lord steward. Like the lord chamberlain, he is a peer of the realm, a friend of the government of the day, and a recipient of £2,000 a year. His functions are defined in the same precision as those of the lord chancellor or the commander-in-chief.

It is written that "the estate of the Queen's household is entirely committed to the lord steward to be ruled and governed according to his discretion. All his rules and commands in court are to be obeyed." His authority reaches over all the officers and servants of the Queen's household, excepting those of the Queen's chamber, stable and chapel.

He has authority to hold courts for administering justice and settling disputes among the domestic servants of the Queen. He is assisted by a treasurer and comptroller of the household, who each receive £904 per annum. The master of the household has £1,158 a year and practically does the work of the lord steward.

There is a clerk of the kitchen, whose importance is indicated by his salary of £700 a year. The chief cook draws the same. There are four master cooks, who have a salary of £6 a week, with the privilege of taking four apprentices, whom they charge premiums of from £150 to £200.

There are two yeoman of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, four scourers, three kitchen maids, a storekeeper and two steam-apparatus men — this last a modern addition to the royal household, unknown at the time of Henry VIII., who was a family man and paid much attention to the regulation of the household and establishing precedents, many of which exist to this day.

There is a gentleman of the wine

and beer cellars, who draws £500 a year and has the duty of purchasing wines for the royal establishment. He has under him two yeomen at £150 a year, and a groom at £80. There is a principal table-decker, who has £200 a year, is assisted by a second table-decker at £150, a third at £90, and an assistant at £52.

There is also a wax-fitter, who sees the candles properly disposed, while the deckers lay the dinner-cloth and see that the plates, dishes and cutlery are fairly set forth.

Furthermore, there is quite an army of porters, at the head of whom is the first gentleman porter; but, as may be supposed, it would be a mistake to ask him to take your portmanteau upstairs upon arrival at one of the royal palaces. He probably looks around and sees that the first and second yeoman porters, the assistant porter and the three groom porters do their work. There are a first and second lamplighter at £100 each a year, nearly twice as much as is paid to the wax-fitter, and just the same as the poet laureate is thought to be worth.

There is also a barge-master and waterman, who get £400 a year, although there is now no royal barge, nor any going to and fro by water, as was once the wont of English majesty.

This list does not comprise the full muster of the Queen's household, but it may sufficiently indicate its vastness and its dignity.—*Youth's Companion.*

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BOOK.

(London Cor. New York Tribune.)

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. printed 10,000 copies as a first edition of what is popularly called "The Queen's Book," or "More Leaves." Of these 10,000 copies they succeeded is disposing of less than 9,000 to the book-selling trade in advance of the day of publication, and with this result they are understood to be disappointed. If they looked at the subject with a more sober mind they might rather congratulate themselves. The price is half a guinea, or $2.50; sold at most retail shops for eight shillings, or rather less than $2; cheap enough, as prices go, for a book of this size with a baker's dozen of illustrations, ranging from a steel portrait of the queen in a bonnet. One or two of the more plain-spoken papers criticise it; with deference, so far as words go, but with severity in substance. They point out that what has been omitted is much more interesting than what has been printed, and they do the queen a real service by reminding their readers that, unless all allowance is made for the omissions, they will form an unworthy and misleading impression of one of the most experienced and sagacious sovereigns of our time.

Any one, says one bold writer, who judged the queen solely from this book, would set her down as nothing better than a good motherly lady, devotedly attached to relatives and retainers, with no ideas beyond the range of ordinary commonplace burgeois domesticity. That is true enough, and the reason is obvious. There is hardly a reference in the book, which covers the momentous period from 1862 to 1882, to any public event except as it affects the queen, or one of her family, or Brown. There is little or no reference to the railway catastrophes and other accidents resulting in death, which, it is well known, rouse the queen's sympathies and open her purse to the sufferers. The slaughter of whole regiments of Englishmen in Zululand would seem, if she were to be judged by this diary, to move their queen less deeply than the fate—I quote from the same source—"of the young French adventurer who was speared in a quarrel in which he had no concern." In the Egyptian campaign, it is the mother's concern in her boy Arthur, and her pride in the purely imaginary achievements of that youthful warrior, which are most fully spread out to view. In the life about her, in the condition of the poor, there is nothing to touch the woman's heart as its beatings are here recorded.

She comes in contact with much misery and poverty, and mentions them, if at all, in connection with the cottages which spoil the landscape. Yet she does in fact take a kindly care of the poor near her own door.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FORTUNE.

Her Majesty possesses an immense fortune. The estate of Osborne is at least five times as valuable as it was when it was purchased by the Queen and Prince Albert about 40 years ago. The Balmoral property of her Majesty now extends over 30,000 acres. Claremont was granted to the Queen for life in 1866, with reversion to the country; and her Majesty purchased the property outright three years ago for £78,000. Probably its market value is not much under £150,000. The Queen also possesses some property at Coburg, and the Princess Hohenlohe left her the Villa Hohenlohe, at Baden, one of the best residences in the place. With regard to personal property, Mr. Nield left the Queen over £500,000, and the property left by the Prince Consort is believed to have amounted to nearly £600,000; but the provisions of his will have been kept a strict secret, and the document has never been "proved." The Queen must also have saved a vast sum out of her income, which has always been very well managed. Since the death of the Prince Consort the general administration of the Queen's private affairs has been confided to Lord Sydney, who is a consummate man of business. — *London Truth.*

QUEEN ISABELLA, daughter of Philip II., who flourished in the twelfth century, vowed not to exchange her linen till the city of Ostend had been taken by the soldiers. The difficulties that sometimes interfere with military enterprises evidently did not occur to the lady at the time she made her vow, but unfortunately the siege lasted three years, and so singularly truthful was her majesty's character that she kept her oath to the last. To testify their regard for her persistency the ladies of the court adopted a dingy yellow color for their ruffs and stockings, which they christened l'Isebeau. This was the origin of the tint known as ecru, which comes up to the top wave of fashions occasionally, and would perhaps be less in favor were it remembered that it was originally made to resemble, as far as possible, very dirty linen.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, has attained to her sixty-fifth year, that event having occurred on the 24th inst. By a ukase, or some other royal edict, however, her loyal subjects are directed not to celebrate the event until June 28, when the reveille that echoes the world around will awaken millions to do honor to the greatest sovereign of the world.

Victoria's reign has been a long and wondrous one. Coming to the throne forty-seven years ago, when a girl of 18, she has survived every monarch of that period, and has outlived all the great statesmen who were the ruling spirits of the dynasties that reigned when she ascended the throne. She has seen the map of Europe many times changed, nations grow up and others decay and be parceled out among the powers. During all these changes Great Britain has remained unchanged, though exercising a powerful voice and influence in every change that has been wrought upon the face of the map of Continental Europe. Many ministries have come and gone since Victoria became queen, and though the policy of each has differed from its predecessor or successor each in turn has been successful, and has redounded in all its experiments to the glory and aggrandizement of Great Britain.

WOMEN WHO PAINT.

(From the Paris Figaro.)

Some of the Best Known Female Artists of Europe.

Mdlle. Canrobert, the daughter of the famous marshal recently deceased

is hardly 18 years old. From her father she has the blood of heroes in her veins, and from her mother that of a chief of a Scottish clan. She is one of Walter Scott's heroines born on the soil of France. She rides on horseback like Diana Vernon. Dances, converses and paints equally well. *Spirituelle* to the tips of her finger-nails, and well educated, she remains very simple in her ways and is a "good fellow." She has ventured to send to the Salon a life-size oil painting of a flower girl with her little cart full of flowers. The work is remarkably well done. One is not for nothing the daughter of the conqueror of Sebastopol. The little heroine may capture a prize at the point of her brush.

Mdlle. Marie de Bashkirsheff is a Russian, with blonde complexion and blue eyes. Very elegant in society, she rarely shows herself there, as she devotes most of her time to art. Like Mdlle. Canrobert, her best friend, she wishes to become a professional painter. The club of Russian artists, of which the Emperor of Russia is the honorary President, unanimously elected her a member. This year the young artist has sent to the Salon two excellent paintings, one entitled "An Autumn Landscape" and the other "A Meeting."

Mdlle. Charette is the daughter of another hero. She greatly resembles her father. She is blonde in her complexion, and highly aristocratic in her manner. She is a water-color painter of exquisite taste in the use of her tints.

Mdlle. d'Andlau is also the daughter of a general. She is a creole on her mother's side, a brunette and very charming. She exhibits at the Salon a small portrait, showing a fine and luminous touch.

Mdlle. Bathilde Ducos is the daughter of the minister of the navy under the empire. She lives far away from society, absorbed in the worship of art. She employs her time with music, elocution and painting with equal success. She is finishing for her chapel some panels, with figures of saints on a gold background worthy of the pupil of Albert Drurer.

Princess Mathilde is so well known as not to need a description of her sympathetic figure. Since twenty years she is famous as a painter, having succeeded equally well in oil as water colors. In spite of her title, she has been considered as an artist, and has received a medal from the Salon.

Mme. Madeleine Lemaire is the queen of water color painters and the water color painter for queens. Her aquarelles may be found at the homes of the Orleans princesses and of the Duchess de la Rochefoucault Bisaccia. A niece of the celebrated Mme. Herbelin, Mme. Lemaire, an elegant lady of fashion, finds time to meet the requirements of society and the exigencies of her art. Her fancy dress ball given every year at her residence in the Rue Monceau is one of the events of the season.

Mme. Henriette Brown (Mme. Jules de Sault) is, next to Rosa Bonheur, the greatest of female painters. The adorable picture, "The Sick Child," was purchased by the Empress Eugenie. Married to an accomplished gentleman, M. Jules de Sault, this charming woman divided her life between art, conjugal love and the duties of society. M. Jules de Sault was for a long time general secretary of the minister of State. Everybody loved those two beings, so worthy of each other. Death came to break their happiness. Mme. Jules de Sault, in eternal morning, no longer sends pictures to the Salon. She flees from the homage rendered to her talent. She lives in retirement and in the memory of her happy past.

The Baroness de Rothschild is a fervent admirer of water colors. She employs the time left her by her family affairs and her deeds of charity in painting luminous works of art.

Mme. de Reither, the wife of the Bavarian Minister, also cultivates the grand art with a great deal of success. Finally, Princess Beatrice, of England,

and Princess Francoise d'Orleans, Duchesse de Chartres, are both of them water color painters of the most delicate talent. Every one knows the Duchesse de Chartres' passion for flowers. They live again under her inspired touch. Why can we not always, in this way, recall to life those we love?

GERMANY.—Women employed as telegraph operators receive wages at the rate of $11.35 to $22.50 per month, the highest being obtained after many years of service.

THE RICHEST WOMAN IN EUROPE.

[*London World*].

Even apart from her future position as queen of the Netherlands, the little Princess Wilhelmine of Orange will be the richest woman in Europe. She inherits the whole fortune of her half-brother, the late Prince of Orange, amounting to nearly £800,000, and she is, of course, heir to the vast private possessions of her father, the present King of the Netherlands.

UNDER the will of the late Empress Dowager of Austria the ex-King and Queen of Naples will receive a fortune of over $5,000,000. The ex-King and Queen will find this money of considerable benefit to them, as they have been out of funds, as well as out of business, for some years.

India During Victoria's time has become a peaceful empire, though the horrors of savage and atrocious war were invoked to bring it about, and has become a tributary of great wealth to the commerce and business of the British empire. The "Eastern question," after years of diplomacy and wars in which Europe has been more or less involved with Russia, has at last been settled, and Turkey is but a dependency of the English government. British influence in China is undisputed. The Australian colonies are a civilized empire tributary to "the tight little island." England's possessions in Africa are at peace and her control of them is unquestioned by foreign power or native, while the British possessions in America are becoming populous, a source of great wealth, and are beginning to be an important portion of the civilized world.

The sun never sets on the British empire and the nation can be proud of its progress and growth during Victoria's reign. Her natal day, or the day officially set apart for her birthday anniversary, can well be observed as a national holiday, or rather as a cosmopolitan holiday, for all races or peoples are embraced under Britannia's rule. The cross of St. George floats in the breeze in all climes, and when the world comes to do homage to the greatest sovereign on earth on her birthday, it will not be reverence paid to her so much as a recognition of the sturdy Anglo-Saxon race that she personifies, and which has conquered the world with its arms or commerce and which has almost made the English the universal language of the world.

The queen has sent her godchild, Victoria Alexandrine Carpenter, who was baptized on the day of the bishop of Ripon's enthronement, a handsome gold pendant, set in pearls and diamonds.

THE WONDERFUL VISIONS OF ANNA CATHERINE EMMERICH, IN WHICH SHE SAW ALL THINGS AS THEY OCCURED IN THE PAST.

Translated from the German.

BY JOHN N. ZEYEN.

The holy virgin spent the Sabbath in the grotto of the crip with prayer and contemplation in deep devotion. Joseph went out several times, perhaps to the synagogue in Bethlehem. I saw them partake of the food prepared the day previous, also recite prayers together. In the afternoon, Joseph escorted the Blessed Virgin to the sepulchral cave of the crip. He had prepared a comfortable seat for her and she remaided here for several hours in contemplation and prayer. He also went to town and after the

close of the Sabbath bought a low, small table, a stool and several other articles and some dried fruit; then hurried back to the cave of the crip. Then he quickly went to the sepulchral cave of Maraha and returned with the Blessed Virgin to the cave of the crip. Mary said unto Joseph that this night at midnight, the birth of her child would take place; the nine months were fulfilled then, since when the angel of God had saluted her. She implored him to do all in his power to bestow all posible honor here on earth upon the child promised by God and conceived in such supernatural manner; he should unite his prayers with hers for those hard hearted ones that had refused lodging to them. Joseph proposed to Mary to procure the services of several pious women in Bethlehem whom he knew, but Mary refused and said she needed no human assistance.

Joseph prepared some food, they ate some and prayed. He then divided off his sleeping cell from the balance of the cave by suspending mats all around it. He also fed the ass that stood to the left of the entrance against the wall. He also filled the crip with fine grasses or moss and put a cover over it that hung over the edges.

As the Blessed Virgin told him now that her time was approaching, he should retire to prayer into his cell, he suspended several more burning lapms in the cave, and as he heard some noise outside the cave he went out. There he found the young she foal, that till now had been running at large; she joyfully came running up to him and played around him. He tied her under the projecting roof in front of the cave, and fed her.

Joseph returning now into the cave and at the entrance of his cell glanced once more toward the Holy Virgin; saw her kneeling upon her couch, her face turned toward the east and her back to him. He saw the cave filled with supernatural light and she herself as if enveloped by fiery flames. He looked thither, like Moses was looking into the burning bush. Then, filled with holy awe, he, entering his cell, prostrated himself on his face and prayed.

I saw the glory around the HolyVirgin grow intenser. The lights of the lamp were visible no more. She was kneeling upon the carpet, the face toward the east.

Toward the twelfth hour of the night she was enraptured in prayer. I saw her carried up from the earth, so that I could see the ground beneath her. She had her hands crossed upon her bosom. The glory around her increased; everything, even the lifeless, was in a joyous inward commotion; the rocks of the vault, of the walls and of the ground of the cave, became as if alive in this glory. Now the roof of the cave was no more visible, a stream of light opened itself above Mary, reaching to the highest heaven in ever increasing splendor. A wondrous commotion of glories was perceptible in this stream of light, pervading another and approaching closer, choirs of heavenly spirits appeared.

The Holy Virgin, carried away in ecstacy, looking down upon the earth, adored her God, whose mother she had become and who, a newly born, helpless Babe, was lying before her upon the earth.

I saw our Savior as a refulgent, very small Infant, whose splendor overshone all the surrounding glory, lying before the knees of the Blessed Virgin upon the carpet. It seemed to me, as if He was very small and grew larger before my eyes. But all this was only a motion of the intense splendor, so that I can not positively say, how I saw it.

The Holy Virgin remained enraptured for a while yet, and I saw how she spread a cloth over the Child, but she did not touch Him, neither did she take Him up yet. After quite a while I saw the Child Jesus move and heard

Him weeping; then it was as if Mary was coming to herself and she took up the Baby from the carpet, wrapped Him up in the cloth and held Him in her arms to her bosom. Then she sat down, covered herself and the Baby completely with her veil and, I believe, Mary nursed the Savior. Then I saw around her angels in human form, prostrated upon their faces, adoring the Child Jesus.

It might have been an hour after the birth of Christ when Mary called St. Joseph, who still was engaged in prayer. As he approached he prostrated himself in devotion, joy and humility upon his face, and only after Mary once more had requested him, to joyfully and thankfully press to his heart this gift of the Most High God, then he arose, received the Child Jesus in his arms and shedding tears of joy, praised God. Now Mary wrapped the Child up to the little arms in a red, and over it a white cloth, and with another cloth covered the arms and head. She had only four swaddling cloths with her.

Then I saw Mary and Joseph sitting flat upon the earth. They uttered not a word, but seemed to be lost in contemplation. In front of Mary was lying upon the carpet, wrapped up as a small child, the newly born Jesus, beautiful and effulgent as lightning. "Ah!" thought I; "this spot contains the salvation of the whole world, and no one has any idea about it!"

After this they placed the child into the crib (manger) that was filled with rush and other fine herbs, over which was spread a covering hanging down on both sides. It stood over a stone trough that laid on the ground to the right of the entrance to the cave, there where it bulges out so toward the south. This place of the cave was lower than the place of birth. After having deposited the child in the manger, they both stood by, weeping for joy and singing songs of praise.

Joseph now prepared the couch and seat of the Holy Virgin alongside the manger. I saw her before as well as after the birth of Jesus, always dressed in white and veiled. Here I saw her during the first days, sitting, kneeling, standing, and sometimes sleeping a little, but at no time in any manner sick or exhausted. When people came to visit her, she was sitting upright and alongside the manger, and deeply veiled.

In these visions of the birth of Christ, which I see as a historic event, and not as a joyful ecclesiastical festival, I never saw such a resplendent, joyful happiness in nature as I always see on Christmas night, when the vision expresses an inward meaning. Nevertheless, I saw an unusual gladness in many places, even in the remotest parts of the world during this holy night.

I saw the hearts of many good men filled with joyful longings, and of bad ones with great anxiety. Many animals were moved with joy; flowers rose up, herbs, bushes and trees were quickened and exhaled perfumes; many springs gushed forth and increased. Thus in the hour of the birth of our Savior a rich spring arose in the cave immediately north of the cave of the manger, for which St. Joseph dug a basin and an outlet next morning. Over Bethlehem hung a dark reddish cast sky; but upon the cave of the manger, the sepulchral cave of Martha and the valley of the shepherds rested a bright shining dew mist. In this valley, about an hour and a half from the birth cave, was a hill, the beginning of the vineyards extending from here to Gaza. Over against this hill stood the cabins of three shepherds, who were as chiefs over the shepherd families living in this region. About twice this distance from the birth cave stood the so-called tower of the shepherds. It consisted of a very high, pyramidical structure of beams and rafters resting upon a foundation of large boulders, and erected on the top of a hillock in the center of the plain. Here and there small watch towers were fixed to it and mats were suspended all over it. It

has a great similarity to those tower like structures in the land of the holy three kings and upon which they at nights make observations of the stars; from the distance it makes the impression of a large ship with all sails spread. From this tower one could overlook the whole region, one could see Jerusalem and the mountain of temptation in the desert of Jericho. Watchmen were stationed up there to watch over the different flocks, and to warn them in case of danger by robbers or marauding bands. The families of the individual shepherds lived in a circuit of about five hours around the tower, on small farms. Close to it was also their general place of rendezvous and store houses. The wives of shepherds dwelled there and prepared the food, which was distributed to them from this central place.

This night I saw the flocks near the tower resting partly in the open field, close to the cabins of the chiefs, they were in covered sheds.

When Jesus was born, I saw these three shepherds standing in front of the cabin, moved by this wonderful night, they gazed about and perceived with great astonishment the miraculous brightness over the region of the cave of the crip. The shepherds at the distant tower, I saw also in great commotion, they ascended the tower and gazed at the strange light above the cave of the crip.

While the three shepherds were thus gazing at the heavens, I saw a cloud of light descend to them. While this was coming closer I perceived a movement in it, a changing, a transformation into figures, and I heard an increasing, sweet, soft and yet joyful distinct singing. The shepherds were frightened at first, but presently an angel stood before them and addressed them: "Fear not, for behold, I announce to you a great joy, that shall happen to all the people; for this day is born to you the Savior, who is Christ the Lord in the city of David, and this shall be a sign unto you: you shall find the infant wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger." While the angel was saying this, the brightness around him was increasing, and now I saw five or seven large, bright and lovely angelic forms standing before them; they held a long scroll in their hands upon which were written characters about as long as a man's hand, and heard them praise the Lord and sing:

"Honor be to God on high and on earth peace to men and good will."

BETHLEHEM.

Between the darkness and the morn
The Lord of night and day was born,
A little child in Bethlehem.
The weary world was gray and old,
Its creeds were dead, its faiths waxed cold;
And foul the hearts of men were grown,
When He looked down — and left His throne
For a poor stall in Bethlehem.

It slept among the hills that night,
Watched by the keen stars, large and white —
King David's City, Bethlehem!
The moonlight, like a golden sea,
Washed all the slopes of Galilee;
Beside their sheep the shepherds slept,
While God's fair hosts their vigil kept
Over Christ's City, Bethlehem.

In the dark stable not a ray
Showed the poor place where Mary lay,
Homeless and poor, in Bethlehem.
What wonder filled her waiting eyes!
What splendor of strange prophecies!
Perchance she saw the shining Star,
And heard along the night, afar,
The angels sing o'er Bethlehem!

The song died with the breaking morn;
The darkness died, and Christ was born —
Born as a Babe in Bethlehem;
There, clearer than the risen day,
The Dayspring of all glory lay,
A Child upon her virgin breast —
The Christ-Child and the Mother Blest,
The Miracle of Bethlehem!

They lay among the patient kine;
In the first Christmas dawn divine,
Judea slept, and Bethlehem;
Earth had no voice to greet her King,
Save woods and waters murmuring —
The olives of Gethsemane
Thrilled thro' their hoar leaves moaningly,
In the faint wind that carried by
The wondrous tale of Bethlehem.

And black against that golden dawn
The crags of Calvary were drawn.
Oh, Mother-Maid of Bethlehem,
Did the first sword-thrust shudder through
Thy soul, with that first breath He drew?
And saw'st thou the crosses three,
Where the road closed at Calvary —
The road that led from Bethlehem?

Yet still a little while, in rest
He lies, a Babe upon her breast—
The Child and King of Bethlehem!
The Child with loving lips and eyes,
The Christ of Israel's prophecies.
The Son of Man, the Lord of Heaven,
The Light unto a blind world given—
Glory to God for Bethlehem!

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

[New York Letter to Troy Times].

The illness of this much-esteemed woman, though not of a dangerous character, is sufficient to awaken some apprehensions in Fifth avenue circles. The family occupies a spacious, but plain-looking house, whose brick front presents a marked contrast with the marble palaces which abound in that center of wealth and fashion. John Jacob, however, is a plain man and had sufficient independence to indicate this by his style of building. The family lives in handsome but not lavish style, and there are probably fifty families in the avenue that spend more money during the course of the year. The only noticeable extravagance is Mrs. Astor's diamonds. She has a passion for precious stones, in which she has invested to the extent of $250,000; but they are good property and can at any time be turned into cash.

Mrs. Astor, whose maiden name was Gibbs, was married under the very shadow of death—the original John Jacob having passed away about the time of his grandson's wedding. Mrs. Astor has displayed a benevolent disposition, her favorite charity being the Children's Aid Society. She has sent a larger number of street children West than any other of our philanthropists. This, indeed, has been her favorite charity. Her son, Waldorf, is a clear-headed business man, and now holds the important position of minister to Rome. He is now very desirous to return, since the feeble health of his parents required his presence. Some years ago his father gave him a power of attorney to control the immense estate, and this also makes his absence objectionable. Hence his resignation and re-appearance in this city is a matter of expectation.

MRS. ABIGIAL SCOTT DUNIWAY, who has run the *New Northwest* in Oregon as editor and proprietor for ten of fifteen years, has brought up nine sons to assist her in the business. Her paper circulates largely in Washington Territory, and is devoted to equal rights as a principle, and through it Mrs. Duniway is in great measure credited as the means for securing suffrage of women in the Territory. As a token of their appreciation of her services she was heartily indorsed for Governor by the leading authorities, an honor, however, which she resolutely declined on the score that she has set her heart on carrying the reform in Oregon, and would never desert her post until victory has been secured. The favorite fling of "sour old maid" can not be cast at her, as surrounded by her nine stalwart sons — who work off the paper — she stands at the helm demanding equal rights with all the forceful energy of a representative Western woman.

WOMEN and girls are nearly one-half the depositors in the savings banks of Massachusetts, having to their credit $117,932,399.

WOMAN IN UNIVERSITIES.

[From the Boston Journal].

The interest taken by England in the higher education of women can be conceived in a degree by the great excitement over the admission of women to the Oxford examinations. To appreciate that interest more accurately, Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton's article on "Women in London University and in University College," in "Education," may be of some assistance. "The movement for the higher education of woman seems to have reached every corner of Great Britain," she says, enthusiastically, explaining that the cause is greatly assisted in its movement by the "Women's Educational Union," formed in 1870, with the Princess Louise as President. This has raised scholarships to assist girls desiring the University examinations, estab-

lished twenty-one day schools for girls, watched legislation respecting education and published a journal to spread information. Besides this very useful society there is not a university in Great Britain, according to the writer, which has not a "Ladies Education Association," similar to the Harvard Annex, "at its very doors." Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and other have each energetic ladies' associations. But the best sign of the permanence and true growth of the movement is the great enthusiasm on the part of the young women themselves to take advantage of the opportunities offered them. "So great is their number that the present institutions can not equal the demand," Mrs. Bolton says. Other observers have remarked the difference between American and English girls in this desire for education. In England the most wealthy and best-placed daughters are sent to college, while in this country their sisters are engaged in performing the duties of a frivolous society and girls of moderate means press forward to the "higher education." To prove that women students take high rank in scholarship several examples are cited. At London University, where men and women are placed on equal footing, in 1879 a lady took honors in Latin and English, being compelled, in order to obtain the former, to take a searching examination for three days of six hours each, and to pass the Bachelor of Arts examination previously. In 1880 two ladies took the only honors in French. In mathematics honors have several times been taken by ladies. A lady has gained the gold medal in anatomy, one of the most coveted prizes in the medical profession; one lady gained a fourth place in law. Other facts like these prove woman's ability to stand high with the highest. At present London University and University College are the only English universities where co-education is entirely established, but it seems to succeed even more thoroughly than in co-education colleges in this country, according to Mrs. Bolton.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Miss Henrietta Muller, of the London school board, is a remarkable woman, who is fast making an enviable reputation as an educationist. Her father was a German, her mother English, and, although born in Chili and having lived there for many years, she is now quite English in speech and thought. After graduation from the Girton College, she began to look about to see what there was to do. Though provided with a large fortune, she was not content to sit down in idleness. She finally decided to devote her energies to the cause of popular education, then almost monopolizing the attention of statesmen and public opinion, and determined to work for a place on the metropolitan school board. It was two or three years before another election would occur, so Miss Muller had leisure to study the new field.

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE.

["Gath" in Cincinnati Inquirer.]

A Disinterested Tribute to the Virtues of a Noble Woman.

I asked a gentleman who has known Mrs. Blaine merely as his friend's wife, not affectionately even in that relation, but who has since the presidential campaign opened had a better opportunity to study her, what his estimate of Mrs. Blaine was. Said he: "That is the most overlooked great woman in America. She is a Puritan with the old Puritan virtues like Lady Hutchinson and Cromwell's wife. She will not bend to this Washington society, because it is frivolous and ambitious and hollow nature does not command either her admiration or interest. She has seen it all for years, and has remained at home with her family, which has been constantly growing while Blaine has been in public life. She is not austere, not a prude, but she has decided principles, understands her own mind and especially

understands her husband. She watches him," said my friend, "with an eye that never leaves him. She is his superior in a good many things. Blaine is not orderly, not methodical, does not leave everything behind in shape. He loses a paper every now and then, and gets fidgety, and his wife says: 'Now, father, don't fret; perhaps I can find it.' And she generally does find it, because she has watched him so closely that she perceives the method that lies in his disorder. An unmethodical man, if you watch him, does certain things, and forgets them, like a sleep-walker. She does not allow herself to be disturbed because he does show disturbances. She is the center of that family, and he calls her his prop. When he prepared the late letter for publication, Mr. Blaine said of his wife: "She has been my sheet-anchor, my prop. I don't suppose I should ever have amounted to anything but for her. The older we get the more necessary she is to me. My father and his father before him were rather shiftless, and I made an effort to improve, but I don't know that I ever should have done so but for Mrs. Blaine.'"

The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri.

WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

The Social Science Convention — The Sixth Session Convened at Atchison, Kansas, Nov. 9, 1884, — Reception by Mrs. Senator Ingalls.

MRS. J. J. INGALLS' ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

LADIES OF THE S. S. C.: — I am not insensible to the compliment paid me by the resident members of this club in selecting me on their behalf to bid you welcome to our city, and to extend to you the hospitality of Atchison. We cherish but a vain hope to be able to return in full the kindness we have all received, but we have all anticipated this occasion with pleasure, and the one thought uppermost in our minds has been that this reunion may prove in every way as agreeable as any that have preceded it. We greet you to-day in a true sisterly spirit, and we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to add another link to the chain of pleasant remembrances. This is the sixth time the S. S. C. has assembled; unfortunately I have been unable to attend many of these meetings, but I have read with interest the reports of the proceedings, and can not but feel that great good must result from these "semi-annual reunions." The opportunity alone it offers of wider acquaintanceship must prove beneficial; our natures broaden by contact with our friends and neighbors, and especially when the opportunity is offered, as it is here, of discussing the various topics and questions that are constantly claiming our attention, comparing notes, and obtaining light from all sides.

Woman is a silent power in the land, and who can doubt that she contributed her full share to the results of last Tuesday. Emerson says civilization is the power of good women. If that be so the destiny of this country is in her hands.

Much has been said about elevating the condition of woman. In all civilized nations woman now stands on an eminence equal to that of man, and all are ready to pay her homage. She wields a scepter, and let her beware lest it depart from her. Woman's life and calling can be improved, and elevated, only by the slow process by which society, as a mass, is lifted up, and society is largely what she makes it. Home is woman's acknowledged empire; there she is queen, and all who enter her domain are her subjects. Here she exerts a power for good or evil. It is only by the faithful performance of the humble duties of her daily life, and a higher and deeper sense of her personal duties and obligations as a daughter, wife and mother that she can widen her influence.

In this reunion let us hope wise

counsels may prevail. May we all seek the "meekness of wisdom," that "wisdom which is from above, which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits."

MRS. SENATOR INGALLS' RECEPTION.

Mrs. Senator J. J. Ingalls gave a reception to the Social Science Club at her picturesque home on the river bluff this evening. The house was brilliantly lighted, the guests arriving between 8 and 9 o'clock; Senator Ingalls received with his wife at the entrance to the drawing-room. All the ladies from adjacent cities were present. There was also a large attendance from Atchison itself. The guests fairly represented the distinguished women of Western Missouri and Kansas. The reception lasted till about 11 o'clock, the guests arriving and departing between that hour and quite early.

Women are the poetry of the world in the same sense as the stars are the poetry of heaven. Clear, light-giving, harmonious, they are the terrestrial planets that rule the destinies of mankind.—*Hargrave.*

Few great men have flourished, who, were they candid, would not acknowledge the vast advantage they have experienced in the earlier years of their career from the spirit and sympathy of women.—*Beaconsfield.*

Women are not only justified, but exhibit the most exalted virtue, when they do depart from the domestic circle and enter on the concerns of their country, of humanity and of their God.—*John Quincy Adams.*

WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

[Pall Mall Budget.]

Their Employment as Clerks and Book-keepers — Salaries Paid.

"Of all the benefits that could be conferred upon England," said Lord Shaftesbury the other day, "none would be so great as the emigration of from 200,000 to 300,000 women." Even after that drastic operation there would still remain a surplus of nearly half a million women over men in the United Kingdom. This naturally leads to the encroachment of women upon many fields of industry hitherto monopolized by men. Among others, they are daily making their way as clerks and book-keepers. The market for clerical labor is overstocked but woman's work is cheaper than man's and she makes her way. As book-keepers in hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, as well as in many shops, women are preferred to male clerks. Properly to qualify herself for the post it is necessary first that a girl should have a sound, middle-class education; and then that after leaving school she should attend a book-keeping class, of which several are held in different parts of London. The classes are generally held after the usual working hours, so as not to interfere with other employment; and the fees are low enough to enable almost any girl to attend. After an attendance for four to five months at any of these classes a girl has generally acquired the principles of book-keeping. On entering a situation the payment begins mostly at 10 shillings per week, and rises to 15 or 20 shillings. Higher salaries are paid to book-keepers with some knowledge of French, German or shorthand, the maximum payment being £100. Resident situations vary from the above in several respects. The salary is, of course, lower, and as a rule there are no fixed hours. The Sundays have also partly to be spent in the house. Situations in business are therefore preferable. In such the hours are on an average from 9 till 7. In trades, especially with butchers, grocers, fishmongers, etc., the hours are later, the booking often being done after the rest of the work is over. Book-keepers employed in all the different branches of the work have told me that the work is easy, and that they are without exception treated with kindness and consideration. The reason for preferring women

book-keepers is given by a lady who has kept books for half a century in the fact that women are more trustworthy than men, and that embezzlements have never to her knowledge occurred where a woman kept the books. "Besides," adds the old lady, "women work for less money than men. However, they are much better paid than they were years ago. Yes, yes, book-keepers are getting on, and will get on better." And with a cheerful nod and a bright smile the veteran book-keeper turns to her life's work and begins to write.

As yet, however, the experiment of employing men and women together as clerks, as they are employed together in shops and in the telegraph service, is regarded as rather a hazardous one. Why this should be we do not exactly know, but that it is so is indubitable. It can hardly be more dangerous to be in a counting-house together than to be in a shop, but the rule is very strict. Take, for instance, one of the best places of the kind, that of the Prudential Insurance Company in Holborn, where 180 female clerks are constantly employed. There is no communication between the clerks of different sexes; the hours of work are arranged in such a way as to prevent them from meeting when coming or leaving; there is a separate entrance for each, and the women's apartments are in a different part of the building. If such severe restrictions are necessary the field of female industry will also be much restricted. The experience of the telegraph department is that they are unnecessary, and that morality gains rather than loses when men and women work together.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN FRANCE.

While sharing the apprehensions of M. Camille See that the new programmes prepared for the girls' high schools in Paris undertake too much — are too ambitious — an editorial article in the *Temps* deprecates the idea of feminizing the instruction according to the example set at the Turin high school, where it seems that history is taught to girls "from a strictly feminine point of view." "What can be more miserable," says the writer, "than certain little manuals, long in use in girl's schools, that reduce, for instance, the history of France to a series of biographies, more or less legendary, of French queens? After having ridiculed the science and literature adapted to the use of young ladies, after denouncing the maimed and distorted, puerile and incorrect history often taught in convents, we must beware of falling into similar errors. Our object in furthering the higher education of girls is certainly not to make poor imitations of boys, but to bring to perfection all womanly development. Let us not then manufacture for them patchwork programmes out of those of the boys' schools, as Adam's rib was used in the creation of Eve, but let the programmes be devised expressly for them, different not only in scope, but in nature, from the boys'. No lower standard, if equality must be borne in mind, but accommodated to the differences between the minds of women and those of men. As M. Gerard says in his work on the higher education of girls: "Let them be led along the highways, not the byways, of science; let them deal with results and conclusions, and become familiar with the feelings, the ideas, the inventions, the discoveries, the great strides of human civilization. Fortunately, in spite of systems, nature will have the last word."

WOMEN IN AMERICA.

Miss Emily Faithful has carried back with her to England from her last visit to the United States a high opinion of the position filled by women in this country. According to a statement made by her and published in the London newspapers, America is far in advance of the old world in realizing the ideal of equality in the sexes, so far as occupation is concerned. She points

out that by degrees women are taking positions in almost every trade and profession, while, on the contrary, in England there are but very few into which they can find an entrance. She attributes this success to the fact that in America the old prejudice about working for a living, which is still a strong obstacle in England, has been very largely overcome, and seems to intimate that with its complete overthrow the avenues open for the two sexes in classes of work for which the two are alike fitted will not greatly differ. In her opinion, America is unquestionably the paradise for married women; in fact, she seems to think that American men spoil their wives, taking upon themselves duties in the way of housekeeping which no married woman in England would think for a moment of imposing upon her husband. Altogether, Miss Faithful puts the American woman degrees higher in the social and industrial condition than her counterpart in the old world. But, none the less, she insists that for single English women to go to the United States, except under the friendly auspices, and with some definite end in view, would be to assume a risk which could not be contemplated with any degree of satisfaction.

Miss Hu King Eng, a Chinese girl, 18 years old, the daughter of Christian parents, has been admitted to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O. She is the first of her sex to seek an English education in this county, her object being to fit herself for missionary work at home.

AMERICAN LITERARY WOMEN.

The death of Mary Clemmer Hudson is the latest breach in American authorship. She was at one time the most attractive writer on the *Independent*, and Bowen has never been able to fill her place. The most interesting feature, however, in her life, is her intimacy with the sisters Alice and Phœbe Cary, whose memoirs she gave the world in a very atractive form. The Carys were the most remarkable pair of sisters New York ever contained. They came hither poor and endured great privation while building up a reputation, which eventually brought a competency. They lived, however, long enough to win the admiration of the best intellects of the day, and bore an important part in founding Sorosis, which is the most admirable club in this city. To return to Mrs. Hudson, one is reminded by her death of that brilliant array of female writers which has so recently passed away. Among these may be mentioned Sarah Parton (Fanny Fern), the Cary sisters, Miss Chubbuck (Fanny Forrester); also Amelia B. Welly, Mrs. Osgood, Anna Cora Mowatt, Elizabeth Oakes Smith and Lydia Maria Child. It may be said that Mrs. Hudson was one of the few female writers who won a position in Washington, and commanded the respect of the highest dignitaries of the Nation.

The success of these clever women should not be mentioned with a view of leading others to depend on literature. Without going into details, the painful fact is everywhere apparent that both journalism and book-making are too crowded to allow any encouragement. Coming down from literature to other employments, the female population in this city is so disproportionately great that even the struggle for existence becomes intense. A few days ago a crowd of women thronged a public building to a degree that excited general inquiry. It was explained by the fact that an advertisement for a girl in an office appeared that morning and a situation which hardly yielded a meager living was sought for by hundreds, all of whom, with but one exception, were disappointed. It was a sad spectacle, but such is the reality. The poor shop girls, or "white slaves," as they are sometimes called, may be objects of pity, but not more so than the bookbinders, vest hands, cap makers and followers of a score of other employments. Type-writing is a very neat

kind of work, but is entirely overdone. Telegraphy probably pays the best of all female employments, but there are a hundred applications for every vacancy. The only kind of employment that is not overdone is housework, and we all know that American girls are above the kitchen. What a pity that this ridiculous notion of taste should be a bar to usefulness.—*New York Letter in Utica Herald.*

Mrs. Clark the editor of *Good Cheer*, earns an income that nine-tenths of the male writers of the country would be proud to have.

There are 20 American girls studying at the University of Zurich. They are admitted upon equal terms with the male students.

Vassar College has graduated 506 students in the regular course. Since the year 1867 27 of those have died, and 188 married.

Mrs. D. G. Crolly, "Jennie June," whose weekly fashion letters are widely published, earns as much as most men do with their pens.

WOMEN IN THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.

Some five or six years ago, when it was known that women were to be employed in the mint, those in authority were besieged by hundreds of applications from all conditions of women. As a general thing, the successful ones were well chosen, both as to fitness for the work and their dire need for it. Indeed, it may be set down as a rule that when the average women asks for work it is because she must have bread and fuel and a home. The ladies employed in the mint have, some of them, kept their positions steadily through all the five years; the changes have generally been the result of some worker dropped off into matrimony and leaving a vacancy only too easily filled from the standing army of applicants. In New Orleans there are in the adjusting-room of the mint thirty ladies at work, of whom four are colored. The salary is $1.75 a day. They go to work at 8 and stop at 4 in the afternoon. The work requires the strictest attention, and is of such a nature that it can never become purely mechanical. There are three long, high tables ranged down the room; these are marble-topped and protected at the edges with bands of leather. The workers sit in high chairs with good, comfortable backs to them. The materials for work are a pair of scales for weighing of money, sets of tin bowls to put it in, and a file. The round pieces of unstamped coins are brought to the ladies in wooden boxes. Each piece has to be weighed three times. A mistake in the weight of one piece of even almost infinitesimal proportion may cause the worker to loose her position. It seldom, if ever, happens, however, that one is discharged for incompetency, or worse, carelessness. An expert adjuster handles in a day from 3,000 to 3,500 silver dollar coins. The condemned coins are sent back to be melted over; some being only a trifle out of standard weight she can file down. For this she is provided with a leather apron to catch the precious silver dust, the loss in which can be, and must be, measured by the grain. The water in which the ladies wash their hands when they are through filing is carefully preserved and filtered for the silver dust. During warm weather it is stifling work in the adjusting department, since none of the windows can be allowed open, this silver pollen being to precious to be carried off by a thieving wind. During nine months of last year the ladies were required to do extra work, which kept them in their seats until six o'clock. For the extra work they were paid by the hour, and received the small sum of 21 cents. The ladies holding positions have accomplished their tasks with unvaried success, and are not often disturbed by rumors regarding their dismissal. The work required of them is easily learned, but is none the less sadly laborious. The eye tires of its fixed gaze at the delicate beam of the scales, but the eye must

be as accurate as the scale. There is no time for rest, no excuse for mistake, and after the fashion of women undertaking a work at which they are competent, they bend to the task with patience that never falters, and with a strength that never gives out until the work is finished.

ABOUT WOMEN.

The Philadelphia *Record* says there are 35,000 more women than men in that city.

A WOMAN OF NOBLE DESCENT.

[Indianapolis Times.]

The death of Mrs. George W. Julian removes another of those links that connect the present with what, in the rush and whirl of life, seems the far away past. She was the eldest daughter of Hon. Joseph R. Giddings, who stood so like a rock for the rights of man in those days when it took courage of the highest order to oppose slavery. Although only a score of years have passed since slavery died, yet the struggles of Giddings, Phillips, Girarson, Smith and Lovejoy read like ancient romance. Amid those struggles Joshua R. Giddings stood ever foremost, and his daughter, who has just passed away, was his trusted adviser and secretary.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart is 84 years old and the richest widow in the world.

Twenty-one years ago there were 12 women doctors in the United States. Now there are 850 and more coming.

Mrs. Mary E. Pillow, the widow of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, has written a life of her husband and will publish the book shortly at Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren declares that her new and unique house in Washington was built entirely from her own designs, and her statement is received with no doubt whatever, since, among other novelties, she has inserted an open fireplace at the head of the main staircase.

Mrs. Edward Burnett, of Boston, the only daughter of James Russell Lowell, is noted as a very fine horsewoman, and she is an equally good sailor, making nothing of occasional trips unattended across the Atlantic to visit her father in London.

Mrs. Broadwell, of Ohio, vice-regent of the Mount Vernon Association, is negotiating for the purchase of a violin upon which Washington used to play, and which is now in the hands of Col. J. Washington. The price asked is $1,500. It is intended to place the instrument in the music-room in the Mansion.

Ella Wheeler confesses that she has written over 1,200 poems.

Mrs. Marian Harris, the writer, is the wife of a Southern lawyer.

Miss Mary L. Booth, of Harper's *Bazar*, receives $5,000 a year.

Mrs. Celia Thaxter and Miss Louisa Alcott, of literary fame, make their homes at Boston hotels.

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, the editor of *St. Nicholas*, gets $5,000 a year, and has ever since the magazine was started.

About 100 Christian Chinese women have been married to Christian Chinese in the mission chapel at San Francisco.

Miss Mary G. Larabee, sister of the late President Garfield, died at Solon, O.

The city of Boston pays Mrs. Mary E. Blake $100 for her poem on Wendell Phillips.

Queen Victoria has 19 granddaughters.

MRS. FREMONT'S BOOK.

The Daughter of Thomas Benton Writing a Fireside Study of Politics.

Mrs. Jessie Benton-Fremont, wife of Gen. John C. Fremont, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, is one of the best known and most popular women in this country. Nearly every winter she pays a visit to Washington, where nearly every one who is worth knowing pays her the most marked attention.

She is now engaged in writing a book covering her reminiscences of the political periods of Benton and Fremont, with notes up to the present day, for her past relations with prominent political leaders give her to-day a footing with the leaders of the present, which her knowledge of politics and social powers enable her to easily maintain.

Another industry is now open to women. In an establishment on Center street, New York, they are employed as gold beaters. The proprietor asserts that while not equal to men in physical strength they are superior in carefulness and delicacy of workmanship.

Princess Christiana has made $5,000 thus far out of her translation of the Princess Alice letters.

The Milwaukee Sisters of the Good Shepherd have had twenty-three Indian girls intrusted to them for education by the United States authorities.

Miss Mary E. Blake is to receive $100 from the city of Boston for the contribution of a poem for the Wendell Phillips memorial service.

Mrs. Polly Shoulders, of Jasper, Ind., who is in her ninetieth year, recently walked fourteen miles in a single day.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Eunice Hollister was celebrated at East Glastonbury, Conn., on August 9.

There are a number of women planters in Madison parish, La. Mrs. M. A. Gibbs lives on the Hecla plantation, which she manages with great success. Miss Lu Lucas manages a large estate, and personally superintends a large force. She spends most of her time in the saddle, and looks after her plows, hoes, drains, levees, stock and mill. Madam Ames is regarded as the best woman in the parish, owns a tract of 1,000 acres, and has 800 acres under cultivation this year.

A Colorado woman has discovered and sold fourteen mining claims. In addition to this she kept a hotel and supported her worthless husband and two children.

Mrs. Southworth is now at work on her sixty-sixth novel.

Miss A. J. Wallace, of Greenville, Ala., has just completed a quilt containing 9,000 pieces and 180,000 stitches.

Lady Wilde, the mother of Oscar, has a book of poems ready for the press.

The widow of Santa Anna is living quietly in the City of Mexico. She was married to the Mexican General at the age of thirteen, and is now orty-eight, although she is said to look at least ten years older. She has as a companion, Miss Bristol, a Michigan lady, who is assisting her to recover her English, which she has lost through long disuse.

Women now serve on juries in Washington Territory. In speaking of this fact a Deputy District Attorney of Seattle said, recently: "This new law is the grandest thing that has happened to Seattle. I tell you it looks nice to see these cloaks and bonnets hanging up there, and there is only one spittoon in the court room, and that is seldom used."

Governor T. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, appointed Mrs. S. D. Barlow, of the Iron Mountain Railway, agent of the State to make selections of, and obtain, patents for certain lands granted by Congress July 28, 1866.

Mrs. James D. Potter, a society lady of New York, made over $10,000 by ameteur theatricals, for the poor last winter.

HER ENTERPRISE.

[Washington Chronicle].

Mrs. Frank Leslie's success in Business Undertakings — What the Youthful Widow of the Founder of a great Periodical Publishing house has accomplished.

Mrs. Frank Leslie is more widely known than many of that galaxy of brilliant women in America, famed for

talent and ability, whose names are household words where poetry and history are handmaids of civilization and progress. She is the youthful widow of Mr. Frank Leslie, founder of the great periodical publishing house in New York that bears his name.

Mrs. Leslie's maiden name was Miriam Florence Follin, of Southern birth, and one of the few from her sunny clime have all the independence, courage and indomitable persistence of the energetic woman of New England. She made her first appearance in print when but thirteen years old, became subsequently a frequent contributor to all the leading magazines, traveled extensively, and published several interesting volumes giving the results of her journeying. She mastered one foreign language after another, until at 20 years of age, she could speak and write four other tongues with as much facility as English. She possessed, besides, the editorial instinct in a very high degree, and from the date of her marriage to Mr. Leslie she became his most valued adviser and most efficient coadjutor in all matters affecting the make-up of his many publications. She assumed at once the editorship of The Lady's Magazine, and maintained a general and careful supervision over the contents of all the other periodicals. To rare literary ability Mrs. Leslie added unusual business capacity, and her husband soon found her advice no less valuable regarding the mechanical and business departments of his establishment than concerning the letter-press of his publications.

Her late husband, who was, perhaps, thirty years her senior, had so much faith in her capacity that he requested in his last will and testament — his dying wish — that she should step into his shoes and assume all his obligations and duties when he should have passed from life. She felt the great responsibility, but fearlessly accepted it, and was confronted with financial obligations and perplexities that would have appalled most experienced and robust business men. She was fortunate in having good friends to lend a helping hand, one of whom, Mrs. Thomas K. Smith, of Brooklyn, advanced her $50,000 to enable her to pay the debts burdening the property left by Frank Leslie. Of course there were plenty of people ready to tell Mrs. Smith that she had made a fool of herself and would never see her money again, and she confessed that sometimes they made her a little nervous. But the result fully justified her faith. The agreement with Mrs. Leslie called for the repayment of the loan in installments, the first of $5,000 to fall due on the 1st of November following the loan. On the 19th of October, before the first payment could be called for, the last penny of the entire amount had been paid to Mrs. Smith out of the profits of the business during the previous five months, and Mrs. Leslie was free from debt.

Too much credit can not be bestowed upon Mrs. Leslie. The ladylike, yet firm and positive, manner in which she met every obstacle with nothing to sustain her courage but the knowledge that she was doing right and the memory of the one who trusted her, and whose dying wishes she was endeavoring to sustain and protect, met the admiration of the public, who do her honor for it as well. It was Frank Leslie's last request that his wife should have her name changed to his own, and, by an order issued in the court of common pleas by Judge Van Brunt in June, 1881, Miriam Florence Leslie became Frank Leslie.

She is a thorough woman of business. Every morning she is found in her office by 9 o'clock, and there she remains until 5 or even 5:30 in the afternoon. She signs all checks and money orders, makes all contracts for supplies of every sort, looks over proofs of all articles before they are published, and approves the make-up of every periodical before it is sent to press. She is the head of the whole establishment.

The Frank Leslie publishing-house is a large five-story building, on the corner of Park place and College place only a short distance from the post-office, and near the business center of New York. The size and extent of this business may be judged from the fact that there are nearly 400 names on the pay-roll. The building contains 19 printing-presses, which are working night and day. The importance of this establishment as a customer for the paper manufacturers of the country may be inferred from the size of the bills for this commodity for a short period. In four months Mrs. Leslie paid the sum of $77,479.08 for white paper.

Mrs. Leslie's private office is a museum of editorial and business paraphernalia. A peep within the walls of the inner sanctum of the bee-hive where this notable woman is fairy queen, discloses a rare and attractive combination of the surroundings of one of refined and cultured taste and of active business habits. Upon the desk in front of Mrs Leslie are all the evidences of business. Manuscript, sketches, contracts, checks, postal orders, and the hundreds of details which are involved in many departments of the great enterprise, all pass under her hands, and it is her personal signature which concludes every contract and appears upon every check.

A pardonable personal reference to Mrs. Frank Leslie is a fitting close of this sketch. Sitting in her bijou sanctum, at the head of this great establishment, in the full midsummer glory of triumph, she is one with a thoughtful and unusually earnest face. Her wondrously expressive gray eyes seem to pierce through all exteriors to the inner humanity of sense and motive; a mouth extremely mobile in its play is added to the whole contour of regular features that at once arrest admiration and respect. One can not help taking in also a finely shaped head, and the graceful poise of that head, that is a revelation of that grand poetry which rises superior to words or rhyms, and appeals beyond sensuality to our enthusiasm.

INTELLECTUAL WOMEN.

In one of the essays of George Eliot the distinguished writer affirms that France has surpassed England in the quantity and quality of intellectual women. So great and interesting is the evidence gathered up in this essay that the American reader at least will feel carried away by this alleged pre-eminence of France in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries.

It is of little importance, however, in what nation woman has reached or is reaching the greatest mental power but it is a matter of great pride and hope that in France, England and the United States a great day has dawned upon woman. It has come so gradually that no great excitement has attended the great change. Many have not perceived that woman has reached a new height; but although the new era has come with silent step and by many wholly unperceived, it is no longer to be denied that the great gulf between the masculine and feminine continents of thought and education has been bridged. George Eliot mentions a Frenchman who has gathered up a library composed of only books written by women. This library had reached long ago the size of twenty thousand volumes. Late years have made great additions to the number and value of such works, and had some one carried onward the task thus begun, we should now possess a library that would be both a monument of memory over a great past and of hope in a large future. The intellectual worth of American women is beyond doubt greater than that of the French women in the seventeenth century. If no one modern may equal in absolute power some of the illustrious French women of the past, there is a more general power which affects more towns, cities and homes, which branches out into a greater variety of subjects of

inquiry. The past always possesses a charm which is not seen in the present and therefore a former century may even with a moderate supply of talent make very luminous the sunset of history, and thus it may often come to pass that a Mrs. Stowe with a political novel in her hand may seem a less impressive picture than Madame de Stael and her Germany and Corinne. And yet there is a political import and a brilliancy in the Uncle Tom's Cabin which should make that work rank along with the profoundest pages of philosophy and romance which have ever been written by woman's hand in any period.

There are now living in our nation too great a number of sisters, wives and sweethearts who insist upon spending their years in all forms of frivolity. These by the thousand live for dres and for what they call pleasures of fashionable society; but after this army of neutrals has been confessed to exist and to be large, it still remains a delightful fact that our country possesses a still larger multitude of women who possess education, learning, wit, vivacity, and elegant language. Many of these are exerting their influence upon the circle designated as "private" but many are affecting the public through the newspaper and magazine and more formal book.

It is probable that in the times of the celebrated French women there was less of that anonymous literary work done than is now done by female writers. The modern newspaper and magazine often conceal from the public persons of great ability who, perhaps supposed to be men, are members of the gentler sex. When female writers were less numerous their names became at once famous. In the present, many writers for great newspapers are women whose personality is known to but few. In the editorial staff of nearly all the leading newspapers some women are enrolled, and so great is their power of logic and language that the reader does not know when he passes from the column furnished by masculine brain to the column furnished by the new rival in the empire of mind.

This advance of woman can not be referred to any one new cause. The words liberty and equality will explain much of this new progress, but to find all the cause we must remember the new popularity of education, the increase of schools, seminaries and colleges for girls, the general intellectual drift of the whole age and the demand for the practical assistance in the affairs of life. Nothing expands the mind like an active participation in some form of work. Education and idleness are incompatible. Mental power comes with a demand for mental forces. The demand creates the supply. To the free permission of woman to become learned or educated our age added a call for assistance in the various lines of duty. Our nation had great wrongs to be righted, great vices to be counteracted, had schools to be taught, papers to be edited, ideas to be disseminated and by degrees the country began to seek the help of woman and with new fields of labor came new forces and impulses.

Great as the present intellectual power of women may be, what most cheers is the feeling that we are only in the beginning of this new alliance of mind. There is no reason for supposing that woman will ever make any retreat from this new vantage ground. Each year reveals more of her ability and reveals more the need for her aid in all forms of intellectual and moral work. The same spirit of the times which makes religion practical and benevolent, instead of abstract and purely theological, makes a new demand for all the hearts that can love mankind, and for all the minds that can help the multitude. Perhaps by slow steps, but by sure ones and with none backward, woman is moving along toward at least a perfect mental equality with that masculine being who has too long lorded it over the world's great sisterhood.

PRINCELY INCOME OF A LADY.

Miss Catherine Wolfe's Millions — Thousands of Dollars Lavished on Needy Objects.

NEW YORK, July 26. — Much has been written of the vast wealth of Vanderbilt and Gould. The possessions and treasure-boxes of the Astors, the Stuyvesants and a dozen other millionaire families have all been dwelt upon; but the history of the millionaires of this city would be incomplete without the name of Miss Catharine Wolfe. Born in the humble walks of life, Miss Wolfe, through inheritance and by her judicious management of the property left her, has become the richest lady in this country. She to-day has an income of $500,000 a year, and the vast tracts of real estate standing in her name at the present time are valued at between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. Her property is also growing in value, and in a few years her annual income will be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

Miss Wolfe is the daughter of the late Peter Wolfe, who, under the firm name of Wolfe & Bishop, did a wholesale business in hardware, tinware and general notions in a small shop in Chambers street many years ago. Mr. Wolfe was a contemporary of A. T. Stewart, and closely followed the dry goods merchant in his business maxims. He conscientiously and quickly paid his obligations, and expected the same treatment toward him. Some have said he was sharp and harsh in his treatment of delinquent customers, but these stories, sifted down, find that Mr. Wolfe asked no favors and was not inclined to grant any.

In early life Mr. Wolfe married the youngest sister of old Peter Lorillard, the head of the great tobacco firm, and with her received a fortune of $1,000,000. In a few years Mr. Wolfe's wife died, and several months later he was united in marriage to old Peter's second sister, and he received another plum of $1,000,000. Mr. Wolfe's second wife was also doomed to pass away, and in a few years he was again a widower, but he had the consolation of being in control of $2,000,000. Mr. Wolfe did not venture on the matrimonial sea again, and a few years later died, leaving three of his children to the guidance of the present heiress, Miss Catharine Wolfe.

A well known society lady in Madison avenue who happened to be in town last evening said, in speaking to Miss Wolfe: —

"She is one of nature's noble women. She has devoted her life of fifty years to a sound and judicious dispensation of charity.. She is plain and unostentatious in all her walks in life. She is a mother to her brother's children, and although she has received many offers of marriage, she will not forsake them. Even to-day, at her age, she is besieged by fortune hunters, who know that her income makes her the richest woman in America. She is not handsome, but she is so good and so sensible. As I said before, many of the handsomest and best gentlemen in New York society have tried to win her favor, but I believe that Miss Wolfe has always had the fear that the attentions which were paid to her were not sincere and were dictated by an all-absorbing desire to get possession of her wealth. And rather than make such a marriage her preference has steadfastly been to remain single and the custodian of her vast possessions."

Miss Wolfe is so genial and sprightly in her manners, so cordial in her relations, and withal possesses the *savoir faire* of the society lady, that when seen in the drawing-room few would realize that she is on the down track of life. Her house at Newport, which was completed last summer, is palatial and the finest residence on the Atlantic coast. It will compare favorably with any of the famous country mansions in Europe; in fact, in many particulars outrivals them, and it has the advantages of all the modern improvements. Brilliant electric lights illumine it, and

it is furnished in Oriental magnificence. Miss Wolfe's New York residence is at Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, and is an inheritance from her father. The old gentleman lived in it many years. The interior is decorated and adorned by the highest works of art, and were mainly selected by John Taylor Johnson, who was an old friend of Mr. Wolfe, and at his death transferred this kindly remembrance to his sister, Miss Catharine.

ABOUT WOMEN.

The women in the Isle of Man are allowed to vote upon proving the ownership of $20.

The Empress of Russia must be endowed with a wonderful constitution. The mental anxiety which she has undergone for years past, with the dreadful shock occasioned by her father-in-law's death, would have killed most women long ago, but has not even enfeebled her. Last month she reached Berlin one morning, went to the embassy (which is not merely an embassy, but is provided with regular quarters for the imperial family), held a large reception of royalties there, dined at 4 with the Emperor, went afterwards to the theater, and at 11:20 was en route again for Russia.

The ladies of Maui, Sandwich Islands, have placed a fine bell in the chapel from which Mrs. Brown and her children, the victims of the railroad disaster on St. Valentine's Day, were buried, in remembrance of her great worth and their great sorrow.

Miss Amelia Chapman, of Pennsylvania, who had been teaching in Kansas, was on her way home, an invalid, when, at Alliance, Ohio, she sent a porter after a cup of tea for her. She was dead when he came with it, two minutes afterward.

An eccentric hermit woman died recently at Shirley, England, and among her effects an old piano was sold for half a crown. It turns out to be of the year 1730, thirteen years after the making of the first piano in England. Offers of $750 have been made for this antique, which is valuable in the history of piano-making.

Mrs. R. L. Stuart, before going to Europe for the summer, placed $50,000 with the United States Trust Company to build an East Side lodging house in New York for homeless boys.

The Empress Eugenie is now busy on the book she has had in mind, if only rarely in hand, since the death of the Prince Imperial, and arrangements are all ready being made for the publication of her "Memories," which will be produced simultaneously in England and France. The book is being "done" into English under the supervision of a lady of the highest rank, to whom the Empress is much attached.

A few years ago the women of India were not allowed to learn to read. Now there are 126,348 girls attending schools established for them.

Mrs. Quincy Shaw, of Boston, has been compelled to close eight of her thirty-three kindergarten schools through depreciation in the value of her mining stocks.

Miss Jennie Ballentine, of Rochester, and Mrs. Palmer, of Utica, are mentioned as lady short-hand writers at Washington who earn $5,000 and $8,000 per year respectively.

Fanny Fern's once popular books are now out of print.

As late as 1840 there were but seven vocations into which New England women had entered; in 1884 the number was 317.

No woman without a male escort ventures out after dark in Naples or Rome, such has been the increased license given to crime of late.

There are forty female attorneys in the United States.

The late Mrs. Augusta M. Huntington, formerly Mrs. Shumway, of Cincinnati, O., in her will bequeaths $300,000 to Episcopal institutions at Fari-

bault, Minn., Bishop Whipple being the trustee.

Southern women are earnestly at work for their departments at the New Orleans Exhibition.

Some of the favorite dishes in Elizabeth's time were curious enough. Sea gulls were eaten. There were pickled goose with cloves and ginger, soused turkey boiled in white wine and vinegar, and soaked for a month, and pear puddings, containing no pears, but made of cold fowl or turkey chopped up, with flour, currants and eggs and then fashioned into the form of pears and baked. The stalks of tulips cooked like peas, omelettes of mallow stalks, hartshorn, jelly, pippins preserved in jelly, apple syrup, and quince cheese were also among the delicacies of the age.

WOMEN'S NAMES.

Interesting Notes on the Origin of Some Feminine Appellations.

Annabella is not Anna-bella, or fair Anna, but is the feminine of Hannibal, meaning gift (or grace) of Bel. Arabella is not Arabella or beautiful altar, but Orabillia, a praying woman. In its Anglicized form of Orabel it was much more common in the thirteenth century than at present. Maurice has nothing to do with Mauritious, or a Moor, but comes from Almaric-himmelreich, the kingdom of heaven. Ellen is the feminine of Alain, Alan or Allan, and has no possible connection with Helen, which comes from a different language, and older by at least 1,000 years. Amy is not from Amee, but from Amie. Avice, or Avis, does not exactly mean advice, as some seem to think. It comes from Ædwis, and means happy wisdom. Eliza has no connection with Elizabeth. It is the sister of Louisa, and both are the daughters of Heloise, which is Helewis, hidden wisdom. There is indeed another form of Louisa, or rather Louise, which is the feminine of Louis, but this was scarcely heard of before the sixteenth century. The older Heloise form of the name, Aloisa, Aloisia or Aloysia, was adopted into mediæval English as Alesia — a name which our old genealogists always confuse with Alice. Emily and Amelia are not different forms of one name. Emily is not from Æmylia, the name of an Etruscan gens; Amelia comes from the Gothic amala, heavenly. Reginald is not derived from Regina, and has nothing to do with a queen. It is Rem-alt, exalted purity. Alice, Adelais, Adelaide, Aliza, Alix and Adeline are all forms of one name, the root of which is adel, noble. But Anne was never used as identical with Annis or Agnes (of which last the old Scottish Annas is a variety), nor, as I sturdily maintained, was Elizabeth ever synonymous with Isabel.

Miss Elizabeth Garrett is the richest single lady in the United States. The estimates of her fortune run all the way from $15,000,000 to $50,000,000. The United States contains a great many wealthy women. Henry E. Packer's sister owns a life interest in 160,000 shares of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the dividends of which amount to $760,000 annually. Mrs. A. R. Allen, of St. Louis, pays taxes on $1,197,000, and Miss Berenice Morrison, of the same city, is taxed at $964,990. There is a cattle queen named Rogers, near Corpus Christi, Tex., who owns 40,000 head of cattle, and is worth over $1,000,000. She is the financial agent of the ranch, keeps the pocketbook and oversees the stock while she sends her second husband to the Texas Legislature. Mrs. William Astor is worth about $1,000,000, and Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, the wife of a mining king, who died some years ago, is said to have assets which will foot up $8,000,000. Mrs. A. T. Stewart has a princely income, no doubt. Mrs. Gammell is said to contest with Miss Garrett the reputation of being the richest unmarried woman in the country, and England's wealthiest heiress I see is a Miss Hamilton, who has large estates

in Scotland and an income of somewhere near $500,000 a year.

The Queen of Holland is the leading spirit of an enterprise which is well worthy of commendation and imitation. It is a society for the purpose of encouraging floriculture and horticulture among children, invalids and aged people. Every year grain and flower seeds are distributed among these classes, and at the end of the season prizes are awarded to those who have taken the most interest in their work or have been the most successful. The members of such a society deserve to be known as philanthropists, for they benefit the world just as surely as the founders of insane asylums or charitable institutions.

RUSSIAN WOMEN AND NIHILISM.

The Russian people are quick to take up new ideas, then engage themselves for a time with nothing else, and then they carry them rapidly to the utmost length they are capable of going. New movements sprout readily, run up to a rank growth, and go to seed. The comparatively large proportion of women among the Nihilists is partly due to the circumstance that they have a double share of this impressionable nature — one as Russians and one as women. It is partly due to the peculiarity that in Russia women have much more independence and initiative than the men. Custine, in mentioning this fact, gives as a reason for it that under bad governments women are less oppressed than men. Whatever be the explanation, they certainly enjoy social rights and liberties which are denied them in western Europe. "In Russia," says Haxthausen, "the woman reigns, the man governs. In all ranks of life the women are better off than the men. The do much less work. The men light the fires and do the household work even, the wives looking after baby. Among the bourgeoise the wife does nothing the whole day. She has not the slightest idea of house keeping. The husband directs the housekeeping. Among the rich the females are better educated, but educated as women of fashion, not as housewives." Nicolia Karlowitch says that the reason why women are more independent in Russia than elsewhere is that "the poverty of their parents and brothers generally makes it easy for them to throw off the yoke and do for themselves, instead of remaining as a burden on their male relatives." Then, the laws of Russia for the separate property of the wife as against the husband and of the mother as against the children are more favorable than in any other country, and give an industrious woman great independence with regard to the product of her labor. Then again in many cases the women occupy seats at the communal assemblies, especially when the men in the village are few or are absent from home. And we know that no country has done more for her higher education of women than Russia. It has established gymnasia and progymnasia for them as well as for the young men. In 1872 there were five hundred females students attending medical classes in St. Petersburg; in 1873 there were seventy-three Russian female medical students at Zurich. All this indicates the existence of a greater degree of social equality between the sexes in Russia than elsewhere; and this, in turn, sufficiently explains the exceptionally proportion of female members in Nihilist societies, as compared even with revolutionary factions in other countries. — *John Rae, M. A., in Contemporary Socialism.*

Miss E. P. Newcomb, of Kansas City, to the S. S. C. of Kansas and Missouri, a noble lady whose only effort is for the good of humanity, as is shown in her Samaritan Mission Work at "Hell's Half-acre," Kansas City.

SAMARITAN MISSION.

For more than four years past we have been engaged in work among the lowly in the most neglected portion of Kansas City, endeavoring to show by

our work, our faith in the principles advocated in this brief and necessarily imperfect paper.

While we have not accomplished all we desired, and discouragements and sacrifices have been legion, yet we have been exceedingly happy in our work, and rejoice in the results of our effort, never losing sight of

Man's inhumanity to man,
That make's countless thousand's mourn—

On the other side of the picture we most truly find

There are poems unwritten and unsung,
Sweeter than any that ever were heard—
Poems that wait for an angel's tongue,
Songs that but long for a paradise bird.

Poems that ripple through lowliest lives,
Poems untold and hidden away,
Down in the soul, where the beautiful thrives
Sweetly as flowers on the air of May.

Poems that only the angels above us,
Looking down deep our hearts may behold;
Felt, though unseen, by the beings that love us,
Written on lives not in letters of gold.

Mrs. David Patton, of Atchison, Kas., greeting to the S. S. C. of Kansas and Missouri.

GREETING.

I send you greeting and regrets,
I send a bunch of violets
Wet with the dew of morning;
Could one but catch the song of bird
And turn them into rhythmic words
For you and your adorning.

I only have the poet's pen
Wherewith to move the heart of men
Throughout's God's fair creation;
The spirit in one leaps and longs
To grapple with the giant's wrongs
That fester in our nation.

Corruption rears its Gorgon head;
The flag for which our fathers bled
Is soiled beyond our cleaning:
The fiend of drink holds awful sway,
But even devils have their day,
When right wakes from her dreaming.

She'll sweep the cobwebs from the sky—
The good time's coming by and bye
Perhaps will come to-morrow.
You grapple with the foe divorce,
That slimy, loathsome, fatal curse,
The hearthstone's ghastly horror.

Yes, God is love, I softly sing,
Though tardy be the blossoming,
'Tis coming, coming, coming;
So what care I for clouds, when stars
Lie underneath their thick gray bars,
That seaward still keep running.

I come with merry springtime's stir,
The bees and bird wings are awhirr,
While spicy winds are blowing;
They hold a prophecy for me,
These breezes from the blue salt sea;
And now dear friends I'm going.

SOMEBODY'S MOTHER.

The woman was old, and ragged, and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;
The street was wet with the recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing, and waited long,
Alone, uncared for, amid the throng
Of human beings who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of "school let out,"
Came the boys like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow piled white and deep.

Past the woman so old and gray
Hastened the children on their way;
Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir,
Lest the carriage-wheels, or the horses' feet
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.

At last came one of the merry troop—
The gayest laddie of all the group;
He paused beside her, and whispered low,
"I'll help you across if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so without hurt or harm,
He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.
Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and content.

"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she's aged, and poor and slow;
And I hope some fellow will lend a hand
To help *my* mother, you understand,
If ever she's poor, and old, and gray,
When her own dear boy is far away."

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said
Was, "God be kind to that noble boy, [said
Who is somebody's son, and pride, and joy!"

GIRLS WHO ARE USEFUL.

[Boston Transcript.]

The notion that girls are too delicate to be useful is limited to a comparatively small part of the globe. Throughout Asia, Africa and in large portions even in Europe and America, there prevails an old belief that they are born to labor. In Turkestan and on the Tartar steppes the Kirghese Sulannas and their daughters, and princesses in whose veins flow the blood of long lines of kings, still milk the sheep, cows and goats, and peform the menial offices

of the household, as the Sanscrit maidens did 6,000 years ago in the same localities. They cook, take care of the younger children, make garments, cure the skins of the wild fowl, with the feathers on, for caps, spin cotton, weave cloth and tan leather by means of sour milk. In this delectable region the mothers wear rich attire, while the daughter goes in humbler weeds, like Cinderella. If here is a piano the mother plays on it in the front room of the tent, while the daughter brews the koumiss, stews the mutton and broils the camel chops in the back kitchen. This is the benighted condition of patriarchal people who adhere to a nearly obsolete theory of filial duty. Similar ideas prevail throughout India, China, and among the native tribes of Siberia, who have been driven northward by aggressive neighbors. The Tungusian girl gathers the snow, melts it, makes the tea and the fish soup, sews, and, being skillful in archery, helps to keep the larder supplied with game. The Yakut and Samovede maidens, and all who dwell along the Arctic ocean, help in summer to lay up winter supplies, and in winter to perform all necessary domestic duties. The Abyssinian girl grinds corn in the simple mills in use in that country. The Kaffir girl weaves baskets and draws water. The girls in the other part of the Dark Continent pulverize the grain, weave mats, make earthern vessels, and are the hatters of their tribe. The theories of the tribes and nations of Asia and Africa are shared by the Indians of North and South America, who compel the young girls to learn the duties and hardships of life at an early age.

One hundred and eighty women are enrolled as students in the University of Michigan.

Florence Marryatt is coming to America to lecture on the subject: "What Shall We Do With Our Men?"

Only nine sovereigns of England have lived longer than Queen Victoria, who is now 65, and only three — Henry III., Edward III. and George III. — have reigned longer than she. Victoria's reign has extended over 47 years. Three European monarchs are older than she is — the Emperor of Germany, who is 87; the King of the Netherlands, who is 67, and the King of Denmark, who is 66.

It is reported from Iceland that a lady called Torfhildur Thornsteindottir Holm, at present in Canada, has edited at Reikjavik an historical novel in Icelandic entitled "Brynjolfur Sveinsson." This is said to be the first historical novel ever written in that language.

Second National.—There are 40,000 women in collegiate and scientific study, of whom 29,000 are in 227 colleges exclusively for women. It is estimated that there are about 100,000 Quakers in the United States. There are 82 national cemeteries, containing 321,623 interments. The United States has 76,900 idiots, 48,900 blind, and 33,900 deaf mutes. During the past summer, three months, there were 385 suicides in this country, one-fourth females. In the first six months of this year there were 806 suicides. The primary cause of these suicides was intemperance and infidelity. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, the General Land Office sold 27,531,170 acres of public land for $12,779,130, which was an increase of 8,101,137 acres and $1,073,364 over previous year.

The area of public land sold last fiscal year, 27,531,170 acres, equals about two-thirds of State of Missouri. Thirty-two tracts of Government land, comprising 4,432,000 acres, have been illegally fenced in by squatters, and suits of ejectment are in progress. The Western Union Telegraph Company's earnings for the year ending June 30, 1884, were $19,632,000, and expenses, $13,022,000. The company's capital stock, $80,000,000, and indebtedness, $7,214,000. The magnitude of the in-

ternal commerce of this country is seven times greater than our foreign commerce, nearly three times the total value of the foreign commerce of Great Britain, and seven times that of France, including imports and exports. The total value of the products of industry in the United States is a little more than twice the total value of exports of merchandise from all the countries of Europe. The value of the products of American manufacture, consumed at home is five times the value of the manufactured products of Great Britain exported to all other countries. During eight months ending August 31st, the exports of petroleum and petroleum products were 327,091,317 gallons, valued at $30,606,628. In the last nine months there has been 2,533 miles of railroad constructed on 120 lines, which is about one-half as much as in corresponding period for 1883; one-third as much as for first nine months in 1882. Forty-nine of the principal railroads had, during September, gross earnings to the amount of $16,867,353, a decrease of $957,063 from gross earnings of September, 1883.

MIDDLE STATES. — The *Tribune* Fresh Air Fund was $21,438, and enabled 6,253 children of New York City to make excursions into the country. In New York City there are 800 factories where men's clothing is made by 50,000 employes, who receive $15,000,000 a year in wages. The Senate House in Kingston, N. Y., the oldest public building in United States, having been erected in 1676, is for sale. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has graduated 600 girls.

To be happy the passion must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy; a propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty.—Hume.

He that rightly understands the reasonableness and excellency of charity, will know that it can never be excusable to waste any of our money in pride and folly. — W. Law.

Hope is the only good which is common to all men; those who have nothing more possess hope still.—Thales.

Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam,
His first, best country, ever is at home.
—Goldsmith.

THE WHITE HOUSE MAIL.

Several hundred letters are received every day at the White House. They are delivered by a special messenger. The correspondence addressed to the President is not opened by him, and it is very rare that he reads one of the thousands of letters addressed to him. All of his letters are first opened by his private secretary. The majority of them are simply referred elsewhere, and never in any form come to the attention of the President. It makes no difference how "personal, private or confidential" an envelope may be marked, it does not go by the desk of the private secretary unopened. Letters from relatives or intimate friends are sent to the President just as received, but all other letters of a character worthy of being called to his attention are simply "briefed," so that the President can see at a glance what is wanted. Applicants for office who write to the White House are always referred to the departments. It has been the custom of late years to send out to every such applicant a polite formula, saying that the application has been referred to such and such department. Some of the simple-minded correspondents of the Executive construe the receipt of this formula as one of the most important steps in the way of securing the desired office. One happy man who recently received one of these formulas wrote in reply that his gratitude over the receipt of the same was "as big as an Elefent." He then added that when he should get his place his gratitude would be "as big as two Elefents." This formula of answer is in reality as full of encouragement as the editor's polite "rejected with thanks," sent under seal with a pile of returned manuscript. But no amount of ill success has any discouraging

effect upon the people who write to the President for information, advice, money or office. Out of the 50,000,000 of people in this country, there are always a daily number who flatter themselves that they are not wasting good paper, pens and ink by writing to the President. — *Chicago Times.*

A JOURNEY TO THE SUN.

As to the distance of ninety-three million miles, a cannon ball would travel it in about fifteen years. It may help us to remember that at the speed attained by the Limited Express on our railroads a train which had left the sun for the earth when the Mayflower sailed from Delfhaven with the Pilgrim Fathers, and which ran at that rate day and night, would, in 1884, still be a journey of some years away from its terrestrial station. The fare, at the customary rates, it may be remarked, would be rather over two million five hundred thousand dollars, so that it is clear that we should need both money and leisure for the journey.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the sun's distance is given by expressing it in terms of what the physiologists would call velocity of nerve transmission. It has been found that sensation is not absolutely instantaneous, but that it occupies a very minute time in traveling along the nerves; so that if a child puts its finger into the candle, there is a certain almost inconceivably small space of time, say the one-hundredth of a second, before he feels the heat. In case, then, a child's arm was long enough to touch the sun, it can be calculated from this known rate of transmission that the infant would have to live to be a man of over a hundred before it knew that its fingers were burned. — *Prof. S. P. Langley.*

WHERE WHITTIER LIVES.

(Harriet Prescott Spofford in the Critic.)

A Delightful Pen Portrait of the Poet and His Pleasant Home.

Mr. Whittier's dwelling in Amesbury is exceedingly simple and exquisitely neat, exterior of a pale cream color, with many trees and shrubs about it, while, within, one room opens into another till you reach the study that should be haunted by the echoes of all sweet sounds, for here have been written the most of those verses full of the fitful music

"Of winds that out of dreamland blew."

Here, in the proper sense, the flames of a cheerful fire dance upon the brass andirons of the open hearth, in the center of a wall lined with books; water colors by Harry Fenn and Lucy Larcom and Celia Thaxter, together with interesting prints, hang on the other walls, rivaled, it may be, by the window that looks down a sunny little orchard, and by the glass-topped door through which you see the green dome of Powow hill. What worthies have been entertained in this enticing place! Garrison and Phillips and Higginson and Wasson and Emerson and Fields and Bayard Taylor and Alice and Phœbe Cary and Gail Hamilton and Anna Dickinson are only a few of the names that one first remembers, to say nothing of countless sweet souls, unknown to any other roll of fame than heaven's, who have found the atmosphere there kindred to their own.

The people of Amesbury and of the adjoining villages and towns feel a peculiar ownership of their poet.

THERE IS SCARCELY A LEGEND

of all the region round which he has not woven into his song, and the neighborhood feel not only as if Whittier was their poet, but in some way the guardian spirit, the genius of the place. Perhaps in his stern and sweet life he has been so, even as much as in his song.

"There is no charge to Mr. Whittier," once said a shopman of whom he had made a small purchase, and there is no doubt the example would have been contagious if the independent spirit of the poet would ever have allowed it.

These Indian summer days of the

poet's life are spent not all in the places that knew him of old. The greater part of the winter is spent in Boston; a share of the summers always goes to the White Hills, of which he is passionately fond, and the remainder of the time finds him in the house of his cousins at Oak Knoll, in Danvers, still in his native county of Essex. This is a mansion, with its porches and porticoes and surrounding lawns and groves, which seems meet for a poet's home. It sands in spacious and secluded grounds, shaded by mighty oaks, and with that woodland character which birds and squirrels and rabbits darting in the checkered sunshine must always give. It is the home of culture and refinement, too, and as full of beauty within as without. Here many of the latter poems have been sent forth, and here fledglings have the unwarrantable impertinence to intrude with their callow manuscripts, and here those pests of prominence, the

AUTOGRAPH SEEKERS,

send their requests by the thousands. But in the early fall the poet steals quietly back to Amesbury, and there awaits election day, a period in which he religiously believes that no man has a right to avoid his duty, and of which he still thinks as when he saw

"Along the street
The shadows meet
Of Destiny, whose hands conceal
The molds of fate
That shape the state
And make or mar the commonweal."

What a life he has to look back upon, as he sits with his fame about him — what storms and what delights, what struggles and what victory! With all the deep and wonderful humility of spirit that he bears before God and man, yet it is doubtful if he could find one day in it that he would change, so far as his own acts are concerned. It is certain that no one else would find it.

In appearance Mr. Whittier is as upright as ever. His eye is as black and burns with as keen a fire as when it flashed over the Concord mob, and sees beauty everywhere as freshly as when he cried with the "Voices of Freedom," and sang the "Songs of Labor;" and his smile is the same smile that has won the worship of men and of women, too, for sixty years and over. Now, it is with a sort of tenderness that people speak and think of him whose walk will perhaps go but little further with their own; not that they deem such vitality and power and spirit can ever cease, but that they are warned of its apotheosis, as it were, into loftier regions, where his earthly songs shall be turned to the music of the morning stars as they sing together.

HISTORY OF THE ALPHABET.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

How many of the millions that daily use the alphabet ever stop to think of its origin and long history. In the true spirit of a student, Isaac Taylor, a well known English writer on philosophical and philological subjects, has recently written and published in London two stout volumes under the title: "The Alphabet, an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters." It is only by help of recent discoveries of early inscriptions and the progress in the art of reading lost languages and deciphering hitherto unknown symbols that such a well posted history has become possible. By careful study of the learned essays and scientific investigations of the latest philologist Taylor has set forth in language within easy comprehension the origin of the alphabet, showing that our own "Roman" letters may be followed back to their very beginning, some twenty or more centuries ago, as he asserts. We have no better letters, according to this account, than those of the Italian printers of the fifteenth century. These were imitated from the beautiful manuscripts of the tenth and eleventh centuries, the lettering of these being derived from the Roman of the Augustan age. The Roman letters, in turn, are traced to those employed at Rome in the third

century B. C., and these do not differ greatly from forms used in the earliest existing specimens of Latin writing, dating from the fifth century B. C. This primitive alphabet of Rome was derived from a local form of the Greek alphabet, in use about the sixth century B. C., and that was a variety of the earliest Greek alphabet belonging to the eighth or even the ninth century B. C. The Greeks got their letters from the Phœnicians, and theirs are clearly traceable in the most ancient form of the Semitic.

The most ancient of books, a papyrus found at Thebes, and now preserved in the French National library, supplies the earliest form of the letters used in the Semitic alphabet. The stone table of the law could have been possible to the Jews only because of their possession of an alphabet, and hence the Bible and modern philological science unite in ascribing a common origin to the alphabet which is in daily use throughout the world. The nineteenth century B. C. is held by Taylor to be the approximate date of the origin of alphabetic writing, and from that time it grew by slow degrees, while from Egypt, the home of the Jews during their long captivity, the knowledge of the alphabet was carried in all directions where alphabets are now found.

The Aryans are thought to have been the first to bring the primitive alphabet to perfection, and each letter and sound may be traced by Taylor's careful analysis through all the changes that have marked the growth, progress, and in some instances the decay of different letters of various alphabets. It is an interesting fact that the oldest known "A B C" in existence is a child's alphabet scratched on a little ink bottle of black ware, found in some of the oldest Greek settlements in Italy, attributed to the fifth century B.C. The earliest letters and many of the later ones are known only by inscriptions, and it is the rapid increase, by recent discoveries, of these precious fragments that has inspired more diligent research and quickened the zeal of learned students in mastering the elements of knowledge of their origin and history throughout the world. As late as 1876 there were found in Cyprus some bronze plates inscribed with Phœnician characters, dating back to the tenth, even the eleventh century B. C. Each epoch has its fragments, and the industry of English explorers, the perseverance of German students, and the genius of French scholars, have all contributed to group them in their chronological order. Coins, engraved gems, inscribed statutes, and last of all the Siloam inscription, found in 1880 at Jerusalem, on the wall of an old tunnel, have supplied new material for the history. From the common mother of many alphabets, the Phœnician, are descended the Greek and other European systems on the one side, including that which we use and have the greatest interest in; and on the other, the alphabet of Asia, from which have sprung those of the East, Syriac and Hebrew.

LAZY CHRISTIANS.

There are some in every church who are willing to work, and do work. You hear of them through the poor and sick; you find them in the prayer meeting, and see them in all church activities. They are always willing to do more than their part. You can rely upon them every time. But many professors seem surprised that you should expect any work from them. They come into the church to enjoy religion, not to help others to be saved, not to work. As for visiting the sick, feeding the poor, gathering in destitute children, or speaking to the unsaved, they never try it, "have no gifts for it," and so they pay their money, hear the sermon, enjoy the singing, try to be respectable, and call that religious living without making a personal endeavor to do good from one year's end to another.

It is surprising what easy Christians some men make. A set of merchants

who can run a bank or mill, and make trade pay, and know how to manage corporations, will let the church run down for the want of a little religious enterprise and very likely call upon the women and children to help them out. A community of Christian farmers, who know how to improve stock, and make a farm pay, who, on hard soil, will get a good living, and keep his own houses neat and trim, will let the house of God become shabby, and the church die out because as farmers they work, but as Christians they do not work. What our churches and our committees most need is not more talent, or more truth, more money, or more opportunities, but downright and upright earnest work.— *Christian Observer.*

The charities of life are scattered everywhere enameling the vales of human beings as the flowers paint the meadows; they are not the fruit of study nor the privilege of refinement, but a natural instinct.— G. Bancroft.

Moral beauty is the basis of all true beauty. This foundation is somewhat covered and veiled in nature; art brings it out and gives it more transparent forms. It is here that art, when it knows well its powers and resources, engaged in a struggle with nature in which it may have the advantage.— V. Cousin.

HOLIDAYS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The holiest of all holidays are those
  Kept by ourselves in silence and apart—
  The secret anniversaries of the heart,
When the full river of feeling overflows;
Those happy days unclouded to their close,
  Those sudden joys that out of darkness start,
  As flowers from ashes, swift desires to dart,
Like singing swallows, down each wind that blows.

White as a gleam of a receding sail,
  White as a cloud that floats and flits in air,
White as the whitest lily on a stream,
Whose tender memories are a fairy tale
  Of some enchanted land; we know not where,
But beautiful as is a dream within a dream.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gave us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widows and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." — LINCOLN.

Sir Walter Scott was 34 when he made his first draft of "Waverley," and was 44 when he re-wrote and published it. Nearly every one of those tales, which conferred immortality upon him, was composed after he had reached the age of 46. Carlyle was 42 when he published the "French Revolution," the first work to which he formally put his name. His "Cromwell" was published when he was 50. Swift was 59 when he published "Gulliver's Travels." Tennyson was 50 when is idyls, "Elaine," "Vivian," and "Guinevere," were published, and was about 62 when he completed the series with "Gareth and Lynette." Macaulay was 48 when he issued the first and second volume of his "History of England," and the third and fourth did not appear until he was 55. Good as are the essays of his early manhood, they pale when compared with the work of his maturer years. John Stuart Mill was 53 when his essay of "Liberty" was published, and 56 when he gave us that on "Utilitarianism." Milton was certainly more that 54 when he began to compose his "Paradise Lost;" he was 59 when he sold it to Simmons, the bookseller. George Eliot composed "Middlemarch" between the ages of 46 and 51, and since then "Daniel Deronda." Bacon was 59 before he published his great work, "The Novum Organum." Cowper was over 50 when he published "John Gilpin" and "The Task," and Defoe 58 when he published "Robinson Cursoe." Darwin published his "Origin of Species" when 50, and his "Descent of Man" when 62. Grote wrote the larger part of the "History of Greece" between the ages of 52 and 62, and Hallam occupied nearly the same period of life with this "Introduction to the Litera-

ture of Europe." The two works by which Thomas Hood has survived the grave, "The Bridge of Sighs" and "The Song of the Shirt," were composed when he was 46, and from a sick bed, from which he never rose. Longfellow gave us "Hiawatha" when 48, and "Tales of a Wayside Inn" when 58. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" was published when Holmes was 48, and "Songs in Many Keys" when he was 55.

Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Leader of the Crusade, is only daughter of Governor Trimble, of Ohio, and wife of Judge James H. Thompson, of Hillsboro, now a leading temperance man of that State. Her eldest son, Allan Thompson, one of the most gifted young men of our day, after a long hard fight with the habit contracted through social use of the glass that seems to cheer but afterwards inebriates, became thoroughly reformed, and the last bright year of his life was given to the cause of Christ and temperance reform. He left the glorious record of such a fight for a true life as few have ever made, and it is the choice heritage of those who loved him.

POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.

The pen hath ruled with regal sway
The conquering sword, and crowned its way
Like Phœbus with Promethean fire,
Jove's thunder, and Apollo's lyre.
Its diamond point like stars at night
Hath turned earth's shadows into light.

The by-gone ages were as naught,
The past a shadow dimly wrought
On shifting sand, did not the pen
Record the deeds on earth of men.
But for each subtle, magic word
Who'd know the conquests of the sword?

Had skill and genius never laid
Her hand on pen, or printer's trade,
What would you know? And did not books
Evoke with warm and living looks
The pale ghosts of departed years,
Of nations' dead, earth's noblest peers,
Which with reflecting eye you read,
The past were as a dream indeed:

Unknown the thought, the joy, the pain
Of those who've sailed life's stormy main—
Unknown the nobly great who trod
The earth and towered like a God
So tall the stars like fruit ripe-red
Hung scarce above their sun-lit head.

Alexander thirsting after fame,
Alaric fierce, and Tamerlane,
Cæsar, Napoleon, warriors dread
Who rode with bridles dripping red
O'er pyramids of whitest bones
To build a throne of all the thrones,
Did not the pen their glories shed
Were nameless as their trampled dead.
The soul and power clothed in words
Hath won more fields than lifted swords
Or mailed warriors clad in steel
With martial tread, and trumpet peal.
Of weapons known to gods and men
The mightiest is the mightiest pen.

—GEORGE W. WARDER,

Kansas City, October 25, 1883.

MR. BLAINE TO THE STUDENTS OF ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, INDIANA.

I never feel more pleasure in standing before an audience than when it is composed of young men, the future hope of our grand and young Republic. The possibilities that are before you are possibilities of great success or of great failure. You should remember that you are in a country possessing the widest prospect and that the responsibility of educated Americans is greater than the responsibility of educated men elsewhere. The responsibility devolving upon you is of a political, literary and religious character, and you should have a thorough moral training to discharge it, and to give an account of yourselves not only in this life but in the greater and better life to come, and properly to take an honorable position among the sixty millions of people who await you. You go forth from these halls with prospects proportionate to your efforts and determination to succeed. I had the pleasure of meeting yesterday a number of young men of the University of Michigan, and I told them, as I now tell you, that your responsibilities are increased in proportion to the educational advantages which you possess; that your countrymen will hold you accountable for them. By making a proper use of your time and opportunities, you will be enabled to discharge your duties honorably.

To become an able man in any profession, there are three things neces-

sary—nature, study, and practice.—Aristotle.

It is better to be a beggar than an ignorant person; for a beggar only wants money, but an ignorant person wants humanity.—Aristippus.

WIVES OF PRESIDENTS.

Mistresses of the White House.

Washington society, whether at home playing lawn tennis, driving or boating, or at the seaside or mountain, has been watching the course of events at Chicago with a good deal of interest. Society in Washington naturally takes more interest in the question of who shall be mistress of the White House than does society anywhere else. Of course, the mistress of the White House is recognized as the head of Washington society; and, while the wife of the Republican candidate is well known here there was felt quite as much interest to know who would preside there should a Democratic President again enter its portals. The duties of mistress of the White House are quite laborious, and it is probable that society feels as anxious to know who it shall be as the individual herself who is to assume these duties. The long hours of reception, in which she must stand and shake by the hand the rows of nameless and unknown visitors; again, those occasions on which she must sit at state dinners and say pleasant nothings; the weary worry of appeals for office which are made, not alone to the President, but to her by privileged friends as well; the annoyances which her public station and the self-asserted privileges of the press—all tend to make the position an uncomfortable one. Of course, there are many pleasant features, and many which gratify personally, and it is hardly possible that any who know the details of its duties and pleasures would reject it, or seek to do so if it were offered. Yet there have been those among Presidents' wives who regretted that their duties took them within the White House. There is a feeling that, should Mrs. Blaine's husband be elected, she would not make a popular mistress of the White House. She never has been especially popular in Washington society. She is rather reserved in manner—haughty, some people call it—devoted to her home and her children, and not caring much for society as it is in Washington. Personally, she is above the medium height, with a rather stern and expressive face set in a frame of white hair, a well-developed figure, a manner somewhat cold and reserved, but an experience which renders her quite efficient to be an able mistress of the White House.

President Arthur is the fourth President who has entered the White House a widower. His term there has been a brilliant one, for he is not only familiar with and informed of the details of social life, but his sister, Mrs. McElroy, who has been the acknowledged mistress of the White House during his term, is also quite accomplished in a social way. Very retiring in her taste, and without ambition for public recognition, however, she has been seen little by Washington generally, and has only been known personally to a circle extremely limited. The women of the White House, tracing back to the beginning, form an interesting chapter, or series of chapters, in the history of not alone Washington society but of the nation. Under Garfield's administration the social feature had scarcely developed. Under Hayes the White House was open to all of society, thousands attending their receptions, and lunch tables were spread at their evening entertainments for many hundreds. Under Gen. Grant the White House was gay, but there was not that democratic freedom which marked the regime of Mrs. Grant's successor as mistress of the White House. Another term back Mrs. Johnson, wife of Andrew Johnson, was mistress of the White House. She was an invalid, and personally received little, receiving her visitors in her chair. Her daughter

Martha Patterson, wife of Senator Patterson, entertained in her stead, renovating the war-stained, battered habiliments of the mansion with rare taste upon the small allowance of $30,000, which Congress made for this purpose. Mrs. Lincoln, who preceded, was mistress of the White House in a time of great turbulence and national tribulation, and there is small wonder that the recollections of her time there are not agreeable ones to those who were here during that period. An ambitious woman, with little experience outside a country town when called here; deprived of the counsel of her husband by the constant attention to public affairs which his duties required, stricken with grief during the years of her stay by the loss of her favorite son Willie, the painful experience of her time in the White House culminated with the assassin's shot, which was heard around the world. Preceding Mrs. Lincoln, Harriet Lane, the adopted daughter of James Buchanan, who was the only bachelor President we have ever had, gave to Washington society one of the most brilliant social administrations it has ever had. Mrs. Pierce, her predecessor, was a sensitive, shrinking woman, who had seen her son killed by a railroad accident but a short time before her arrival at the White House, and who, during her stay there, attended to social duties only because they were duties. The next in the order tracing back is Mrs. Fillmore, who was more strongly marked as a literary woman than any since Abigail Adams. It was her taste for books which established the library now in the White House, her husband having, through her solicitation, asked of Congress and obtained an appropriatien of $30,000 for a White House library. No sadder woman ever reigned mistress of the White House than the wife of President Taylor. She had accompanied her husband in all of his war experiences, caring for him in camp, and counseling with him upon the field. During the Presidential contest she prayed daily for Clay's election. "It is a plot," she said, "to deprive me of the comforts of a home which I had expected to enjoy now that the war is ended." She came to the White House only as a matter of duty, her daughter, Betty Bliss, being pushed to the front to bear the burden as mistress of the establishment. When her husband died within the walls of the White House she was heartbroken, and during the two remaining years of her life never mentioned the White House unless necessity compelled. Mrs. Polk, who preceded Mrs. Taylor, still lives in the city of Nashville. She is the only woman who ever held the position of private secretary to the President, she having filled that position through choice during her husband's term. She was a woman of great ability, quite as familiar with affairs of state as was her husband, and even more so as to details. "Sarah knows where it is," was President Polk's customary remark when any document or book was wanted. She did not even neglect her social duties, and was spoken of by an English lady as not being surpassed in beauty, style or dignity by any of the three queens whom she had seen. Under Tyler, the White House had two mistresses. His first wife died there during the early part of his administration, and her successor, Miss Garner, of New York, afterward known as the bride of the White House, being married to President Tyler in the Presidential mansion. Mrs. Harrison never occupied the White House as its mistress, her health having prevented her from coming here with her husband, whose death followed a month later, before her arrival. Van Buren was a widower when he entered the White House. His daughter was its mistress. Jackson was also a widower when he entered the White House, having become so but a few months previous and under the most painful of circumstances. His wife, who was a beautiful, gentle,

trustful woman, had married in her early years injudiciously and had been divorced, afterward marrying Jackson. During his campaign the tongues of partisan malice did not spare even Mrs. Jackson, but her husband had spared her, keeping from her the newspapers which contained these attacks. After his election, however, sitting in her room at a hotel in Nashville, whither she had gone to prepare for the journey to Washington, she overheard in an adjoining room the tongues of the gossipers detailing the slanders which the press had published regarding herself. The agitation brought upon her by this caused an attack of heart disease, and in a few hours she was a corpse. Mrs. John Quincy Adams, the wife of Jackson's predecessor, gave to Washington a more brilliant social reign than it had ever known, provoking Mr. John Agg, the first short-hand reporter ever in Washington, to the production of his famous poem, a couplet of which runs thus:

"Belles and matrons, maids and madams,
All are gone to Mrs. Adams'."

Her reign was quite in contrast with that of her pedecessor, Mrs. Monroe, who was the daughter of a British officer, and little given to social enjoyments. Her predecessor, Mrs. Madison, is spoken of as the only woman of social genius ever occupying the White House. Her reign there was, of course, brilliant. Jefferson, who preceded Madison, was a widower when he entered the White House. He was not a believer in social life as it then existed and gave few levees or entertainments. His daughters presided at those few which he did give, and Mrs. Madison, the wife of his Secretary of State, occupied the place of chief lady at the White House at the state dinners. Abigail Adams, wife of President Adams, who preceded Jefferson, was the first mistress of the White House. She dried her clothes in the great east room on wash-day, but was for all that a remarkable woman. No one who was not such could write of her husband as she did, when the English King's proclamation regarding the colonies was published: "This intelligence will make a plain path for you, though a dangerous one. I could not join to-day in the petition of our worthy pastor for reconciliation between our no longer tyrant state and these colonies. Let us separate. They are unworthy to be our brethren." Her predecessor, Martha Washington, preceded the White House.

RUSSIAN FUNERAL.

Over Fifty Thousand Persons Following a Siberian Exile to the Grave.

Fifty thousand men, women and children followed the body to the grave. Czar Alexander has granted a pension of 2,000 roubles to the widow. The Grand Duchess Alexandra Joiephovna sent her a letter of condolence and her children placed a floral cross on the dead exile's coffin. Her Imperial Highness, the Duchess Eugenia Maximilianovna, also contributed a beautiful bouquet. His Eminence Metropolitan Isador donated a lot in the cemetery of Alexandro-Nevsky Laura for the interment. The cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg sent their mayors and delegations of aldermen to attend the funeral. All the Russian universities were represented in the obsequies.

The dead man is Fedor Michaelovitch Dostoevsky. Nicholas loaded him with chains as a punishment for his love of liberty and hatred of despotism. Through his genius, his long suffering and his devoted attachment to the people, he won the love of the nation, and has been accorded a niche among the immortal Russian writers and thinkers. He found God's spark among the most degraded human beings. Fitly was he termed "the anatomist of the soul" and "the poet of sorrows."

The Russians call all criminals "the dear unhappy ones," regarding them as the victims of fatal circumstances. They dearly loved Dostoevsky, who devoted his energies to the relief of the

"unhappy ones," and who ably elucidated the fatal circumstances that annually send thousands to the dreary wastes of Siberia. He had shed his tears in a band of the unfortunates; he had trodden the long road beyond the Ural Mountains; his limbs had also been eaten by rusty irons; his own groans had been mingled with the groans of his unhappy comrades in prisons and mines. With the loving hand of a great artist he portrayed all these sorrows. The Russian people have crowned him with a wreath of laurel. It will remain green forever.

Dostoevsky was born in 1821. He studied military engineering, but did not adopt it as a profession. He had a literary turn of mind. In 1846 he published "The Poor People," his first novel. It gave him a national reputation. In 1849 he was sent to Siberia with a band of political criminals. He found God's spark in the breast of every one of the miserable beings shut from the light of day in the mines. The discovery saved him. He probed the Russian character, and unearthed an all-forgiving love and mercy. His intellectual horizon was widened, and he saw a bright future for the nation.

Meantime Nicholas died, and his son pardoned Dostoevsky. The novelist reappeared in St. Petersburg, and quickly published his great work, "Notes from the Dead House." In it he depicts all the horrors of the Siberian prisons. It enshrined him in the affections of the Russian people. A year afterward he wrote another remarkable work, "The Miserable and Oppressed People." It was followed by the novel, "Crime and Punishment," containing a most profound psychological analysis of the motives that induce crime. This work softened the treatment of criminals in the Russian courts. Since then Dostoevsky has written many novels, but none so strikingly effective. For the last two years he published an original periodical called the *Writer's Diary*. Although very popular, he died in poverty.

Throngs surrounded the corpse for days, including the Grand Dukes and men and women of all classes. All who read, think and study bade him a final farewell. Children stood near his coffin and distributed flowers to the visitors. Before the burial an envelope containing two roubles and the following note was found in the coffin:

"For the benefit of a famine-stricken population, in honor of God's servant, Fedor Dostoevsky, who upheld the poor and oppressed. From a Poor Man."

Yesterday the remains were removed to the Church of Alexandro-Nevsky Laura and to-day they were buried. Over 50,000 persons were in the funeral procession. There were thirty groups, representing the male and female gymnasiums, male and female medical schools, universities, military, industrial and art schools, the musical conservatory, the stage, bar, press, board of trade, church and municipal corporations. Each group carried wreaths of flowers and laurel leaves with different mottoes. The wreath from Moscow bore the following motto: "From the heart of Russia to the great teacher."

No general, no statesman, no member of the imperial family has ever been so honored. Not the least notable feature in the procession was the absence of the police. The people themselves kept a perfect order. The procession was three hours in marching a mile and a half, the coffin being borne upon the shoulders of friends, literary people and students. On the way the choir and the people sang, "Eternal Memory." When the coffin was lowered into the grave sobbings were heard on all sides. The people were greatly moved by the pathetic voice of the daughter of the deceased, 10 years old, "Good-by, my dear, good, kind papa, good-by." The grave was covered with wreaths and bouquets, and till nightfall was surrounded by people.

A subscription is opened for a monument in memory of the deceased, with this inscription, "He found God's spark."

THE CHINAMAN AND HIS COFFIN.

[Cor. London Telegraph.]

The idea of the Chinaman is that when he dies he ought to be buried in the trunk of a tree, and so it comes about that all coffins are designed with a view to keep up the illusion. They consist of four outside tree boards, and are so fashioned together as to look very like a tree at a little distance. They are, of course, tremendously heavy; but then, that is considered an excellent fault. If a son wishes to be very polite to his father, or one friend desires to obtain the good-will of another, be makes him a present of a good, solid, heavy coffin. The gift is put into an honored place in the house ready for use, and is shown for the admiration of any friends who may call. The owner would rather go into his coffin than part with it, and, generally speaking, though a Chinaman may get into debt and be very harshly treated by his creditors, they will leave him his coffin, not wishing to prejudice his entry into the next world, which, according to the Celestials, depends very much upon the way inwhich a man is buried. I was told that half the Chinese living in Hong Kong were already in happy possession of their coffins, and ready to enter them when wanted.

PIN MAKING IN ENGLAND.

There are in England, as nearly as can be ascertained, 580 pin machines, for producing pins either complete or by two processes — pointing and heading. Each of these machines will make on an average 220 per minute, giving 7,655,000 in an hour, or 58,904,000 in one day of nine hours (less intervals), if all are going.

These pins would weigh, of average sizes, 34 tons as the production of the whole of England in 54 hours, or 1,836 tons per annum. This calculation is based on what machines have actually produced in 56 hours, nearly 3,064 lbs. Out of this quantity there are about 5,000 tons each week made from iron wire, which is coated with tin — an American invention — which produces an inferior and relatively dear article as compared with the bulk of the pins manufactured and being sold at nearly the same price as brass, although the metal of the one cost 9d. per lb., and the other 3d. per lb.

A good pin machine for carding them on paper will card about 1,000 pins per minute; 1 oz. of best granulated block tin will coat 26 lbs. of tin as bright as silver. The cost of working one pin machine in finishing the pins from beginning to end, is rather over 23s. per machine in a large and well conducted manufactory. To produce one sheet of 300 pins, the machinery costs £70; if 500 are on a sheet about £10 extra. To produce one ton of loose pins per week £1,000 worth of machinery is required; if the pins are mounted on cards or sheets, the cost is about £1,400. About three tons of pins are required always for stock, worth on the average £120 a ton. To buy pins cheap they must be bought loose, for if bought on cards or paper, the extra work and labor must be paid for.

Pins on sheets are always much thinner than when loose, as they have to be made thin and long to make them large, and also to meet the keenness of competition. If made loose they are usually thicker and shorter, and are, therefore, made quicker, cost less to produce, and are better for use, not being so likely to bend or break.

Birmingham makes quite 24 tons each week, London about 1 ton, Stroud and Bristol about 6 tons, and Warrington something like 1 ton. France and Prussia are now large manufacturers, as also America. Canada has also its pin manufacturers.

Thought should be free, and not bought or sold; a new thought belongs to the world, and is no man's patent.— *H. Tuttle.*

FOREIGN LETTER FROM SWITZERLAND.

Early the next morning, bidding our friends farewell, we were whirled away in the huge "Diligence" bound for Geneva. The day was fine, the roads unsurpassed, and the scenery as we passed through the romantic Reposoir valley, leaving lovely Chamouny far behind, was very interesting. Fine cascades leaping from the overhanging cliffs, dark forests, green meadows, sprinkled with flowers, wild passes with grim rocky sides, and ever beyond, the wonderful Alps with their eternal snows, made up the living picture.

There is something very strange in the feeling inspired by these mountains; mingled with admiration and awe, is a sense of utter loneliness, which oftentimes brings the tears unbidden to the eyes. The intense silence, unbroken save by the grinding of the glaciers, the far-off roar of some mountain stream as it dashes over its rocky bed, or the crash of an avalanche, hurled from some of the distant heights, separates one from the world, and the soul is filled with unutterable longings and aspirations. The higher susceptibilities of the intellect are stirred by their "magnitude, their loftiness, their grandeur, the unapproachableness of their summits," their symbolism of power and eternity.

We reached Geneva early in the afternoon, making our way at once to the pleasant home-like Hotel de Russia. The situation of this far famed city is very fine, and with her lake and river Rhone is well worth a longer visit than many tourists can make. The noted sights of Geneva are not numerous, and can be easily seen in a day or two. Perhaps the most interesting visited by us were the "Jardin Anglais," whence a view may be had of the "Pierres du Niton," said to have been used as Roman Altars for the worship of Neptune; The Cathedral dating from 1124, in which is the canopy of Calvin's pulpit, also two of his chairs; Calvin's house, standing near the Cathedral; the birth-place of Jean Jacques Rousseau, and the spot on which his "Emile" was burned by the common hangman in 1762, the city now counts his fame and glory as her own; the "Pont du Mont Blanc," from which a magnificent view of the mountain is obtained, and the little island named after J. J. Rousseau and bearing his statue.

It is remarkable that the men who seem to have left their impress most profoundly were of such opposite characters and principles as Calvin, the stern theologian, and Rousseau, the sensual infidel and dreaming socialist.

The chief industries of Geneva are watch making, and the manufactures of music boxes in both of which she excels. We spent some delightful hours listening to the wonderful automatic instruments in the large establishment near the hotel.

But the glory of Geneva is her lake, of which Byron wrote,

> "Clear placid Leman! thy contrasted lake,
> With the world I dwell in, is a thing
> Which warns me with its stillness to forsake
> Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring."

Lake Leman is blue, clear, and quiet; the dancing wavelets chase each other from bank to bank, and every now and then is seen a silver flash as a fish leaps from the water in its play; small fishing boats lie here and there, while the gay little steamers hurry back and forth, leaving long lines of silvery foam behind them. The days spent in Geneva were days of unalloyed pleasure, and it was with regret we took our places in the steamer which carried us swiftly to Ouchy, where we spent the night at the "Bean Rivage." Many of the hotels in Switzerland are surrounded by the most beautiful grounds through which it is a delight to wander, after dinner has dragged out its weary length. Here we are surprised and pleased to find magnolia trees, with

their rich glossy leaves, and a profusion of the large creamy blossoms shedding their heavy fragrance on the evening air.

We awoke in the morning with almost an ache in our hearts; it was the "glorious Fourth," and we, how many thousand miles from home! Strangers in a strange land, and though surrounded by beauty and grandeur indescribable, the true American Fourth of Julyness made us just a little homesick. However, we did celebrate the day, but not till the day had passed.

After a most fatiguing journey, in which we changed from cars to boat, back to cars, and finally to bus, we reached Interlacken, lying between he two little gems of lakes, Thun and Brienz. The Victoria hotel is a large building, and handsomely fitted up, with drawing, smoking, reading and music rooms. We were treated to a fine progromme of music here, from that most wonderful of musical iustruments, the Orchestrion.

The houses in this charming little town are nearly all of wood with overhanging eaves, shingle roofs, and ornamented with quaint carvings and curious inscriptions, some of them more than 250 years old. These old houses look as sound as ever, and yet have never been painted. In Interlacken, the tourist is apt to leave all the loose money he has with him, and wish for more. The numerous shops are filled with the most exquisite wood carving, delicate ivory work, and souvenirs of wonderful beauty. In the evening we attended a concert in the great Cursaal, which was very fine, and witnessed a display of fire works we have never seen surpassed in America. But for all this, we missed sadly the fire-crackers and torpedoes of the "small boy" at home, and felt that on this "Fourth," our celebration was not what it should have been. From Interlacken as a center, many delightful excursions may be made; but perhaps the two which are the most popular, are the drive to Lauterbrunnen, and the Falls of the Staubbach, and to the Giessbach Falls. The Staubbach, "Sky-born Waterfalls" as Wordsworth calls it, leaps from a height of 900 feet, and is dissipated in spray before reaching the bottom. The Giessbach Falls are very beautiful, and when illuminated, as they are every evening during the season by Bengal lights, present a fairy-like scene. But the one attraction for us at Interlacken, was the magnificent view of the wonderfully beautiful Jungfrau; framed in by two nearer mountains; she stands alone in all her purity, a vision of loveliness.

Saturday morning found us ready to start again upon our wanderings. Riding a few miles in one of the two story excursion cars, we reached Lake Brienz, which is noted for the magnificence of its scenery, being entirely surrounded by high mountains, except towards the southwest. Here we took boats for the picturesque little village of Brienz, nestling at the foot of the Brienzer Grat. The quaint little hotel with its garden of trees and flowers, entertained us during the two hours of waiting for the diligence. The furniture of dark heavy mahogany, almost made us break one of the commandments, andwe declared ourselves forever donewith carpets; nothing but the clean, shining waxed floors for us hereafter. We wandered out, and up the street, to see what was to be seen. Brienz fell asleep a thousand years ago, and has not yet been awakened. Very quite and peaceful must be the life of her people; the years come, the years go, and all is the same. Is there any of the trouble, worry and heartache of the outer world there, or do the watchful mountains shut out all but happiness and contentment?

The ride over the Bruenig Pass was one long to be remembered. This scenery was wild and rugged in the heights, and the view from the summit of the Pass (3,648 feet) is truly magnificent; below, and to the north, the lovely valley of Sarnen lies, and Lake

of Lungem, with Pilatus in the background; in the south, the Eiger and Willirhorn, with other snowy summits, are plainly visible. At Sarnen, where we dined, we were struck with the beauty of the head dress of the peasant women — the hair is plaited with a white ribbon and fastened in a graceful coil at the back with a silver spoon-shaped buckle.

At Alpnacht we were glad to rest a few moments, refreshing ourselves while waiting the boat with the large luscious strawberries, sold in dainty baskets by the peasants.

The little steamer "William Tell" came rushing up to the pier; we hurried on, found seats and gave ourselves up to unalloyed pleasure during the ride to Lucerne.

What wonderful stories could this "blue-eyed" beauty of the Swiss lakes tell us; what songs could her lapping wavelets sing us had we but the fineness of hearing to catch the sounds! Of wrong, of hardship, of cruelty, of the struggles for liberty, of love, of happiness and glorious freedom. Night was closing in when we reached the quaint old city of Lucerne, and our last look at the beautiful lake showed her sleeping peacefully in the still white moonlight, watched over by her ever wakeful guardians, grim old Pilatus and the Rigi. R.

A dispatch from Rome, Italy, states that as an exceptional mark of honor to Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, who has been in Rome for some time, he was appointed to officiate in the Christmas services at the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, instead of a cardinal, as usual. The statement that the archbishop had been granted this high honor by the pope was received with much pleasure by the clergy at Rome. The distinction is a rare one. None but cardinals, as a rule, are permitted to officiate at this altar. The Church at Santa Maria Maggiore is one of the oldest in Christendom, and is one of the four great cathedrals of the Catholic world. In one of the small side altars, hid from the view of the worshipers, are deposited relics of Christ and some of His saints. This is called the privileged altar. The pope alone has absolute power to celebrate mass here. The vatican has, however, relegated to the cardinal-prefect in Rome the power of allowing others to say mass there, to which is always attached special blessings. Generally cardinals who are in Rome are assigned to celebrate at Santa Maria Maggiore. The honor is greater from the fact that it is only on great festivals that mass is said at the privileged altar in Santa Maria's. There are in Rome many dignitaries from the continent, and that Archbishop Gibbons should be selected on this occasion is a rare compliment to the American church.

WANT OF DECISION.

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for want of a little courage. Every day sends to the grave numbers of obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity had prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they had only been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame.

The fact is that, in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a 150 years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and his uncles, and particular friends, till one day he finds that he is 65 years of age; that he has lost so much time consulting first cousins and intimate friends; that he has no time to follow their advice. The very period of life

at which men choose to venture, if ever, is so confined that it is no bad rule to preach up necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.

We can not expect life's pathway
To be always strewn with flowers,
Nor the time which God has given
To be all made of happy hours;
Storms will follow every sunshine,
Grief be mixed with every joy;
And 'tis best that it should be so —
Gold's too soft without alloy.
"Half our trouble's our invention,"
We're to blame for half our strife;
Then, if life is what we make it,
Why not make the best of life?

Spiritual fermentations take place in many ways, as well in the heavens as in the earths, but they are not known in the world, what they are, and how they take place; for there are evils and at the same time falsities, which, being let into societies, do the like as ferments put into meal and new wine, by means of which heterogeneous things are separated, and the homogeneous things are conjoined, and it becomes pure and clear.—*Swedenborg.*

The heart is the only thing that is better by being broken.

Choose those companions who administer to your improvement.

When thou forgivest, the man who has pierced thy heart stands to thee in the relation of the sea-worm that perforates the shell of the mussel, which straightway closes the wound with a pearl.—*Richter.*

Take life just as God gives it to you, and make it beautiful as you can.

The noblest deeds are often done where no eye but God's can see them.

BRAIN DEVELOPMENT.

I have been a long and attentive student and observer of the human organism and have pondered deeply the significance of human life, which consists of making and receiving impressions.

He is the most developed, he is the best and the greatest who can make and receive the greatest number of impressions.

An impressible man or woman must be one who has a fine temperament and a highly developed nervous system. The photographer does not expect to take a human picture upon granite or a brick, and we can not expect mentality and the higher life from a man with a broad, low head and a narrow, shallow forehead and top head, with dominant muscles and a coarse temperament, for he is unimpressible to the high objects and purposes of a developed and refined life. The human brain is a picture gallery, and the mind (so called) is an artist taking and registering pictures or impressions of persons and things. This is the subjective or inner world, and is the counterpart of the objective or outer world. Conceive the brain to be a transparent glass globe, and a man inside looking out in every direction, upon the outside world, and that world reflected and radiated to him, for converged to him. To him whose brain is coarse, skull thick and who is wanting in transparency and impressibility the outside and inside world is almost a blank, and life is low and nearly useless. It has taken untold ages of growth to prepare the fine and impressible matter of the highest and finest brain, and the ceaseless and irresistible work of evolution is shaping and refining the material for a new civilization and a new order of life, when the religion of humanity and a higher manhood shall prevail.

Reader, study yourself, learn what you are being impressed by, and do not set up your impressions as a standard, or compel other artists to take your pictures, for they may have a better brain and their pictures may be better than yours. Let us all try to make and receive those impressions which will tend to refine ourselves and humanity. PROF. J. H. COOK.

Tennyson is said to have received 1,100 poems on "Gordon in the Soudan," with requests to criticise.

Cooper Institute needs $1,000,000 in order that its usefulness may be continued unimpaired.

The Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary is the latest addition to the list of royal authors, an account of his visit to the Holy Land three years ago having just been published at Vienna. The book is got up with an exceptional amount of luxury, "worthy (says one of the critics) of the rank of the author."

THE GRACES OF MENTAL CULTURE.

Graces that are most permanent and attractive are those of the mind. Delicacy, sweetness, good sense and sensibility, beaming from the eyes, giving a kind and genial expression to the countenance, more than compensate for any irregularity or plainness of features, and sooner excite admiration and love in a really sensitive heart, than the best formed face and finest complexional hue, wanting intellectual expression, and giving no indications of kind and benevolent emotions.

Nature must, of course, give the germ of these ennobling qualities, but by no other means are they so effectually called forth and improved, as by the cultivation of the mind and the acquisition of a purely literary taste by the judicious reading of properly selected books. Even as a sculptor gives expression and beauty to the rude unshapen block of marble, so mental culture, readily acquired by reading and studying methodical books wisely selected, gives a pleasing expression and attractiveness to the countenance, and grace and loveliness to the demeanor.

In one's intercourse with the world, he cannot fail to feel that the absence of an intellectual expression often mars the beauty, and renders unattractive those who have naturally well-formed faces and symmetrical figures. The natural passions of such are usually under no control, and consequently often give to the eyes an envious or disdainful, if not an artful look, repugnant to friendly feelings and repellant to social intercourse. Whenever the face gives no indication of intelligence, whatever external beauty it may possess and however symmetrical may be its form and features, though it may make a good model for an artist, perfect to the eye, yet it will not excite the higher emotions of the mind, nor make a deep or favorable impression on the beholder. — *Philadelphia Call.*

EXPERIENCE.

I have met with a good many people
In jogging o'er life's varied way;
I've encountered the clever, the simple,
The crabbed, the grave and the gay;
One thing I have learned in my journey —
Ne'er to judge one by what he appears;
The eyes that seem sparkling with laughter
Oft battle to keep back the tears,
And long, sanctimonious faces
Hide often the souls that are vile,
While the heart that is merry and cheerful
Is often the freest from guile.
And I've learned not to look for perfection
In one of our frail human-kind,
In hearts the most gentle and loving
Some blemish or fault we can find.
But yet I have ne'er found the creature
So low, so depraved or so mean,
But had some good impulse — some virtue
That among his bad traits might be seen.
And, too, I have learned that most friendships
We make are as brittle as glass;
Just let a reverse overtake us —
Our "friends" on the "other side" pass.
But, ah! I have found some few loyal! —
Some hearts ever loving and true! [me
And the joy and the peace they have brought
Have cheered me my whole journey through.

BATHING IN GALILEE.

A Jerusalem letter to the New Haven *Journal and Courier* says: —

Bathing in the muddy Jordan is merely nominal enjoyment, and never cleansed anybody yet that I know of excepting Capt. Naaman. Bathing in the Dead Sea is dangerous to the eyes and mouth; if you have any cuts or sores on your body exceedingly unpleasant. But bathing in Galilee by moonlight I am prepared to vote a success. The convent where we stopped at Tiberias abuts upon the lake near one of the beaches most frequented by modern Rebekahs. On both of the

nights which we passed on the lake shore we took occasion to prove this. Only one thing marred the perfect enjoyment, and that was the nature of the beach, which was pebbly instead of sandy. It was evidently a rare treat for the Rebekahs to witness our ablutions, as they increased rapidly in numbers when it became noised about town that "real white men" were in the water, and they tarried obviously longer than was necessary in order to fill their jars. They would come close to us, remark "Marhabar!" (the universal Arabic salutation, signifying "welcome") and then titter as we answered back courteously "Marhabar teen" ("Welcome to you also"). As I have intimated, we only held the boards there for two nights; but I am confident that our audiences would have comprehended all the people in the region round about if we had remained a week. The second night an incident occurred which serves admirably to illustrate Arab (not Bedouin) character. A man threw a stone at us from the beach after our audience of maidens had reluctantly retired. "Don't mind it," said Mr. Floyd, "he's trying to pick a fuss with us after a characteristic fashion. Let him go to the end of his rope." Pretty soon another stone followed, then another and another, the last in rather dangerous proximity to us. At this Mr. Floyd said the time was ripe, and going up out of the water stood on the beach facing the missile thrower and the crowd of allies which had by this time gathered around the latter. Advancing brusquely he then demanded in Arabic: "Impudent brute, who are you, I'd like to know?" "He's a great sheik," chorused the crowd, "and you don't want to touch him, or we'll make you sorry." "Very well," said Mr. Floyd, "I'm ready to fight the whole crowd of you, though naked and unarmed. Many a time I've annihilated a dozen men at once, all stronger than any of you, and I'm just itching to make mince-meat out of you babies. Look!" and with a stick he rapidly drew a circle around the spot where he stood. "The first man who crosses that line I'll grind to powder!" A moment's silence followed, and then the leader slunk off, followed by his brave cohorts. One or two remained behind to try and patch up a truce by pretending that the "great sheik" was only a madman, but Mr. Floyd was too familiar with Arab tricks to swallow that, and told them he'd rather they'd throw stones than try to make him out a fool by passing off such a flimsy explanation upon him. Of course, it was all done by means of bluff, and we had a hearty laugh afterward to think how ridiculously absurd it was for one naked man to face a semi-armed crowd in this way. Mr. Floyd's last words were: "Great heavens! Why your sultan would not dare to treat me in this way!"

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Human life is a warfare. Have we ever looked at life in the light or view of a conflict — a fight — a battle — or a series of them? The first breath we draw is a struggle to live — the infantile fight for life. It is a desperate assault upon the oxygen of the atmosphere, to give freedom to vital energies, combatant and resistant in an hitherto unrecognized spiritual and physical entity, and in the future to become an intellectual and moral being.

The first onslaught being successful, we enter upon the conflicts of life; and yet with this glorious freedom this conquest of "the breath of life," we find that human existence is of such a nature that it has to be guarded, protected and defended against innate weaknesses, and outward opposing influences and forces. While unable, of ourselves, to bear arms against our opponents, and ward off the assaults of outward foes, we have to rely upon the tender love of a mother, the watchful care of a father, to say nothing of the sympathetic and kind offices of relatives and friends so generously bestowed, who stand watch and guard

over us. Are we not even then in the battle of life? The din of arms, the commotion and clashing of embattled hosts are around us, and though we are inactive and non-participants, the conflicts involve us in the general issues. All through the years of infancy and youth, though without armor, nor following the sounds of the rolling drum or the shrill fife, we are nevertheless recruits for the great conflict of life, and ere long must enter upon the tilts and encounters of the regular army. There is no way for skulking; no allowed or tolerated absence from muster. The roll is called and each must answer thereto.

Many and varied are the scenes of conflict that the natural man and the spiritual man have severally to pass through. Even the elements war against his physical nature; for the extremes of cold and heat; the contaminating influence of impure air and water; his subjection to diseases and calamities of various kinds, are antagonistic to man, and he is compelled, as with the shield of a Minerva, to defend himself, or to combat the ills that flesh is heir to, with the demonstrative fervor of a Hercules. But the warfare or the conflicts of the natural or physical man are as nothing compared to the assaults made all through life upon his spiritual nature — the inner man. Within the sphere of his existence he finds an arena of conflicts, not for an hour, day, month, or year, but unceasingly for a lifetime. Here is where his tactics of warfare and bravery are to be exhibited; here is where he must "conquer or die;" here is where his prowess must be exhibited, for

"Thus warriors, we've no fancied fight,
But battling on from morn till night;
A conflict sore; and never ended
'Till time and future life are blended."

Then we are in a physical and spiritual warfare, but the grand battle of life is to be fought on the spiritual plane, or field, because the spiritual life, the inner man, is the most worthy, or, indeed, we must say, only worthy of our prowess in the contest of life. The promise is to him who *overcometh*. He that looks this interesting matter full in the face, will realize that we wrestle not so much with flesh and blood, but against principalities; against powers; against the rulers of darkness in "high places." What formidable antagonisms are these? Yet we are encouraged to meet them and oppose them, for we have the example and experience of the Apostle Paul, who eighteen hundred years ago boastingly declared that he had "fought the good fight and had kept the faith."

If this Apostle then may be allowed to exult in having fought the good fight of faith, let us fight the good fight upon the more solid basis of fact, and upon it gain the victories that he boasted of having achieved. In this spiritual warfare, which is now more realized throughout our world than ever, the spiritual soldier ought to be emboldened to fight valiantly, not altogether in a selfish interest, to overcome the enemies that war against their souls, but to enlist into the ranks the sons and daughters of men that they too may rejoice in the truth that makes them free. The victory over death, and the triumph over the grave, are before us, and how much then have we to encourage us to fight faithfully, and to the end of the war.

The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. The weaknesses and infirmities of man are many, and looking at him as to his fitness for the battle of life, he would ordinarily not pass muster, and when we look at the internal opponents and external enemies that he has to contend with, we would despair of any successful issue for him. If then, the battle is not always to the strong, how shall the weak be encouraged to hope? We war, as we know, or ought to know, against our own undeveloped natures, and also against the wrongly developed, erratic, gross, morbid and even vile attributes and propensities of our organisms. To combat these internal opposing forces

we must, as soldiers, be instructed of the nature and power of these contestants, and be disciplined and drilled into a knowledge of the practical arts of war by spiritual light and truth and wisdom.

We are well aware that an ignorant and undisciplined soldier is unfit for martial contests. Then we must know ourselves; the citadel of our defenses must be known to have its abutments and inlaid foundations secure against attack. As our warfare is one of assault as well as of defense, we are to look sharply to the fittings of our armor for assailing antagonisms of any nature. First of all we must know that he who conquers himself is a hero of no common character.

Let us see to this matter of self-conquest; search, investigate, look over the battle-field and map out for the tests of strength and active duty, the attributes and functions necessary for a successful issue. Are any diseased, lame, halt or blind, apply the proper remedy at once. If our internal armor is bright and strong we may hope to succeed. Every faculty must be upon the active list. No pretenders, no deceivers, no idlers, no skulkers. This is carrying the war into Africa, and the first battle won there is an augury of future success. The soldier has won — his first battle.

Then in the contests upon the social line or plane of life he can exert a superior power. Having given death-blows to low ambition, pride, jealousy, covetousness and all the gross and mean elements of an undeveloped mentality, the field is cleared of its debris and the soldier is encouraged to hopefully encounter other enemies.

Fashion, the arrogance of wealth and station, have lost their tyrannic sway, and he is stronger. His weapons not being carnal, he gains a conquest over creeds, dogmas, doctrines, and is enfranchised from the tyrannical power that kept him a prisoner and a slave, and, in the patience and humility of a spiritual conquerer, he bears his triumphs forward to other fields of conquest.

'TIS SWEET TO BE ALONE.

Let others seek the gilded halls
Where youth and beauty meet,
And chase the phantom Pleasure
With swift and flying feet;
Let fashion's slaves bow down to pride,
Upon her golden throne,
While folly laughs her Grief to hide
Oh! let me live alone!

Now, Fortune's ever changing,
And Beauty must decay,
While Love's as false as Friendship,
And changes in a day;
So hearts once given to pleasure,
Will sigh for joys that's flown.
Contentment is a pleasure —
I'm happy when alone!

With sweet words of Flattery
Doth Falsehood still beguile,
And many a heart is aching
Though the face may wear a smile;
Away in happy dreamland,
My kingdom's all my own,
No cross or care doth vex me there —
'Tis sweet to be alone!

THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

India.—Rev. Dennis Osborne, a native of India, and a Methodist Episcopal missionary is visiting United States, and lecturing to raise $4,000, with which to build a church. In one of his lectures he states that India has a population now of about 261,000,000 and these have 330,000,000 gods which they worship; and that at present time there are 600,000 native Christians in that country.

England.—The English wheat crop this year is estimated at 80,000,000 bushels.—Last year Great Britain imported 494,000,000 pounds of wool and grew 126,250,000 pounds. During the month of August, 1884, there were $32,118,900 less imports and $7,786,400 less exports to the credit of Great Britain than for August, 1883. During the past eight months there was a decrease of 34,000 persons in the emigration from Great Britain as compared with the corresponding period of 1883.—The religionists, known as the Salvation Army, own 1,000 buildings in Europe, with seating room for 750,000 persons, and do their preaching in thirteen languages.

PALESTINE. — Between Damascus and Jerusalem is said to be a tribe of about 3,000 Israelites, who have probably been there since the beginning of the Christian era. They have neither city nor town, but live in tents, and speak the Hebrew language among themselves, but use the Arabian with strangers. They have remained, like the primitive races, exclusively tillers of the soil and warriors. They go armed from head to foot. They earn a meager subsistence from the soil and are content with it.

MADASGASCAR.— Sixty years ago there was no one in this island who could read, and now there were 300,000 who could read, and most of them possessed some portion of the Bible. The missionaries met with great opposition from the Jesuit priests, who tried to persuade the people to have nothing to do with the Protestants. The priests are now having the aid of the French arms.

EGYPT.—The local finances of this country are being arranged on an economical basis, and preparations are being made to borrow $43,798,500.— Heretofore the temples and tombs of Egypt have been excavated with scrupulous care by archæologists, but recently at Zoan the dwellings and shops of early Egyptian, Greek and Roman times have been explored, and the work progresses, that results in knowledge of manners and customs of the people indicated by the relics found.

CANADA. — This dominion has a population of 4,500,000.——The Canadian imports from England for the first seven months of 1884, was $13,780,000, being a decline of $4,679,800 from corresponding period in 1883. ——The exports to the United States during the first seven months of 1884 from Canada amounted to $12,010,400, a decline of $1,757,785 from corresponding period in 1883. —— In the past eight months 112,500 emigrants came into the Dominion, and 48,200 crossed over into the United States. —— Recent explorations of Hudson Bay shows that steam navigation is practicable six months of the year.

AN EGYPTIAN BREAKFAST.

We went to breakfast with the Princess Mansour, the Khedive's sister. The meal was of a most elaborate description, consisting of many courses, and partaking more of the character of a dinner than of a breakfast, or rather *de jeuner*. The dining-room was luxuriously furnished. In the center was a large circular velvet carpet, embroidered with gold, on which stood an octangular table, covered with an embroidered velvet cloth, on which the breakfast service, including napkins worked with gold thread, was arranged in the European fashion, a vacant space being left in the middle for the silver plateaux containing the successive courses. As affording some idea of the resources of Cairene culinary art, it may perhaps be mentioned that we were offered in the following order, soup, roast turkey, calves' head stuffed with forcemeat, pillau of rice and raisins, macaroni cheese, kabobs of mutton on skewers, asparagus a l'huile, pancakes, cream rice tart, pastry and jam, milk of almonds in a bowl, with pistachio nuts, eaten with tortoiseshell spoons, and cheese, followed by dessert, with ices and little cakes, and ending with coffee, which was served in another room. On the table itself were several varieties of *hors d'œuvre*, such as anchovies, olives, potted meats, a sort of bitter white sauce, and clotted cream. Champagne and other wines were handed round. The party consisted of eight persons, and the entire meal was served within 40 minutes —remarkably quick work, considering the length of the menu. Each guest was provided with a beautifully embroidered Turkish towel, and water was brought to us in large silver basins after dinner to wash our hands it.—*Lady Brassey.*

BISMARCK NOT A CHURCH GOER.

It has sometimes been brought against Bismarck that he does not believe in "resting on Sunday," and that he is rarely seen at church. This, Dr. Busch, his biographer, says, is partly due to the great amount of work that presses upon him. "There is so many a must in my life that the would can rarely be considered," Bismarck writes to his sister, and to the author he remarks that the day ought to be six or seven hours longer for him. Another reason for not going to church he gives to a clerial friend: "With regard to going to church, it is incorrect to say that I never enter a church. I willingly admit that I might go more frequently, but it is not so much from want of time as for consideration of my health that I do not go, especially in winter. To those who feel themselves called to be my judges in this respect I will with pleasure give further information about the subject."

FRANCE.—The cholera scare on the Continent of Europe this year is estimated to have caused a loss to railroads, steamboats, hotel keepers and others pecuniarily interested in tourists of $21,899,250.——France wants public aid to the amount of $9,155,000 for an exposition to be held five years hence.——French Congress proposes to place an import duty of 91½ cents on 220½ pounds of corn; and to tax all religious congregations 3 per cent or in the aggregate $732,400.——The local government of Paris petitions for $640,850 from the national treasury to aid in supporting the destitute.——There are 90,000 dwelling houses in Paris.

PALESTINE.—Out of the 620 places in Palestine, west of the Jordan, mentioned in the Bible, 430 have been identified, 132 of which identifications was made the staff of the Palestine Exploration Fund.——The burial place of the prophets, traditional, on one of the hills of Mount Zion, one mile east of Jerusalem, was recently sold by the Turkish government to Russian priests. The Jews resident in Jerusalem appealed against the sale. Last month the sale was annulled, and now the locality has been secured to the Jews in perpetuity, who believe that the graves of Haggai, Zachariah and Malachi are there.

THE ART OF ADVERTISING.

Every generation of men inherits much from those which precede it, but it forgets more, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*. A child may be blessed with the uncommon physical strength of his parents, and also with the special mental aptitudes. If, however, he is not carefully instructed, he will lack their acquired wisdom, and be unable to use his natural capacities to advantage. Besides the negative loss thus incurred, there is a disposition in most men to strike out into new paths. They recognize more perfectly the defects than the benefits of their elders' ways, and hence neglect helps which they might otherwise enjoy. Enterprise and originality are safest when occupied by finding new uses and combinations for staple and well-tried materials. Dashes into the wilderness of the unknown are not seldom followed by disastrous falls and mortifying returns to the old roads.

It would seem too obvious for assertion that one who has any commod ty which he is anxious to bring before the public should use the cheapest, quickest and most comprehensive medium to effect his purpose. Yet simple, direct advertising is of comparatively recent origin and even now few have mastered it as a science, while many are constantly returning to the clumsy old methods of the past. The ancient Greeks first practiced advertising when they wanted to curse their enemies. They had a habit of fastening to the statues of the infernal deities imprecations inscribed on sheets of lead, by which they devoted to supernatural vengeance the persons who had robbed or otherwise injured them. The names of the of-

fenders were given, and they were thus stigmatized as thieves or worse. Public criers were employed when goods were seld, and the practice has not wholly died out in Europe and this country.

The Romans advertised theatrical performances with posters painted in red and black. A specimen Roman "to let" reads, when translated: "In the Arrian Pollian block of houses, the property of Cn. Alifius Niger, Sr., are to be let from the first to the ides of July; shops with their bowers and gentlemen's rooms, the heir must apply to the slaves of Cn. Alifius, Sr."

After printing was discovered posters, as well as criers, were used for advertising purposes throughout Europe; but the Dutch, early in the seventeenth century, were the first to publish genuine newspaper advertisements, for journalism was then in its infancy. Books were the earliest commodities thus honored, and they were described in a type and manner closely resembling those local notices that are thought by many readers to be expressions of editorial opinion. In 1626 we find an advertisement of a sale of specie in an Amsterdam paper, and in 1633 an announcement of a lilliputian forerunner of Barnum's great moral show in the shape of the exhibition of an elephant, a tiger and an Indian stag. It is edifying to know that the profits were to be given to the poor. An English newspaper publisher, one Nathaniel Butler, in 1622, advertised the first and second issues of its journal in its third number. In 1652 the *Mercurius Politicus* announced the publication of a new poem, and in 1658 the public was similiarly informed that "that excellent, and by all the physicians approved, China drink, called by the Chinese Tcha, by other nations Tay, *alias* Tee, is sold at the Sultanese Head Cophee house."

We need not trace the history of newspaper advertising farther, for it has grown with the growth of the papers themselves. But, as has before been said, advertisers have constantly sought new inventions, and those who have followed the natural processes have often failed to exercise their common sense. They have not been more stupid that many publishers. It is not many years since daily papers, claiming to be first-class, were sold on the streets. The less dignified rivals adopted this course, and thus either killed off their stately and stupid competitors or forced them into following their examples. Marriage notices were published free as a matter of news in the London *Times* until one of the Walters made a charge for them and gave the proceeds as pin-money to his wife. Some of the religious weeklies and other class periodicals long refused to publish any advertisements, and not until quite recently did our weeklies and quarterlies imitiate their English contemporaries in printing advertisements on their covers and supplementary pages. Publishers as well as the public have been slow to learn.

There is much to be studied, both in regard to the medium and the manner of advertising. First, the public must be compelled to see the announcement. It is not enough to attract the attention of those naturally interested in its contents; but the indifferent and careless must be stimulated to action, and action in this connection is nearly synonomous with purchase. There is genuine philosophy in the utterance of the clothing merchant in Howell's Wedding Journey, where he says: "Isaac don't seem to haf no natcheral pent for the gloth ing business. Mans gomes in and wants a goat. Isaac'll zell him the goat he wands him to buy, and he'll make him believe its the goat he was lookin' for. That's well enough as far as it goes, but the thing is to make him puy the goat that you wand to zell when he don't wand no goat at all."

So while there may be special occasions when the terribly expensive class of traveling drummers or the use of costly circulars are needed, it must be

remembered that each of these reaches only a few of the persons who are personally desirous of buying, and misses many more of the same sort. On the contrary, the newspaper goes everywhere, is picked up by thousands of persons on whom the agent would never call, or who would never look at the circular, however tastefully printed. Further, it is an unsuspected advocate of the seller's cause, since it has many more obvious missions to perform than to direct attention to his interests. As in Amsterdam to-day, as two centuries ago, a solemn individual called en anspracher, clothed in black, and wearing a cocked hat, notifies friends of a death in any family. There may be a social prestige in employing him, just as it is the fashion in America to send invitations by a special messenger, but as the mail is quicker and surer than the cardbearer, so the obituary notice in one night can do the work of 500 ansprachers. Merchants might as reasonably forego railroads and steamboats for the transmission at their goods and resort again to the Conestoga wagon as to make travelers and circulars a complete substitute for the newspapers.

An eastern paper in speaking of what Kansas newspapers have done, says:

"Kansas newspapers have done more than anything else to create the good name the State has abroad. The immense immigration is due to the newspapers. A great many people do not fully appreciate the benefit derived from local papers, and are inclined to consider the money paid for their support as a kind of charity. It is the most paying investment the business man can make to advertise his business in any community. Still, men are found in every community, who refuse to patronize their own town paper, because, forsooth, it does not give as much general news as the New York *Herald* or Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. But do these papers write up your town and county, and let the outside know what you are doing? Pause a moment and consider and patronize your town paper."

Do unto all men as ye would have others do unto you,
And then what pleasing changes would pass before your view;
Throughout man's vast dominions what pleasures would be found,
If the blessed law of kindness did everywhere abound!

In the blackest soils grow the richest flowers, and the loftiest and strongest trees spring heavenward among the rocks.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

History of Many of the Granite Blocks that Make Up the Grand Pile.

The last stones in the sides of the Washington Monument having been laid, a study of the stones sent by the various States and cities of this country, and by a number of foreign nations, for position in the monument, is interesting. About half of the number contributed have already been put in position in the walls of the monument, and the remainder lie under a shed, the "lapidarium" at the monument grounds. Those used when the work was begun years ago were set in the walls inside the monument. The remainder are awaiting action. When the present engineering force took hold of the monument it was decided to put no more of the stones into the wall as it was being built, but to await the completion of the monument proper and then bolt the blocks to the inside of the walls at points just above the

LANDING OF THE STAIRWAYS.

This will probably be done after the roof is completed. The plan is to slice the front of each block off and bolt it securely to the walls, as indicated above. It is probable, however, that not all the stones sent will be put into the monument, as there are many from societies now out of existence, and others of such character as to make their use of doubtful propriety. There is, for instance, one from some enterprising firm of stone-cutters in New

York, handsomely dressed and ornamented with some fine work, and bearing the name of the generous firm which contributed it.

There are numbers from stone-cutters' unions and other organizations. Of this class many have long since passed out of existence. Typographic unions, military and fire organizations, lodges of the various secret societies, and others of this sort are numerous. Of the 160 stones received it is probable that more than 100 will be placed in the inside of the monument, in view of the visitors.

ALL OF THE STATES

and Territories but two or three have already sent stones, and the others are expected to follow before the work is completed. Many foreign nations are also represented in the collection. China, for instance, has sent a handsome block, bearing a long inscription in Chinese characters, recounting the virtues and heroic qualities of Washington, and after comparing him to China's greatest men, winds up by saying he was greater than any of them.

Japan also sends a stone. So does Switzerland. So do numerous other governments abroad. Great Britain is, however, conspicuous by her absence, as are also Germany and France. A block of marble sent by the Pope, appropriately inscribed, was the object of so much hatred in Know-nothing days that it was finally lost to the monument, having been broken in pieces and thrown in the Potomac by a band of disguised men, whose identity has never been revealed. One very interesting contribution from abroad is

A BLOCK OF LAVA FROM VESUVIUS,

sent by William Terrell, of Georgia, when he was Consul. It is very heavy, $3\frac{1}{2}$x$1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, a pale, blue color, and strongly impregnated with sulphur. Besides the blocks from private sources and from associations now extinct there are numbers from National and State grand lodges of Odd Fellows and Masons, some of them very handsome; those from Masons especially so. Those from the cities of New York and Philadelphia are quite handsome.

The blocks sent by States have usually a State coat of arms upon them, with some appropriate inscription. Some, however, have only the name of the State cut in large letters. This is the case with Maine, Minnesota and South Carolina. Maine's block is of granite, four by two feet, bearing the single word, "Maine." South Carolina has only the name of the State, with the State coat of arms. The block was defaced by some vandal hands after it arrived here, but has been repaired. Most of the Southern States were rather demonstrative in their

EXPRESSIONS OF SENTIMENT,

and some of their inscriptions read rather curiously in the light of events which have transpired since they were presented. Louisiana's block, which was sent before the war, bears "The State of Louisiana, Ever Faithful to the Constitution and the Union."

It is a curious fact that the stone thus sent and inscribed crumbled away after Louisiana had violated the pledge she had placed upon it. It has since been replaced by a block of marble, bearing the same inscription. Georgia has upon the inscribed stone which she sent, "The Union as it was, the Constitution as it is." Alabama's block, which is of a native marble, bears the words, "A Union of equality as adjusted by the Constitution." Florida sent a stone bearing her coat of arms and inscribed, "Florida sees in his counsel safety, in his life an example, in his memory a perpetual bond of Union." Tennessee sends a beautiful block of native marble bearing the words, "The Federal Union, it must be preserved." The block sent by Kentucky has the figures of Clay and Crittenden, with hands clasped, cut in the face of the block, "Under the auspices of heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union." Missouri has inscribed upon her offering,

"THE TRIBUTE OF MISSOURI to the memory of Washington and the pledge of her fidelity to the Union of the States." Illinois has the sentiment, "Illinois: State Sovereignty and National Union," which one might expect to see coming from a Southern State. Indiana furnishes the following: "Indiana knows no North, no South, nothing but Union." Ohio's limestone block has "The State of Ohio, the memory of Washington and the Union of the States, *sunto perpetua*." Wisconsin's block is four by two feet, bearing the words, "Wisconsin, admitted May 20, 1841." Minnesota is represented by a small block of her famous pipe-clay set in a handsome block of marble and bearing the single word, "Minnesota." Iowa's offering is a handsome limestone block inscribed "Iowa: Her affections, like the river of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." Brigham Young sent, long before his death, a stone bearing the Utah coat of arms and inscribed, "Holiness to the Lord," and below the single word, "Deseret." A plain stone, marked "Cherokee Nation," shows the regard of the Cherokees for the government. Virginia sends three blocks. One of them is labeled, "Westmoreland county, the birthplace of Washington;" another marked, "Virginia, who gave Washington to the country, gives this granite to his monument," and the third inscribed, "From Otter's Summit, Virginia's loftiest peak, to crown the monument of Virginia's noblest son."

One of the most suggestive of these presentation memorials is a block of gray sandstone from William Tell's chapel, on lake Lucerne, erected in 1388. The inscription says it is taken from the very spot where the hero of Switzerland escaped from Gessler. Near it is a marble from the ruined palace of Hannibal, at Carthage. It bears a mosaic in a black disk, showing the yellow horse, the red earth and the green cocoanut palm, symbolical of that great kingdom which contested with Rome for the mastery.

A large white marble comes from a temple on the Nile, erected by Augustus. The marble is conspicuous for an inlaid fragment of an ancient Egyptian head, supposed to have been carved 3,000 years ago. Close to it is a modern marble, from an institution also passed away—the volunteer fire department of New York. The bas relief representing benevolence and charity is a fine specimen of art.

WHAT THE ELEVATOR HAS DONE.

The marvelous advance in the construction of business and residence dwellings in New York and other large capitals of the world is clearly due to the use of the elevator. The substitution of steam for human strength in lifting people from the ground to the upper floors of structures has radically changed not only the appearance of the streets, but our methods of living and doing business. Fifteen years ago these great business and apartment edifices were unknown. The possibilities of the elevator were only then beginning to be understood. But what a change has occurred in our leading business streets! Without the elevator we would have been deprived of every striking structure in New York. There would have been no Equitable Mutual Life, Mills, Western Union, Temple Court, Morse, Field, Boreel or *Tribune* building, and then there are literally hundreds of apartment houses which and cordially seconds the bill now before the Legislature to put a stop to their construction. They are, however, so comfortable, convenient and profitable that no law can stand, even if enacted, limiting their height. New would not have been erected had it not been for this very simple means of "getting up stairs."

Of course high buildings have their disadvantages. They imperil human life, if not incombustible. They exclude light and air from neighboring

houses, and then they are manifestly out of place on narrow streets. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the building of these great establishments will be continued. The average builder and householder is opposed to them, York is designed to become a city of monster buildings, and no legislation will avail against the inevitable.

The public, however, has a right to demand that these high structures shall be fire-proof, and that there shall be ground or courts about them, so that they cannot interfere with neighboring property.

The rule should be, at least, 40 per cent of vacant space wherever a high building is erected. The limit now demanded by law is to small. Life and property should be protected, but beyond that there should be no interference with capitalists who wish to invest in this latest outcome of business and domestic architecture. — *Real Estate Record.*

The Bartholdi statute has just been completed, and a banquet has been tendered to the sculptor by Mr. Morton, the American Minister to France. The affair was attended by a very distinguished company, and the Americans present indulged in many eulogies on the sculptor and his work.

The richest colored man in the United States is Aristide Marie, of New Orleans, who has an income from his city rent-roll alone of $50,000 to say nothing of his other property. He has not, however, made all this since Lincoln's proclamation, for he was a large slave-owner before the war, and is a gentleman of blood and breeding which would throw any number of Haytian princes in the shade, whatever the particular hue of their skin. Mr. Marie lives abroad on the Proserpine plan about half a year.

ATTAR OF ROSES.

Genuine attar of roses, which is made in India and Australia, costs $100 an ounce at the places of distillation. It takes 50,000 rose blooms to yield an ounce of attar. They are the common roses, and grow in great profusion in California, where the distillation of attar could be made a very profitable industry. In Northern India the roses are regularly cultivated. They are planted in rows in fields, and require no particular care. When they begin to bloom they are picked before mid-day. The work is done by women and children, who seem to regard it more as a pleasure than a pursuit of labor. The rose leaves are distilled in twice their weight of water, which is drawn off into open vessels. These are allowed to stand over night, being covered up with cloths to keep out dirt and insects. In the morning the water is coated with a thin oily film. This is the rare attar of roses. It is skimmed off with a fine feather and dropped into vials. The process continues daily, until the bushes cease to yield.

GEN. LEE AND HIS SONS.

Boston *Transcript:* Gen. Lee, at the close of the war, received innumerable offers to engage in commercial enterprises. Insurance companies, railroads and many large corporations at the South were anxious to pay him any salary he might demand solely for the use of his name, without any labor on his part, or the incurring of any responsibility whatever. A committee of Englishmen, with the Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Beresford Hope at the head, offered him in fee a splendid estate in one of the midland counties in England, coupled with a guarantee of an income of £5,000 a year as long as he lived. He gratefully declined all of these offers, and accepted the Presidency of Washington and Lee University at a salary of $3,000 a year. Gen. Lee left three sons. They, too, received many offers of a similar kind, and likewise declined them. Two of these sons are now prosperous planters in Virginia. The third succeeded his

father in the Presidency of Washington and Lee University, and has filled the position with credit for the past 13 years.

Gen. Dexter E. Clapp will deliver his famous lecture on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln in the opera house on Saturday evening, April 15th. The proceeds of the lecture are to accrue to the benefit of the Parsons Public Library. Gen. Clapp has delivered his great lecture in various States of the Union, and in many places in Kansas, and in every instance has won the loftiest encomiums from the press and the large audiences that have thronged to hear his eloquent portrayal of the character of his illustrious subject.

Gen. Dexter E. Clapp, of Kansas, now deceased, delivered his last lecture for the benefit of Parsons Memorial Library building.

Ex-Governor Lubbock, now State Treasurer of Texas, receives occasionally some of the obligations issued by Texas while warring against the Union. In a speech delivered at the great Confederate reunion, held in Dallas last week, Governor Lubbock said: "Now and then a fellow sends me one of those old bills we used to see, and wants to know if it is good. I sit down and write him, 'Yes, it's good. Texas is a great State, and rich enough to pay all her obligations. We'd like to do it, and we would, but when the best government the sun ever shone on reconstructed us, we were forbidden to. We'd like to redeem it, but we can't.' I write that way, and I usually add: 'This is private, please don't publish.' So I say to the reporter: 'Don't publish what I say. This a presidential year, and we must be very cautious or we might offend somebody.'"

LINCOLN'S IDEA OF HIS HOMELINESS.

While brushing his hair before a mirror, Lincoln was so impressed by his homeliness that he vowed if he ever saw a man homelier than himself he would shoot him. A few days after on seeing a man pass his door, he called out to him to wait a bit, and then brought out his gun. "What are you going to do with that gun?" asked the man. Lincoln then told him of his vow, and said, "You're the man, and I'm going to shoot you." The man looked steadily in his face a few moments and quietly remarked, "Well, Abe, if I *am* homelier than you are, blaze away;" which brought the gun to the ground instantly, with a hearty laugh on both sides.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S WAR HORSE.

Old Spot, Gen. Kilpatrick's favorite war horse, bore his master gallantly on long and perilous rides and in the thick of many a desperate fight, himself more than once feeling the prick of steel and the sting of lead. Subsequent to the war Gen. Kilpatrick was sent to South America. He left the old horse at the farm, with orders that he should be kindly cared for. Returning, after an absence of several years, the General reached his home near night, and was for sometime occupied in exchanging greetings with his family and friends. He did not, however, long neglect to inquire after the old horse. Learning that Spot was at pasture in a distant field, the General sent for him, and a little later was told that his favorite was securely tied to a post at the entrance of the grounds, some distance away. The General hastened out on to the piazza, from whence, peering through the shadows, he descried the form of the old veteran, who stood demurely gnawing at the post. Just the one word, "Spot!" rang out over the lawn. Like an echo came back the answering neigh. With a snort and a bound the old charger snapped the halter as if it had been a thread, cleared the fence at a leap, and, with arched neck and ears proudly erect, spurned the intervening turf like a race horse until he stood by the piazza, where with joyful whinny he laid his head upon his master's breast.

Added the General: "We hugged and caressed each other like lovers, and I am not ashamed to say that no welcome received that day warmed my heart more than that of old Spot."

A NOVEL MEMORIAL ARCH.

["Gath's" Enquirer Letter.]

Here is an idea for Western rich men to ornament their towns. A Roman memorial arch has just been completed in the town of Tilton, N. H., through the munificence of the Hon. Charles E. Tilton. When in Rome in 1881 Mr. Tilton conceived the idea of ornamenting his native town with ornaments which should symbolize the victories of peace rather than those of war, and the arch of Titus seeming to him the embodiment of the ideas which he wished expressed, he resolved on erecting a similar structure on the site of the old Indian fort in Tilton. The arch is entirely of Concord granite, and rests upon a foundation 40 by 70 feet, by 7 feet feet in depth, constructed of stone and cement, making one solid block. Upon this rises a platform of hewn granite, approached on all sides by five courses of steps of the same material. From this table rise the two columns upon which rests the arch, reaching a perpendicular elevation over all of 55 feet. The arch itself describes a semi-circle, the keystone being of the height of 30 feet from the platform beneath.

FUNDS FOR LIBERTY'S PEDESTAL.

Hard Work to Get Subscriptions for a Most Worthy Oject.

Ere this it has probably occasioned many regrets that the committee having in charge the disposition and mounting of Bartholdi's famous statue of Liberty has been reduced to the necessity of farming out in labor in collecting subscriptions to a business firm, which, while engaged in the meritorious work of gathering funds for the erection of a pedestal for the statue, are lustily advertising themselves and their busiNiss. This is the case, however, and there is no use misrepresenting the facts. Nor should it be permitted to interfere with the subscriptions in so worthy a cause. The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty is the gift of the artist and the people of France, one franc subscriptions having been taken throughout the young republic for that purpose. It is the gift of republican France to the greatest republic of the world. It is designed to place the statue, which is 125 feet in height, upon a pedestal of equal height on Bedloe's Island, commanding a view of the greatest port of entry in the country. About $125,000 has been subscribed and as much more is wanted.

The Sunshine Publishing Company, of Buffalo and Philadelphia, has undertaken to raise most of this by the profits upon a series of four books entitled "Sunshine for Little Children," and has established an agency, with John G. Greenleaf in charge, at 243 State street. The books are finely illustrated, and wlll no doubt go like hot cakes.

We should no more lament that we have grown old than the husbandman, when the bloom and fragrance of spring have passed away, should lament that autumn has come.

God made both tears and laughter, and both for kind purposes. Tears hinder sorrows from becoming despair and madness, and laughter is one of the very privileges of the human species, being confined to the human species. — *Locke.*

All impatience of monotony, all weariness of best things even, are but signs of the eternity of our nature, the broken human fashions of the divine everlastingness. — *G. MacDonald.*

Carry the cross patiently, and with perfect submission, and in the end it shall carry you.

While indolence is a reproach and a shame to any people, the industries of common life — the hand hardened by honest toil and the face bronzed by the

mid-day sun — are always respectable and honorable.

Let all men know and feel that idlers, in the most important sense, are *paupers;* that slothful men and women who perform no labor for the common welfare are miserable vampires who extract the life-blood of the race.

PLANT A HOME.

Young beginners in life's morning,
Don't forget the rainy day;
Sunshine cannot last for ever,
Or the heart be always gay.
Save the dime and then the dollar.
Lay up something as you roam —
Choose some blooming spot of beauty,
Some fair lot, and "plant a home."

You, too, who have babes around you,
Coming up to take your place;
Give them something to remember,
Homestead memories let them trace.
Would you feel the pride of manhood,
Let the sun your dwelling greet,
Breathe the blessed air of freedom,
Own the soil beneath your feet.

You, too, who perhaps have squandered
Life's fair morn — 'tis not too late!
Start at once to woo bright fortune,
Rail no more at so-called Fate.
Sow the golden seeds of saving
In the rich and quickening loam.
Spend your last days not with strangers,
Enter Heaven's gate from home.

[WYANDOTTE GAZETTE.]

MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL.

Make your home beautiful:
Bright with rare flowers;
Buds and sweet blossomings
Herald glad hours
Beauty and fragrance with each happy morrow,
Chase from sad hearts every vestige of sorrow.

Make your homes beautiful:
Welcome the sun;
Splendor so radiant
Why should you shun?
Rays falling o'er you, so gently caressing,
Prove to each nerve both a bam and a blessing.

Make your home beautiful:
Books leave their trace;
Workings of intellect
Glow in the face —
Thoughts of earth's chosen ones, poets and sages
Grown to be yours while conning their pages.

Make your home beautiful:
Tender joys throng;
Besides make holier,
Dearer, with song;
Music, enlivening the sweet hours of leisure,
Makes burdens lighter, and labor a pleasure.

Make your home beautiful:
Kind words beguile;
Sweet is the welcoming
Bright with a smile.
Love makes home happy for gifted or lowly,
Love makes beutiful —.

The career of the most brilliant mind may resemble a tempest or a conflagration. A life of storms is often the very cradle and nursery of genius.

As the mind is developed the universe itself is unveiled, and we discover that there is nothing hidden — that all things are forever revealed to the mind qualified to perceive and comprehend them.

The man who makes a real discovery in science, or a new invention in the arts who wisely lays the foundations of better social and political institutions, or gives an organized form and a practical application to the world's best idea.

"Leads the great host; while those who simply talk
Of what men *did*, are laggards in the rear."

A mind of great brilliancy and power, if disorderly and ungovernable, may occasion surprise and apprehension, but it affords no pleasure to see a star of the first magnitude fall from its orbit in the mental heavens. Such a man may overpower us by the momentary splendor of his transit, but for all the great practical and permanent interests of life we require a steady light to guide our footsteps.

No persons, be they in ever so humble circumstances, but what have some quality of mind that entitles them to an equality with their fellow beings.

A curious scene took place at the auction of the library of a London rector at Sotheby's rooms. The dealers, who were there in crowds, were left nowhere, one of the daughters of the deceased having, in deep mourning, placed herself beside the auctioneer and bid in all the books. So keen was the competition between her and some other relatives of the deceased that books which would ordinarily have reached 10 or 12 shillings, to the surprise of the trade reached as many pounds.

The man who sits down on the road to success and waits for a free ride, is sure to be left.

SENSITIVE WOMEN.

A large part of sensitiveness among women who look for employment arises from the fact that they think that women who can take care of themselves are not as much admired and respected by men as those who are really, or affectedly, helpless and dependent. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The woman who is sufficient unto herself; who goes where she lists and employs her talent at whatsoever she likes; who takes an honest pride in earning and handling her own money; who keeps her business to herself and asks neither advice nor assistance — she is the one who really secures the admiration and respect of all men whose respect is worth having. Grace Greenwood says she has always observed that upon the ocean every man respects and admires and commends the woman who can swim. So, too, do all sensible women. Times are greatly changing; whether they will or not, women are thrown out into the waves and must swim or drown in the stormy sea of life. There is no use fretting about it; there is, indeed no time to even discuss the question; preconceived ideas of the proprieties of life, woman's sphere and all that have to stand aside; the question is bread, bread. And such being the case, the most admirable and encouraging person that one can possibly meet in these disastrous days is the woman who can take care of herself.

PEASANT LIFE IN GERMANY.

Boston *Advertiser:* The native American family however poor and lowly, could not live as the working people live here, huddled with their beasts and fowls, indecent according to our ideas in their habits. And the women! We sometimes talk of the drudgery of the wives of American farmers. Fancy her driving wagons, cutting the hay, spreading the dressing on the land, planting and digging the potatoes, barefooted and bareheaded, carrying on her head or her back the farming tools and the sweepings of the road, harnessed to a cart with a dog! Fancy that, and that is but a part of the drudgery of the wife of the European farmer, who must also tend her babies, cook her food, and bear sons to be compelled to do military service when most she needs them to rest her weary hands. No wonder she can not tidy her house, clean her children, and make her own person womanly or smart. She merely exists to labor till age has bent her double; yet in every little farming village in Germany, in all its filth and bad odors, grows on each window ledge a box of blossoming plants, carefully tended. It seems to be the one outlet of that feminine love of grace and beauty which every woman has.

HER GRACE OF MIND.

Of womanly beauty you ask me to choose
This choicest and fairest of kind;
This much I can say without aid of the muse;
'Tis the beauty and grace of the mind.

POET.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE TO BE ENTERTAINED.

Is there anything more exhausting either in family or social life than to have people around who constantly demand our attention for their entertainment? The person who has no resources within himself by which he can entertain himself is a social vampire. No amiability of temper, no amount of devotion or affection can prevent that person from becoming a wearisome and exhausting companion who depends largely upon others to supply material for content, or entertainment. The very consciousness that somebody wants your attention, is dissatisfied and unhappy when you are absorbed in your own thoughts and plans, is enough to ruin the working powers both of mind and body of any one. And yet society and family life are infested with just such people.

When this habit has become confirmed in any one there is usually little hope for him, or for the comfort of those with whom he is associated. If the mind and heart are matured and there are no flowing fountains and deep wells of thought, and inward resources from which the individual can draw his own mental refreshment and entertainment it is usually too late to hope to repair the loss. But we may do some thing for the young by timely attention. That is probably a wise complaint, made by a late writer, that we entertain our children entirely too much. There is too much objectivity in their mental training. Everything is done for them. The most perfect toys are put, ready made, into their hands; everything is explained so that no study is required; everything is done for them so that they do not need to exercise their own ingenuity and foresight. There is a real danger that as the result of too much such training we will have a generation of men and women who shall demand constant entertainment for their mental satisfaction. Far better for their own happiness, and especially for the happiness of those with whom they are to be associated for life, that they learn to be happy with and entertain themselves.

THE WORLD'S HELPERS.

One who was endeavoring to describe the characteristics of one of the world's great men said of him: "It was one of his peculiarities that whenever a difficulty was presented, instead of magnifying it or lamenting over it, he quietly but firmly set himself to meet and overcome it." The description is suggestive, for there is no more common characteristic of commen men and women than a disposition to exaggerate difficulties and to lament and make moan about them instead of earnestly and courageously setting about to overcome them.

The men and women who have the courage to face difficulties are among the most inspiring people we can meet, especially in times like these when so many people are beset with them. And it is nearly always the case that the man who can cheerfully face difficulties for himself is the one who is willing to extend a helping hand to those of his fellowmen around him who may be in difficulty. "These are times that try men's souls," wrote Thomas Paine in his address to the soldiers and people in the darkest days of the struggle for American independence. By this he meant that the difficult es and dangers and the poverty of the ioldiers and people tried and tested ansd sifted out the brave from the cowardly, the generous from the selfish, the men who were willing to save themselves at the expense of inflicting suffering and distress on those around them from the men who were willing to make sacrifices and help share the general burdens. There is no touchstone of a real noble, courageous, generous, humane character equal to the money touchstone. Sham sentiment and sham humanitarianism shrivel into the contemptible things they are when tested by the standard that requires the bearing of one another's burdens, the extending of the patient, helping hand to the brother in need. "Are you not irritated and annoyed by the frequent calls for aid which you receive in times like these?" was the question asked of one of Chicago's noble men since the present financial distress set in. "No," was the reply, "if people are honestly trying to get through their difficulties and recover from their losses I like to help them; I enjoy it." He was a man who made small pretentions to humanitarian sentiments or any special or theoretical interest in the laboring classes, but when the times came that tried men's souls the test found his true gold. It is generally conceded by intelligent bankers that a financial panic can be successfully met and checked by generous and judicious loans. Certain it is that the general prosperity of the country can the most quickly be restored by a generous extension of credit

on the part of all who are able to do so to their fellows who need it. In every community are those who need help of this kind and who are worthy of it, and in every community there are those able to extend it. Happy is that community where a generous, helpful spirit prevails among those fortunately circumstanced towards those less fortunate. Happy the community which numbers among its members even a few generous, public-spirited men — the world's helpers.

LITTLE ENOUGH.

Each hour of the day there is some demand
On the loving heart and the willing hand,
That for all the blessings they gather, yearn
To make an example and swift return.
'Tis little enough we can do to pay
The debt we're owing from day to day,
And yet we've seen as through life we've trudged
That even a little is oft begrudged.

If out of our path the thorns are swept,
If out of the raging storm we're kept,
If we're not living, as many must,
On poverty's curse, and poverty's crust,
With grateful thoughts should the heart and mind
The poor, and needy, and helpless find,
And help them over their way so rough,
And feel that our bounty is little enough.

There are griefs the heart will never reveal;
There are wounds that no one on earth can heal;
There is hunger that bread can not satisfy;
There are lives that Satan has turned awry;
And if to these we can give no aid —
The doomed, the desolate and betrayed —
As recompense for each harsh rebuff,
Our prayers and our tears are little enough.

Little enough is it in our power
To give, though we give every day and hour,
As tithes to Him who has bid us share
The burdens that others may have to bear;
And if the wealth of the world we lack,
Kind words and smiles we need not keep back,
And to those who journey a road that's rough,
The best we can give them is little enough.

Sixteen years ago the interest on the national debt was $143,000,000 a year. Now it is but $58,000,000.

The Brooklyn bridge has the largest span and is considered the largest bridge in the world. But the Tay bridge over the Frith of Forth, in Scotland, to replace that which fell down under a railway passenger train, will have two spans, each of which is as long as the Brooklyn bridge. This will be the greatest bridge ever designed.

The Yuma Indians on the Colorado river bury watermelons in the dry sand and preserve them all winter.

It is said that a Persian king once, before going into battle with the Egyptians, gave each of his soldiers in the front ranks a live cat to carry before him; and the Egyptians surrendered to the Persians rather than injure the cats, which they considered sacred.

A wooden statue of George Washington was erected in 1794 in the old Battery Park, where it stood until 1843, when alterations were made in the park, and the statue was sold at public auction for $250. It was bought by Mr. Jaques, a gatherer of relics, and removed to South Norwalk, Conn. When Mr. Jaques died in 1860 the statue was sold to A. Decorato, of New York, for $300. On Tuesday it was again sold at auction for $300 to David J. Schiff, a tobacco dealer at 273 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, who will erect it in front of his store as a sign.

The plains of Texas cover an area of 152,000,000 acres, on which feed 3,800,000 head of cattle.

There are 419 type-setters, besides apprentices, in the government printing office at Washington.

The late John Clancy, of Grand Rapids, Mich., bequeathed $60,000 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocese to found an orphan asylum, to be governed and controlled by the bishop and his successors.

Paper is now used in Germany instead of wood in the manufacture of lead pencils.

There are 550,841 miles of telegraph in the world, of which 163,940 are in the United States.

Ten years ago Mr. Gladstone wrote: "At the age of 65, and after 42 years of a laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated to me by my personal views

as to the best methods of spending the closing years."

Of the 50,000 postmasters in the United States there are 2,000 whose salaries are below $10, 34 whose salaries did not last year amount to the sum of $1 each, 15 whose salaries were less than 50 cents, and one whose earnings for the year were 9 cents.

The orange tree at Versailles, known as the Great Constable, is nearly 500 years old. It was planted in 1422 by Eleanor of Carlisle, wife of Charles III., King of Navarre.

The largest tree in the world is one discovered in 1874 in a grove near Tule river, in California. Though the top has been broken off, it is 240 feet high, and the diameter of the tree where it has been broken is 12 feet. This giant of the forest is called "Old Moses," from a mountain in the neighborhood, and is thought to be 4,840 years old. The hollow of trunk, which is 111 feet, will hold 150 persons and is hung with scenes of California, is carpeted and fitted up like a drawing-room with table, chairs, sofa and pianoforte. A section of this tree, 75 feet round, and 25 feet across, was exhibited in New York in 1879.

A curious needle, says the Toronto *Globe*, is in possession of Queen Victoria. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Redditch, and represents the Trojan column in miniature. Scenes from the Queen's life are depicted on the needle, so finely cut and so small that they are only discernible through a microscope.

Victor Hugo does not speak English, and has never taken the pains to learn it. It is one of his convictions that, if his countrymen learned no other tongue but their own, the whole world would speak French at the end of half a century.

The steamship Great Eastern, which fulfilled her great missson of laying the first Atlantic cable, has been chartered to bring exhibits from England to the New Orleans exposition. While lying at New Orleans she will be fitted up as a hotel, to be anchored near the exhibition grounds.

The Cathedral at Ulm, Wurtemburg, the largest Protestant church in the world, is to have a spire 524 feet high.

The forests of Europe are estimated to cover 500,000,000 acres, or nearly 20 per cent of the surface of the continent.

Among the curiosities possessed by the late M. Dentu, the Paris publisher, is a skull, carefully preserved in a velvet case and believed by many to be the skull of Cardinal Richelieu.

An early history of Normandy, a vellum manuscript, lately sold in London for $4,900.

The pictures of Meissonier now being exhibited in Paris are said to be insured for $2,000,000.

Cyrus W. Field was once a clerk in A. T. Stewart's store at $2 a week. In 12 years he made a big fortune.

Alexander H. Stephens' library, which cost him $20,000, has been sacrificed for $800.

Samuel Noble, of Anniston, Ala., has given $20,000 toward founding a free high school at that place.

Typographical errors, as a general thing, are not calculated to enhance the value of publications of any kind, but the Lenox Library, in New York City, has in its possession two Bibles which are prized by collectors as much for the quaint error that occurs in the printing as for their antiquity. They are known as the "Wicked Bibles." One is an English version, bearing a London date of 1631, and the other is a German edition, published a century ago. The curiosity, which is the same in both of them, consists in the comical omission of the word "not" in the seventh commandment. Both are perfect, however, in other respects.

It is said that Bartholdi modeled his

statue of the "Goddess of Liberty" after his mother.

General Conway, of Brooklyn, established 1,800 free schools in Louisiana. Few are left.

The old custom of ringing the Curfew bell at 9 o'clock, which still survives in many New England towns, has been introduced at Oakland, Cal.

The United Bakers' Association of Germany has 17,000 members.

John Kelly's residence, one of the finest in New York, is valued at $500,000.

Although Baltimore is termed the "Monumental City," there are really fewer monuments to be seen there than in almost any other place. The only monument of note is that erected by the State as a tribute to Washington.

There are 60 Catholic churches in Montreal. The French Cathedral situated there is the largest church building on this continent. It is built of limestone, and 15,000 people have often been assembled under its roof.

There are 3,985 paper mills in the world, which turn out annually 1,904,000,000 pounds of paper. Half of this is used in printing generally, while 600,000,000 pounds are used for newspapers. An average of eleven and a half pounds is used by every Englishman, and ten a quarter pounds by every American.

A flower has been discovered in South America which is only visible when the wind is blowing. The shrub belongs to the cactus family and is about three feet high, with a crook at the top, giving it the appearance of a black hickory cane. When the wind blows a number of beautiful flowers protrude from little lumps on the stalk.

In the new School of Medicine now being erected in Paris it is proposed to keep a registry of all the legally recognized physicians throughout the world. A preliminary investigation has shown that such a list would comprise about 193,000 names — 65,000 in the United States, 26,000 in France, 32,000 in Germany and Austria, 35,000 in Great Britain and colonies, 10,000 in Italy, 5,000 in Spain.

The Bartholdi statue people appeal to the people of the United States for $125,000 with which to complete the pedestal. If money is not forthcoming within thirty days work will cease.

Captain James B. Eads is the first American that ever received the English Society of Arts medal for successful service in engineering science.

"Madam is right in paying cash and not running up bills. Ink swells so!" said a Norman servant recently engaged by a Parisian bossess.

The city of St. Augustine, Fla., proposes early in September to celebrate the 319th anniversary of its foundation. Many of the houses first erected there still exist.

The Rochester *Union* would like to see a monument erected to the memory of Sam Patch, whose motto was: "Some things can be done as well as others."

The Washington monument is completed so far as the stone work proper goes, and is exactly 500 feet high. The apex, or roof, or pyramidion, as it is called, will be 50 feet in addition. As it now stands it is the highest artificial structure on the globe.

Paper is made in France from the hop vine, and it is claimed that the fiber secured is the best substitute for rags yet obtained, as it possesses great length, strength, flexibility and delicacy.

AMERICAN EDUCATED CHINAMEN.

[Boston Advertiser.]

It may interest some who knew the Chinese students in the United States a few years ago to learn that they conducted themselves admirably in the fight between the French and Chinese fleets at Foo Chow on the 23d of August. Kang Wing Chang, of the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1883, was a lieutenant of the vessel which did the best fighting. He it was who commanded when she went down firing. Yang Sin Nan, of the same school, class of 1884, was midshipman on the Yang Woo. He died, as did Sih Yaw Forh, of the same class, and Woo Yung Foo, of the Rensellaer Polytechnic Institute. Woo Ki Joe and Yung Shang Him, of the Hartford High School, also midshipmen on the Yang Woo, escaped. Yang, a nephew of Yang Wing, is a hero of whom any country but China would be proud.

Vanderbilt's half-million gift to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, is said to be the only large endowment ever given to a medical school in the United States.

There have been set out in the beds in the Boston public garden this spring 50,000 pansies, 15,000 daisies, 500 forget-me-nots and 1,500 Canterbury bells. These, with 4,000 tulips planted last fall, make a most brilliant show.

There are over 700 light houses and 25 floating light stations on American coasts and rivers, supported at a yearly cost of $1,889,000.

Rev. Dr. Deems tells his congregation to go to sleep if they feel sleepy in church; that both he and the Lord will forgive them, but that they must sleep quietly.

Lieut. Greely has been presented with an elegant silver service by the Greely Testimonial Committee at his home in Newburyport, Mass.

Hygienic pillows are now in vogue. Three form a full equipment for a bed, of which one is filled with hops, a second with pine needles, and a third with marine moss. They are believed to cure sleeplessness and nervous disorders.

It is claimed that the Missouri Botanical Gardens, near St. Louis, have a complete collection of living specimens of all the plants mentioned in the Bible.

The largest room in the world, under one roof, and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg. Its dimensions are 620 feet long by 150 feet wide. Twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it.

The Jesuit order of France has offered $5,000,000 for the government buildings at Ottawa. The offer was refused.

The largest sailing ship in the world was launched at Glasgow from the yards of Messrs. Hamilton & Co. She is described as a handsomely modeled iron, four-masted, full-rigged sailing ship of the following dimensions: Length over all, 340 feet; breadth, 49 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet 8 inches; register tonnage, 3,173. Her principal masts and yards are made of steel.

Sugar, which is the chief staple of Louisiana, employs in that State, it is estimated, $90,000,000 of capital, and is the almost exclusive support of 400,000 people.

Capt. John Aaron, of Barren Island, Md., has an apple tree, now quite old, that has never bloomed but three times. The first time it bloomed one of his sons died. Some five or six years afterward it bloomed again, and another son died. Last year it bloomed a third time, and a daughter died. It stands near a graveyard, and notwithstanding appeals from different members of the family to have it cut down, Mr. Aaron stubbornly refuses to have it molested.

Edison's inventive powers are by no means exhausted. He says he will get out a new crop of electrical instruments next year.

American electric lights are in use in nearly all the countries of Europe, in India, Africa, China, Japan, Mexico and South America.

The entire expenditures of the government are being carefully indexed in great volumes. The work is being done, and done well, by a $900 woman clerk, under the supervision of a chief of division who receives $2,000.

Mr. Hoe, the inventor, hopes to soon give the public an invention in the way of a photographic press that will turn out 960,000 papers an hour.

There are 330 colleges and universities in the United States, of which only twenty-four have more than 250 students, and only seventeen have more than twenty teachers.

Cassius M. Clay lives quietly on his Kentucky farm, taking little or no note of public affairs. "I'm not alone," he says; "I have my sheep, cattle, dogs, birds and flowers; besides, I am writing a book — my memoirs."

Gov. G. W. Glick has recently been the recipient of high honors from two sources. One a notification to the effect that he had been elected a member on the Executive Committee of the National Stockmen's Association at Chicago, and the other a handsome silver medal from the late Cattlemen's Convention at St. Louis. His Excellency feels justly proud of and highly appreciates the distinguished recognition shown to him by the leading stock dealers and raisers of the United States. The medal he will always prize very highly, and it will be a cherished keepsake in the Glick family for centuries.

Julian Arnold tells the story that his father, Edwin Arnold, wrote the "Light of Asia" from day to day while traveling in the cars from his house to the city, on the cuff of his shirt sleeve.

London has nearly 2,000 newspapers and periodicals, Paris 1,553, New York and Brooklyn 587. The combined circulation of the Paris publications exceeds that of the London. One-tenth of the circulation of the periodical publications of the globe is enjoyed by Paris publishers.

The late Bishop Clarkson was instrumental in building over fifty churches in Nebraska and Dakota. Trinity Cathedral in Omaha was built mainly through his exertions and influence.

The oldest existing Sunday-school in the country is that connected with Christ's Church, Boston.

The descendants of the family of William Penn, now living bear, in the various branches of the family, the names of Fell, Rawlins, Newcombe, Barrow, Gomm, Gaskill, Baker, Coates, Hall, Read, Alexander, Walker, Goff, Clayton and Raynter.

It is estimated that over 100,000 misdirected letters annually find their way to the "Intelligence Department" of the Dead Letter Office in Washington, where experts redirect them, with the seal unbroken, to their proper destination.

The Bartholdi statute was formerly presented to the United States on July 4th, in Paris. The presentation speech was made by Count de Lesseps, and Minister Morton responded in behalf of the United States.

It is stated that in an average life of fifty years a man works 6,000 days and sleeps as many more, eats 2,000, walks 800, is sick 500, and spends the rest of the half century in amusing himself.

France in 1882 produced 21,500,000 bottles of champagne, of which 2,666,500 were consumed in that country, and 3,600,000 were sent to the United States.

The cotton crop of Texas last year was worth more than the cotton crop of the entire United States in 1843. Forty years ago the few settlers in Texas lived on game. To-day the State contains more than 10,000,000 cattle, sheep, horses, mules and swine.

There are now 107,300 buildings in New York, and this number is added to at the rate of 2,600 a year. The majority of the buildings erected within the past three years have been dwellings worth from $16,000 to $35,000.

James Buchanan's famous farm, "Wheatland," has been sold to a market gardner.

An Ontario village is lighted with gas made from sawdust, said to be equal to coal gas and free from sulphur.

GETTYSBURG MEMORIAL TABLET.

The line of march was taken up to the memorial tablet. After music by the band and prayer by Rev. Joseph P. Laine, chaplain of the Regimental Association, the tablet was presented. The tablet was then unveiled, after which an address was made by Col. J. M. McCarter, president of the the association, receiving and transferring the tablet, and an address by D. A. Buhler, Vice President of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, receiving the tablet.

The Chicago *Herald* has gained 10,000 subscribers a year from the start, and, what is better, holds them.

The success of the *Herald* has been gratifying, and it already has won for itself an enviable place among the papers of Chicago. Typographically it is one of the neatest papers in the country, and in editorial ability it stands equally high.

A German technological journal points out the fact that a vast amount of valuble steel is lost ever year in the shape of pens that become unfit for writing and are thrown away. Pens are made of the very finest steel, and it can be remelted and used again for many purposes. They can be turned into watch springs and knife blades, and can be dissolved and made available in the manufacture of ink. The suggestion is made that the children of the poor should be taught to collect cast-away pens, and thereby save valuable material and earn money.

Eggs grow lighter as they grow older, by the evaporation of their fluid contents, causing their internal portion to shrink. This leaves a small air space at one end, which becomes larger as the egg is older, and if it is very stale it will float when placed in water. Such eggs should be discarded as unfit for food. — *Good Health.*

It is hard to be poor, but to be ashamed of it is like putting salt on a sore.

The grand essentials of human happiness are something to do, something to love and something to hope for.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in sunshine.

"My son," said an old man, "beware of prejudices; they are like rats; and men's minds are like traps; prejudices creep in easily, but it is doubtful if they ever get out."

Very few of the great minds of this country have come from the city or the cradle of the rich. The farm and the workshop have supplied by far the largest number of our eminent men.

Poverty overtakes him who says "'tis too cold," "'tis too hot," "'tis too late," and neglects daily work; but he who, performing his manly duties, cares not a straw for heat or cold, his happiness shall not decay.

What a capital, kindly, honest, jolly, glorious thing is a laugh! What a tonic! What an exorciser of evil spirits! How it shuts the mouth of malice and pencils the brow of kindness. Like "a thing of beauty" it is "a joy forever." There is no remorse in it. It leaves no sting.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

NATIONAL.— It is estimated that nearly 7,000,000 persons in the United States are engaged and employed in manufacturing industry; and about 9,000,000 in agricultural pursuits this year.—— In 1860 the wealth of this country, including slaves, was estimated at $14,000,000,000, and now it is reckoned, without slaves, at $50,000,000,000. —— It is calculated that in the year 1885 the population of the United States will be 57,000,000, and it will then contain a voting population of 14,280,000, of which about 10,500,-

000 will vote.——Of the 125,000 miles of railroad in this country, and Canada, 121,000 miles are operated under the new standard or meridian time; and 185 cities out of 219 over 10,000 inhabitants adopted the new time locally. ——The army tactics have been changed lately, the most radical modification being a change from the previously rigid state of the arms to a natural swinging motion, and in common time to make 90 steps, of 30 inches, per minute, and in quick time 120 steps.——At the present time 40 tons of silver and 33 tons of gold are used annually for photographic porposes, for which the people pay $27,080,000 in pictures.

King Humbert of Italy has given $80,000 for the relief of cholera sufferers at Naples. And he declines to leave the city while there is so much suffering and gloom among his subjects.

The Emperor of Germany, in a letter conferring the Order of Merit upon Bismarck, paid a grand tribute to the latter's ability, and refers with pride to what he has done for the Faderland.

The Chinese seem to be showing the white feather and the Government is disposed to enter into a new treaty, but the demand of France that a large indemnity be paid does not appear just in the opinion of the Mongolian officials.

The New Orleans Exposition is to have the largest building in the world. It has thirty-three acres of floor area.

The Prince Imperial of Austria speaks, it is asserted, every dialect known in the Austrian dominions, except Turkish.

The Emperor William is the oldest monarch in Europe. The Emperor of Austria is 54, and his wife is 46, while King Leopold of Belgium, 49 years old, has a wife aged 50. One of the youngest monarchs reigning is King Alphonso of Spain, who has seen 27 years, and next to him comes King George of Greece, and Alexander of Russia, each of whom are in the neighborhood of 39. The Sultan of Turkey is 32, King Oscar of Sweden, 55. Louis of Portugal, 46, Humbert of Italy, 40, and President Grevy of France, 71. The wife of the Russian ruler is three years younger than her husband, the wife of the German five, and the Queen of Italy seven.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the national commissioner of education for the year ending June 30, 1883, has just been delivered. It embraces a large amount of interesting information respecting the progress of education in the United States, bringing the data down to a date three years later than the last national census. Among the things the report reveals in relation to the schools of the United States is the fact that the amount of income for public school purposes is $92,587,205. The annual expenditure for schools is $89,504,352.

There are seventy thousand lawyers in the United States, and ten thousand of them are in New York.

Over 10,000 copies of the Bible have been printed every day for the last thirty-four years.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Of the remains of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, killed in Germany during the thirty years' war, the larger portion, including the heart, was sent home and laid in the church of Ridderholm, while the rest was embalmed, placed in an urn, and deposited in the cloister church of Weissenfels. The latter edifice being now in a very decayed state, it has been determined to send the urn with its precious contents, to Sweden, in order that it may be added to the rest of the heroic king's remains at Ridderholm.

The late Lord Ampthill was a great admirer of Carlyle, and when the Empress of Prussia went on a visit to the Queen he told her that among the celebrities she should not fail to see was Carlyle. Accordingly, the historian

of Frederick was informed that the Empress Augusta much desired to see him, and he at once went to see her armed with a stout oaken staff, and arrayed in boots as unfashionable as his well-worn doeskin gloves were ample. The Empress had a long conversation with him, and on her return to Berlin spoke of him in such glowing terms to the Emperor that the latter straightway sent him the *ordre pour le merite*, the highest literary distinction Germany confers.

Mr. Froude, in his preface to the concluding volume of his "Life of Carlyle," which has just been issued, says: Taking Carlyle altogether, there never was a man whose conduct throughout his life could better bear the fiercest light. He had no sins of youth to apologize for, and in the grave matters pertaining to the law he walked for eighty-five years unblemished by a single spot, never deviating from the strictest line of integrity. Although more than once he was within sight of starvation, he never did less than the best. He never wrote an idle word, nor a sentence that he did not believe was true. He had frailties and impatience, but he had no dishonest or impure thoughts. He lived a life of single-minded effort to do right.

Belshazzar the king saw the hand writing on the wall of his palace, which admonished him that his power had departed. There is still a profound significance in the vision. That hand is the index, coming out of eternity, that points to destiny.

The hunters of the Chesapeake send about $100,000 worth of frogs to the Northern markets every year.

The tributaries of Chesapeake Bay alone contribute $100,000 worth of meat to the frog market every year. They are worth about 50 cents a dozen, and men make good wages hunting them with shot-guns. Sportsmen also seek for them occasionally, using small rifles.

Recent figures show that the consumption of liquor in the United States has far outstripped the growth of population. The number of gallons of liquor consumed yearly since 1840 has increased as follows: 1840, 71,000,000; 1850, 94,000,000; 1860, 202,000,000; 1870, 293,000,000; 1880, 506,000,000; 1883, 655,000,000. While the population has only trebled in the last forty years the consumption of intoxicants is nearly ten times greater than it was in 1840, and the amount of money expended in the purchase thereof is twenty or thirty times greater. Our annual expenditure for liquor now exceeds $800,000,000.

It is as true of the mind as of the body that proper exercise prevents the otherwise inevitable suspension of our powers. Above all things we dread such a state of mental stagnation as the poet had in mind, when he referred to those empty writers and tame aspirants for fame, who are only able to

"Strain from hard-bound brains eight lines a year."

The largest organ in the world has just been completed by Walck, of Ludwigsburg, and placed in the Cathedral of Riga. The colossal instrument measures 36 feet in depth, 32 feet from front to back, and 65 feet high. It contains no less than 6,826 pipes, distributed among 124 sounding stops.

It is estimated that $10,000,000 worth of grass is annually consumed by the prairie dogs in Northern Texas.

England is importing bells from Baltimore foundries. Those Baltimore belles always were popular.

Prince Bismarck's annual revenues amount to about $25,000. He lives quietly, but is hospitable, and wishes all his visitors to feel at home while under his roof. When living on his estates he occupies himself with forestry, and his favorite walk is in the oak woods when his favorite flower, the heather, is in bloom.

There are now in the Treasury vaults at Washington 134,900,000 sil-

ver dollars, weighing nearly 5,000 tons. If placed in ordinary coal carts, a ton in each, and allowing fifteen feet of space for each cart, it would make a continuous procession fourteen miles long. The above figures do not include the silver bullion and fractional silver, of which there is a thousand tons more.

The Treasury Department has in its rogue's gallery photographs of 3,000 counterfeit makers and "shovers." These persons are of all ages, from the child of fourteen to the gray haired sinner of seventy. They represent every nationality, even to the African and the Heathen Chinee. The latter, indeed, are much more numerous than might be expected. Those thrifty pagans are perhaps the most expert imitators in the world, and they stand at the head of the class in the production of base coin.

It may be of interest to those who make the subject a study to know that their are only five genuine signatures of Shakespeare known to be in existence. One is in the London Library, the other in the British Museum, one attached to his will at Doctor's Commons, and two in possession of private collectors.

A human relic in a remarkable good state of preservation has lately been found at Pompeii. It is described as the full-length fossil of a man who was probably struck while in flight at the time of the destruction of the city. The features are well defined, the mouth being slightly open, showing the teeth in either law; the hands are perfect, and one is supposed to have held two keys, which were found close to it, while the legs are spread out and slightly raised; the left member had, however, been broken.

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF DIAMONDS.

To obtain the finest qualities and lowest prices buy of Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Fourth and Locust, St. Louis.

The adobe cathedral at Santa Fe, N. M., which has been used for 250 years, is taken down to make way for a new building. The walls were six feet thick in some places, and the timber put in to strengthen the mass came out as perfect as new.

The English Foreign Office spends $50,000 a year for messengers, dispatching a weekly service to Constantinople, and a fortnightly one to Berlin and St. Petersburg.

The town of Haily, I. T., founded in 1880, now has a $1,000 soda fountain among its evidences of civilization. The output from the mines for the present year is estimated at $5,000,000.

The Bible Society has decided to discontinue its practice of providing railway couches with Bibles. So few of them are read and so many stolen that the work is not producing good results.

In Pembroke, Mass., is said to be standing, in good condition, the oldest house in America. In the year 1628 it was built of white stones laid in clay by two pioneers named Barker, from Plymouth.

Men of genius are not always like the stars that shine through the ages; rather are they brilliant meteors that shoot suddenly through the realms of mind and disappear in a blaze; or, like comets, they pursue ther eccentric and lonely orbits far from the sphere of the common mind.

Bartholdi wants to have the new statue up so that it may be inaugurated in September, 1885, to commemorate the signing of the treaty of Versailles, 100 years before. He estimates the cost of statue and pedestal when in place at half a million dollars.

Jerusalem is a city where every week has three Sundays. On Friday the Mohammedan stores are shut, on Saturday the Jewish, and on Sunday the Christian.

Victor Hugo thinks the French could

make theirs the universal tongue if they refused to use any other language for the space of fifty years.

It is said there is but one newspaper in Georgia that openly opposes the Prohibition movement.

The Broadway Tabernacle in New York pays $1,238 a year to keep the life of the pastor, Dr. William Taylor, insured for $50,000 for the benefit of his family, in addition to a salary of $16,000.

An ordinance is pending in the City Council of Baltimore appropriating sufficient funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of Francis Barton Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Texas is now supposed to have a population of about 2,000,000 people. Of the cities in the State Galveston, with 65,000 people, is the largest. Houston has over 20,000, Fort Worth more than 20,000, San Antonio more than 20,000, and there are a number of cities ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 population.

Edison is still enthusiastic over the prospects for electric railroading.

Bartholdi has set up his statue of Liberty in an inclosure at Paris, and immense crowds visit it at 25 cents a head.

The author of that exquisite and universal ballad, "Kathleen Mavoureen," is now an old man living with small means at Baltimore. Few who sing his song know the name of Prof. F. N. Crouch, and fewer know that he lives. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* has remembered the old man, and proposes to do what it can to give peace and comfort to his declining days, rather than wait until after his death to honor him. This timely and kindly regard should be generally shared, and there is no doubt the offer of that paper to receive and forward contributions for the benefit of Prof. Crouch will be liberally responded to from all parts of the country. The world is made better for such songs, and the writers of them are, in a way, benefactors of humanity.

The wealthiest man in the world is said to be the Chinese banker, Han-Qua, of Canton. He pays taxes upon an estate of $450,000,000, and is estimated to be worth a billion teals, which in our money would be about $1,400,000,000.

The father of Charlie Ross has spent $60,000 in the search of his son, and examined over 700 cases of boys supposed to be his.

The names of the persons believed to have come in the ship Welcome with William Penn are set forth in detail in Scharf & Westcott's History of Philadelphia, just published.

In answer to a question it is remarked that Balfe, born in 1802, died in 1870, and of world-wide reputation through his operas, "The Bohemian Girl" and "The Lily of Killarny," was an English composer.

The debt of the United States is about $1,500,000,000; that of Great Britain $3,750,000,000. The English say a big national debt is a blessing. Let them enjoy their big blessing. France also has a boon, and it is somewhat greater than that of Great Britain.

A gold watch belonging to John Moninger, of Grinnell, Iowa, which was carried away by a cyclone two years ago, has been found by a neighbor who was making garden and dug it up.

In five of the southern counties of Alabama there are large forests of pine suitable for lumber, but it is inaccessible, because there are no railroads or navigable rivers in that part of the country.

Solitaire Engagement Rings. We have received in our last importations a few particularly choice solitaire diamonds to which we ask the attention of all interested.

Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co.,
Fourth and Locust, St. Louis.

The most useful if not the most imposing monuments in Germany are the "pyramids of instruction" erected in various towns and cities, which show on their faces the elevation of the place above the sea level, the difference between local time and that of Vienna, Paris, London, New York, and much statistical information. On each pyramid are placed a clock, a thermometer and a barometer.

Toronto is the best Sabbath-keeping city in the world. The only stores open on the Sabbath there are those for selling milk and medicine, and these for only an hour or two in the morning and evening.

The largest school in the world is said to be the Jews' free school at Spitalfields, London. It has a daily attendance of over 2,800 pupils.

The home industrial schools in New York have sheltered 30,000 children and found country homes for 6,000.

About 40,000,000 pennies were coined in the United States last year.

The United States is now the wealthiest nation in the world, the increase in wealth having been 70 per cent between 1870 and 1880.

Mr. Magnin, governor of the Bank of France, gave a grand reception lately at his official residence on the anniversary of the bank's foundation 84 years ago.

Pullman cars are to be used on railroads in Brazil, where they are beginning to appreciate comforts in traveling.

Views of the public buildings in Washington have been taken by order of the government for the New Orleans Exposition. They are seven feet long and five feet wide, and are said to be the largest photographs in the world.

We are offering special inducements to buyers of Solitaire Diamond Earrings and Finger-rings. We ask a call.

Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Fourth and Locust, St. Louis.

Gen. Grant is to receive $10,000 for his articles on the war for the *Century Magazine*.

The stack of silver in the Treasury has increased to such an extent that the officials of that department have been compelled to seek fresh storage for it. Six thousand tons of idle silver coin and bullion are piled away there, and this enormous hoard is being steadily augmented at the rate of 800 tons a year.

The $50,000 which Vienna devotes to building a monument to Mozart is vastly a greater sum than the author of "Don Giovanni" ever received for all the work of his life. It is a striking contrariety of fortune that this tribute should be paid the great composer by the children of those who allowed his life to be cut short by penury, hardship and neglect, and then thrust his uncoffined corpse into a nameless trench in the potter's field.

The descendants of the Penns now living who are to share the £67,000 designated by the British national debt commission in commutation of the £4,000 annuity, paid that family since 1790, as indemnity for the property it lost in Pennsylvania by the Revolutionary War, bear the names of Fell, Rawlins, Newcombe, Barrow, Gomm, Gaskill, Baker, Coates, Hall, Read, Alexander, Walker, Goff, Clayton and Raynter.

Joaquin Miller attracts attention in Washington by means of his log cabin. In a corner as you enter the room is an eagle's nest containing six eggs. Over the mantel are hung photographs. The logs are gayly festooned with bowie knives, firearms, swords, hornet nests, wild flowers, Mexican saddles, and hunting paraphernalia, letters from noted personages, and Indian trophies.

The total number of negroes in the United States is estimated at 6,000,000, or one-eighth of the entire population. The last census indicated the fact that the white population doubles itself in every 25 years, while the negro

does the same in every 20 years. From these figures a writer in the *North American Review*, making allowance for foreign and Northern immigration, concludes that in 100 years the negroes in every Southern State will double the number of whites.

Capt. Hoxie, the husband of Vinnie Ream, the sculptress, has had absolutely snow-white hair ever since he was 24, and his features are like a cameo; the only vivid color about his face is in his eyes, which are purple-blue.

FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Many of the readers have but little idea of the progress made by the Cherokee Nation in civilization. Some confound them with the wild tribes of the plains. I greatly wished to-day that all such could have been present at the delivery of the message of the Chief to the Senate and Council of the Cherokee Nation. The capitol is an imposing two-story brick building, in the center of a large enclosed square, shaded with trees of forest growth. Under the shade of a group of these trees a stand had been erected. On this stand, high above his audience, stood the Chief, Hon. D. W. Bushyhead. By his side was the Hon. S. H. Benge, President of the Senate, which is composed of 18 senators. The Council, or lower house, consists of —— members. These were seated next to the stand. Behind were the pupils in the male and female seminaries and the pupils of the Baptist and Presbyterian missions — some 400 in number — and on the sides and behind the stand were some 400 persons. In the schools there were pupils of every shade, from the full-blood down to those 61 parts white and one part Cherokee. No one surveying the pupils could have any doubt of the grand future before the Cherokee Nation. The best of order prevailed during the delivery of the address, indeed I may say that I have never in the States witnessed a more attentive and well-behaved audience.

The Chief is a man of fine personal appearance, and his message is a State paper of eminent ability. Those who are acquainted with the state of affairs in the Nation alone are capable of judging of its merit. I heard but one opinion expressed, and that was outspoken. All agree that the message was admirable. The most exciting topics mentioned were the claims of persons to be citizens decided on adversely by the Cherokee courts. These persons are allowed by the U. S. agents to remain in the Nation, using the Cherokee domain as citizens year after year. The United States insists that these parties be allowed an appeal to the U. S. courts with the right to reverse the decision of the Cherokee courts. The Cherokees claim the right to decide who are citizens, and so far as I can learn, every person able to prove the sixty-second part of Cherokee blood in their veins, has been admitted to all rights of citizenship. There is one feature that is especially oppressive. A large majority of the Cherokees sided with the National party in the Civil War. At the close a treaty was forced upon them, admitting all their former slaves to citizenship. Now citizenship in the Cherokee Nation gives right to the soil, and a share in the invested funds accruing from the sale of lands by the Cherokees to the U. S. government. The Cherokees insist that it is robbery to compel them to give farms and a share in invested funds to their former slaves.

The other topic that most interests the Cherokees is the passage of railroads through the Nation. The Chief very wisely urged the Council to grant charters to all needed railroads in preference to having them brought in under the laws of the United States and independent of all Cherokee control.

The Hon. Rabbit Bunch, Assistant Chief, was also on the stand. He is a full-blood, speaking only the Cherokee language. He is a man of marked ability.

W. L. MILLER.

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

[Written for the Memorial and Historical Library Magazine.]

NEODOSHA, KANSAS, Nov. 28, 1884.

CONTENTMENT.

When we travel around from place to place and see what a beautiful and fruitful country we have here in Kansas, one would be inclined to say a contented and happy people. But when we draw near and converse with them we find the contrary almost invariably. A restless, roaming disposition, a desire to sell out and go somewhere else, some for one thing some for another. What an unhappy state of things this ever roaming brings; it breaks up families financially, brings trouble, separates loved ones, and finally ends in almost ruin. Let me say, as one that knows by experience, contentment is a continual feast. If we have a home that will yield us a living, and we have reasonable wealth, let us learn to be content. Let us take pleasure in what God has given us, be frugal and industrious, making our own homes as pleasant as possible. Happiness does not consist in the thing we possess; but in the use we make of what we have, ever looking on the bright side. Happiness is seldom found in a restless, roaming disposition, but the more contented we make ourselves, learning to love everything that is beautiful, such as flowers, trees, rocks and hills, they are all the workmanship of our Heavenly Father, and they will add to our happiness when we rightly consider them. Then let us learn to be contented where we are, and see if there is not something we can do to benefit those around us, for I find the more I am engaged for good the more contented and happy I am. May God help us all to be useful, happy and contented.

"The flowers within our reach we tread down without so much as ever looking at them. The tiny exotic which is far less beautiful we covet, because it is difficult of attainment."

MRS. M. J. HOPPS.

MENTAL CULTURE.

There are men who seem never to know mental hunger. They read no newspapers; they look upon books as ornaments. To such people intellectual and moral growth is impossible. You had as well expect health and vigor from a being whose stomach refuses to take food. Thought is of primary necessity; truth is nourishment as well ss meat. A soul perishing with hunger for light, for knowledge, is almost as agonizing as a body dying for bread. Our schools arouse this hunger. If successful, they give minds strength for independent thought and investigation. They arouse an appetite for information. Our public library is a vast store-house of intellectual food. Every man, woman and youth in Parsons can go there and freely feast. The thoughts of the great and good become engrafted in their minds. They become strong and powerful. The beastly no more controls them. Their souls are elevated. They seek kindred associations; they rise from the zone of the ignorant, the passion wafted, to the calm summer of the reflective, the progressive.

A love of knowledge, once awakened, never dies. Neither rivers nor ideas flow backward. Our public library is the harbinger of advancement; the proof, positive, that the day is not distant when the mental status of Parsons shall rival her physical development. Mentality gives power and influence. The gaudy tinsel and shoddy show of ignorance is disgusting. Wealth can not make an ignorant boor respectable. If he has influence it is among those as ignorant as himself. The best wealth of a man, a city, or a nation is intelligence.

We have said before that the future of Parsons depends on her schools, her libraries, and her churches. The law provides for the former, vast societies for the latter, but the library must be the work, the portege, and, at the same time, the patron of the whole people. It is now a source of pride, and its projectors deserve our lasting gratitude.

—*Parson's Contributor.*

By Russian imperial order the delivery of the works of 125 different authors, native and foreign, to libraries and public reading-rooms is strictly prohibited, as well as of eight Russian newspapers and reviews.

The best judgment is the largest charity. — *Steven Wallace Dorsey.*

KANSAS CITY LITERARY CULTURE.

Kansas City is keeping pace with her material prosperity in the intellectual culture of her citizens. The general diffusion of knowledge among the masses is one of the means of promoting the public welfare. It was Watts who pointed out the five ways in which we can improve our minds, and augment our original stock of information. Now, what a person knows and is able to use, is as so much original capital invested. Where few ideas form the investment the returns are small, and frequently uncertain; but upon this point men differ as their conceptions of life and its responsibilities are viewed from different standpoints. As is well known, there are those in every community who believe that the highest motive that can actuate men is the desire to accumulate property; others, again, desire what might be called physical happiness. A fair illustration of this will appear in its true light by calling to mind the innumerable pages in all the English novels devoted to dinners and suppers.

To judge of English appetites from the word paintings of Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray, we look upon them all as a nation composed of stomach and dress. To dress and eat appear to occupy nearly all the time of the fashionable. And this many count as happiness, and if it be happiness it is that of a very low degree. Yet, admitting the very strong motives of money getting, money spending, high living, and extravagant dressing, and the strong desire to show off and shine in conversation, there are desires outside all these which no smothering can entirely crush out. While the fashionable may move in fashionable circles, there are times that the stunted mind feels most keenly its inferiority and its almost utter helplessness.

Analysis of the motives by which we act, show that the love of knowledge or the desire of knowledge, is inherent in our nature. It gives power, and this is what the great Franklin meant when he said: "Knowledge is power." — *Kansas City Times.*

Little Things. — Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship; a bridle bit is a little thing, but we know its use and power; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of a large building together; a word, a look, a smile, a frown, are little things, but they strike hard. We use them so easily, that we are apt to forget their hidden power. Fitly used, they act like the sunshine, the dew and the fertilizing rain, but when unfitly, like the frost, the hail, and devastating tempests. Pay that little debt; if it is a promise, redeem it; if a dollar, hand it over. You know not what important events may hang upon it. Think of this, and mind the little things. Keep your word sacred; keep it to the children — they will mark it sooner than any one else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life. The great worriers of life are the so-called "little things" which are from day to day left unadjusted, till they fasten their victims like a net.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Kadesh Barnea, of Sacred History, and Where it was — A Rare Collection of New Books — New Magazines — Interesting Literary Notes — Books Received.

"Kadesh-barnea," the scene of the march, bivouac and halt of that wonderful people who crossed between the parted walls of water into an unknown wilderness to remain forty years before entering the promised land can not fail to command the attention of the world

through all coming time, as it has during forty centuries of the world's past history. Next, or, perhaps, greater than Sinai in importance, in the history of Israelitish wanderings is Kadesh-barnea. It was their headvuarters, this rallying point for thirty-seven years, while at Sinia they remained less than a year. The exact location of Kedesh-barnea has long been a fruitful theme of discussion with biblical students. Its importance and probable site, with a story for a point for it, including studies of the route of the exodus and the southern boundary of the Holy Land, from a book by H. Clay Trumbull, D. D., editor of the *Sunday School Times*, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, of the most entrancing interest. Every biblical student will want a copy, and a gentleman's library can scarcely be complete without it. The illustrations are fine, the maps very superior and the typography all that could be desired.

"Times of Charles XII," is one of a series of Swedish historical romances, by Z. Topelius, professor of history, university of Ireland, that is attracting wide attention. The professor has chosen a period replete with historical interest, and graphically lends a charm to the duller facts of history by his highly imaginative and classical style. The book is divided as follows: Part I. The Blue; part II. The Fugitive; part III. The shadow of a name.

"Among the Holy Hills." Though thousands upon thousands have visited the sacred places so eloquently described by H. M. Field, D. D., and hundreds have written and described the spot so dear to every Christian heart, still Dr. Field is not deterred from an attempt, in which he has admirably succeeded in giving us a book, and a very admirable one, too, upon this same subject. The descriptions often digress into reflections, but always of an entertaining, instructive and profitable nature, and of course lend a permanent value to the book. It contains twenty chapters, and the reader will rather wish there were more than less.

"A Day in Athens with Socrates." Like the books of Moses, the dialogues of Plato can never die. Only an imperfect and inadequate idea of Plato's philosophy can be obtained from reading these discourses with Socrates, but they furnish a key to the philosophy that will never cease to have its influence upon society and the world's civilization.

"Floyd Grandon's Honor" is one of the best of Amanda M. Douglas' stories. This book is excellently well told, and points a moral to be remembered.

"Political Recollections." Hon. George W. Julian was a prominent figure in the political agitations that stirred the country from 1840 to the close of the reconstruction period. In the "Recollections" Mr. Julian has presented many facts of value that will become a part of the permanent history of the country. Every political student, and all desirous of being informed of the leading facts and political events of the period referred to, will find the book prepossessing to very considerable value.

"Guenn," by Blanche Willis Howard, is one of the best of this author's novels. It is fairly illustrated, and presents a very inviting typographical appearance.

"The Boys of Thirty-five." Not since Mr. Kellogg gave us his charming story of "Good Old Times" have we read another book that fairly equaled it in character and interest so much as does Mr. Elwell's "Boys of Thirty-five." The scene of the latter is Landsport, which we readily discover to be Portland,—not the Portland of to-day, however, but the Portland of a half century ago, of which Mr. Elijah Kellogg has also given us most delightful descriptions. Mr. Elwell was born

there, and his love for the old city is no greater than is his knowledge of the associations which cluster in and around it. How the boys lived and conducted themselves, what they saw and went through in those early days, the author aims to picture in the present volume; and he accomplishes his object so successfully that we of the present generation almost wish that we were "among the boys."

The book, however, is not a story of the usual character; there is little or no plot to be unraveled. It is rather a series of incidents and revelations, in which the heroes attract our attention by their wild escapades, their deeds of daring and their divers forms of amusements and occupations. Not a few of these young fellows are by name familiar to us to-day, on account of the high stations in life which they have since reached. One can not help feeling, after reading the book, that "the boys of thirty-five" enjoyed themselves much better than the boys of the present time; that to their hearty out-door exercise, their old-fashioned way of doing things, the hard work they had to perform as well as the games in which they indulged, they owe that healthfulness, that sturdiness of character, and success in the world for which the sons of Maine rank famous.

The book will prove a genuine delight to all readers; its fund of anecdotes and sparkling humor, and the charming style in which it is written more than compensate for its circumscribed field of interest. We have not enough of such books to keep alive the story of our fathers and grandfathers. While seeking to entertain, Mr. Elwell has performed a service which makes every reader of to-day his debtor.

"English Verse," W. J. Linton and R. H. Stoddard have recently given to the public a most incomparable and invaluable series of English verse. "Translation," "Ballads and Romances," "Dramatic Scenes and Characters." These three rare volumes are issued by the Scribners in the best style of that great publishing house.

"Raising the Pearl," is a very interesting little book for younger readers. It is handsomely illustrated, and the story is pleasantly told by James Otis.

"Sound Bodies for Our Boys and Girls," by Mr. Blaikie, can not be too strongly commended. Every parent and every teacher should have the book.

"Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus," edited by William J. Rolfe, is handsomely illustrated, and the history of the play, the sources of the plot, and the critical movements in the play are all excellent.

"Folk-lore of Shakespeare," by Rev. T. F. Thiselton Dyer, is a splendid representation of the general life of the Elizabethan age. All admirers of the great English classic will appreciate this very interesting volume.

"Anecdotes of the Civil War," by Major-General E. D. Townsend, can not fail to attract wide attention and be read with interest, as possessing also no little of present value.

"Aunt Charlotte's Stories of American History," relate the more important events of American history in a style calculated to impress upon the younger minds these events, and form a not invaluable contribution to American historical literature.

HOME.

The following beautiful lines were written by James Montgomery, the well known Ayrshire poet. The poet, whose smaller pieces are considered nearly equal to those of Moore, was born at Irvine, in 1771: —

There is a land of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons emparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutored age, and love-exalted youth.

The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so bountiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In every clime the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole;

For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of nature's noblest race.
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, brother, friend.

Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strew with fresh flowers the narrow way of life!
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,
An angel-guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.

Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
Art thou a man?—a patriot?—look around;
Oh, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land, *thy* country, and that spot *thy* home.
—*Chamber's Journal.*

A HOTEL IN THE SEA.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

A Beyrout, Syria, correspondent says: The situation of the hotel where I am stopping is especially charming. It is built over the water, so that the sea actually passes under the rooms. There is a long, glass inclosed balcony looking seaward, from which one never tires of surveying the blue Mediterranean beyond and below. There is always variety in the movements of the sea. Now its swash is so gentle and soothing that it is the most effective of lullabies when one wishes to fall asleep. Again, the sea is in an uproar, and the spray leaps up to the very windows. The illusion that we are actually at sea is quite hard to shake off at times. The fish have learned to watch for the refuse that is committed to the sea from the hotel galleries, and are consequently very tame. Portly-looking fellows a foot or two long come right under the balcony and stare up impertinently at us. The temptation is very strong to make them atone for their temerity, and not a few have been hauled up with rod and line to the broad veranda. One day somebody got up more enthusiasm than usual and cast a torpedo from the balcony into a school of inquisitive marine beauties. A boy sprang in after the explosion and brought three fat fellows to the surface. Many others were stunned, but not sufficiently to keep them from evading the swimmer. Nets are also cast in front of the hotel, and many bushels of fish meat captured.

The shore along here is very rocky, like that at Haifa, Jaffa, and even along the margin of Galilee. After each storm masses of salt are formed in the depressions in these rocks.

VOICES OF THE SEA.

[From the London Spectator.]

Again I linger by the Langland shore,
And listen to the music of the sea,
For some familiar voice to speak to me
Out of the deep, sweet, sad, harmonious roar;
Where murmuring cadences sound like a store
Of loving words, treasures of memory,
Once breathed into the ambient air, to be
Vibrated through the ages evermore.
The infinite tides environ us; no strain
That e'er awakened human smiles or tears
Is lost; nor shall we call it back in vain,
Beside the shore, amid the eternal spheres,
Hark, the beloved voices once again
Rise from the waves and winds to soothe mine ears.

FRIENDSHIP'S GIRDLE.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

She gathered at her slender waist
The beauteous robe she wore;
Its folds a golden belt embraced,
One rose-hued gem it bore.

The girdle shrank; its lessening round
Still kept the shining gem,
But now her flowing locks it bound,
A lustrous diadem.

And narrower still the circlet grew;
Behold! a glittering band
Its roseate diamond set anew,
Her neck's white column spanned.

Suns rise and set; the straining clasp
The shortened links resist,
Yet flashes in a bracelet's grasp
The diamond on her wrist.

At last the round of changes passed,
The thieving years could bring,
The jewel, glittering to the last,
Still sparkles in a ring.

So, link by link, our friendships part,
So loosen, break and fall,
A narrowing zone; the loving heart
Lives changeless through them all.

A handsome monument has been erected to the memory of the brother of Gov. G. W. Glick, of Kansas, Dr. Jerome Glick, who died at his home, Helena, Montana, 1881. The monument has been erected by the pioneers, at the

head of which is Mr. Fergus, a prominent Scotchman of the above city. This tribute of respect is in honor of his great celebrity as a physician. He was the first to discover a remedy and cure for the mountain fever, and as a surgeon he had no equal on the great plains of the West. Dr. Jerome Glick was a physician whose practice was impartial. The poor receiving the same treatment at his hands as the wealthy. He was a man of spirit, integrity, and unpretending grandeur, and commanded the respect of all who knew him.

The Passing of Life. — If we die today the sun will shine as brightly, and the birds will sing as sweetly to-morrow. Business will not be suspended a moment, and the great mass will not bestow a thought upon our memories. "Is he dead?" will be the solemn inquiry of a few, as they pass to their work. But no one will miss us except our immediate connections, and in a short time they will forget and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them. Thus shall we all, now active in life, pass away. Our children crowd close behind us, and they will soon be gone. In a few years, not a living being can say, "I remember him." We lived in another age, and did business with those who slumber in the tomb. Thus is life! How rapidly it passes!

THE FAITH OF THE NEW CHURCH.

We are taught in the doctrines of the New Church: —

That the Lord Jesus Christ is the only God of heaven and earth; the Father, Son and Holy Spirit is a glorified human form; a Being of infinite love, wisdom and power; our Creator, Redeemer and Regenerator, who came on earth by taking upon himself our human nature, through which He combatted the powers of evil, and having conquered them, He keeps them in subjection, and man thereby in spiritual freedom, thus making salvation possible to all.

That the sacred Scripture is the Word of God, or Divine truth itself, which is the fountain of wisdom to angels and men.

That in order to become an angel, each must shun all evils as sins against God, and live in obedience to his commandments; and that He is ever present to enable each one to do this if he prays to and trusts to Him.

That we are immortal spirits, clothed with material bodies, which at death we shall leave forever; we shall then enter the spiritual world in a real human form, and shall be judged by our life on earth; if it has been good we shall live forever as angels in heaven; but if evil, we shall seek an abode with those who are wicked like ourselves.

"That the Second Coming of the Lord is not in Person, but that it is in the Word, which is from Him, and is himself. That this Second Coming of the Lord is effected by means of a Man, before whom He has manifested himself in Person, and whom He has filled with His Spirit, to teach the doctrines of the New Church through the Word from Him."

OPENING SESSION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL CATTLE GROWERS' CONVENTION.

A CONVENTION OF TEN THOUSAND CATTLEMEN. — BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN ATTENDING THE CONVENTION. — SPEECHES OF GOV. CRITTENDEN, GEN. SHERMAN AND OTHERS. — SCENES AND INCIDENTS, ETC.

Even a stranger in St. Louis who passed through any of the hotels, or lounged along any of the streets, could tell that something unusual was going on in the city. In every corridor and on every corner great broad-shouldered, brawny, bearded men, all standing looking with solemn eyes in the surging life of the city, evidently not quite at home, evidently conscious of being very welcome. These are the cattlemen of the West, coming together to-day in St. Louis to their first annual convention. There is an unmistakable class look about them — a class look, too, of which every man in the class may well be proud. There is the unfettered carriage of men whose lives have lived on the great plains, who are accustomed to wide horizons, who are used to the open, wholesome air, to much horseback riding, to much camping out. Even in matters of dress and bearing the cattlemen are peculiar; they wear wide white hats, long black coats, and as a rule, long silky beards. The toilet sets off the form well, and no man could help being impressed with it.

The men represent many millions of capital, and the most tremendous new industry of America. They are the men who have put a new value upon the waste lands of the boundless West. Their herds, recalling the pastoral days of the world's history, fatten upon a thousand hills from the farthest reaches of the Republic in the North to the Rio Grande. They are the latter-day representatives of the patriarchs, and they have some of the patriarchal in their bearing and manner. The business which has brought them together has been so thoroughly well advertised that there remains but little to be said about it. They have come together to consult on the national needs of an industry that represents more capital than would be required to pay off the national debt. There is legislation needed by Congress and by the separate States, which the convention sitting to-day will request. There are trade matters of national importance which the convention will discuss. There are a hundred things to be done vital to the cattle trade, and through the latter trade to the Western country, which gave the convention a paramount importance that all must heed.

The Texas men have concluded that there is only one matter that they will press upon the convention, and that is the national trail. The matter has been debated over and over again, and it has been decided that this issue shall alone be pressed and that Texas will ask nothing else. At the same time Texas does not believe that there is ground for being over confident of the ultimate establishment of the trail. The opposition of Kansas is counted upon as sure, and it is admitted that it will take $1,000,000 to buy the right of way over the settled part of the proposed route.

The Texas delegates have been told that while the delegates from the North will not oppose the trail scheme, they will not work for it, and they would sooner see it fail than succeed. If the North was not sure that Kansas alone would itself fight the trail, its delegations would be actively hostile instead of passively and inertly careless.

The Wyoming delegation at its caucus concluded to present a resolution, which it asked to have included in the memorial asking for legislation which will permit the leasing of the public lands to the herders. Mr. Nagle, the chairman of the Wyoming delegation, explains the desire of himself and his friends thus: "These lands are entirely unfit for cultivation, they are only good for grazing. Now we want Congress to pass such laws as will permit the leasing of the public lands to us. We hope to have the matter so arranged that the government will lease large blocks of land by districts of associations of cattlemen, who will divide it out among themselves, thus preventing any man from fencing off the water. You see they are not doing anything which would be opposed to the rights of other cattle owners. Of course, all these matters of detail are very simple and are to be considered afterwards. The main point is the leasing of the land for the longest term possible. That we will press upon the convention as strongly as we can. It is very easy to arrange and protect the rights of all under the law."

In all the delegations the question of quarantine was discussed, and part of the memorial will be devoted to this subject. The convention will ask Congress to pass rigid quarantine laws which will effectually protect the cattle industry of the whole country. The chief danger feared by all is the pleuro-pneumonia from the East. It is conceded by all, North and South, that cattle can not carry Texas fever. When driven any distance, the disease of itself disappears. But the pleuro-pneumonia is the danger about which the cattlemen are really nervous. In the event that Congress does not pass the required law it is probable that the delegations will agree upon a series of uniform quarantine laws which they will ask their own State to pass.

Another outcome of the caucuses is the fact that several of the delegations will in all probability send independent committees on to Washington to press the particular matters in which each is chiefly interested, and to co-operate with the committee to be appointed by the convention which will accompany the memorial.

THE COWBOY BAND.

The Cowboy Band is an unique feature of the convention. It did excellent service as an escort to the various delegations which marched to the Exposition Hall, making several trips back and forth and leading the procession which escorted the Governor to the hall. The band, which is from Dodge City, Kas., is composed of nineteen performers, all of them cowboys selected from the various cattle companies in Kansas. The leader is J. W. Eastman, and it is made up of the following members: D. Mathies, James Smith, Roy Drake, W. K. Robertson, W. S. Reamer, George Horder, H. G. Willis, Harry Adams, Frank Cummins, L. A. Louher, Frank Warren, George Meserale, C. M. Beeson, George Ragland, Charles Otero, C. A. Miller and W. M. Visquesney.

Mr. James Smith and George Ragland, of the above number, are from Parsons, Kas., and are two of the most polished gentlemen and finest musicians in the State.

The band uniform is a very appropriate one, consisting of a white felt hat with a band having the name of the band inscribed on the side, and with the figure of a steer and the brand of the company to which the performer belongs in front; blue shirt, leather leggings, boots and spurs and belts with ivory handled pistols in them, complete the outfit. Capt. J. S. Welch,

the drum major, instead of the usual staff, carries a magnificent pair of horns, with a banner suspended from it inscribed with the legend : "Cowboy Band, Dodge City, Kansas, $20,000,000," the figures indicate the amount of hard cash represented in the band. The horns are amongst the finest ever seen, measuring five feet from tip to tip, and being highly polished and richly mounted. The band was offered a $100 for them by a commission merchant. The band will take part in all of the public demonstrations. The members are all skilled musicians, but have only been practicing together for a week.

THE CONVENTION.

The convention hall was tastefully decorated with bunting gracefully festooned about the galleries, which were indeed further beautified by the pretty toilets and prettier faces of the many ladies who graced the convention with their presence. On the chairman's table two horn vases held bouquets of flowers. Cactus plants and aloes graced the platform below, while above the northern pine was to be seen stretched across the gallery. The acoustic properties of the hall were good. The speakers at the further end of the hall could be heard clearly at the press tables. The press arrangements, however, were not good. Banners with the names of the different States and Territories were scattered about as rallying points for the different delegations. Seated upon the stage, after the proceedings had passed the entry of Mayor Ewing and the Governor, were Gen. Sherman, Gov. Fletcher, Gen. Curtis, Dr. Betts, Hon. John Hogan, and a number of other well known St. Louisans.

At least 2,500 people gathered in the Exposition Hall to witness the opening of the first annual convention of the cattle growers. The band played, and amidst vociferous applause at 11 a. m. Col. R. D. Hunter, of St. Louis, rapped the gathering to order with the horn gravel prepared for the occasion and introduced Maj. C. C. Rainwater as temporary chairman. Thomas Sturgis, of Wyoming, was nominated as temporary secretary and Gen. Curtis, of New York, as assistant secretary.

After some debate, in which several gentlemen took part, it was resolved that the different delegations from each State and Territory select from their own bodies the members of the two committees, one of these committees to be the Committee on Credentials and Basis of Representation, and another a Committee on Permanent Organization. At this point a motion was made to appoint also a Committee on Resolutions, but a number of delegates who had voted for the first resolution to appoint committeemen for States and Territories under a misapprehension here moved a reconsideration of the resolution for the purpose of moving to appoint the committees by the delegates from the different stock associations and not from the States.

Judge W. T. Thornton, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, spoke to the motion to reconsider. He asked that the committees be so formed that they would represent both the States and the capital and stock represented. Judge Thornton was followed by a number of gentlemen who took different sides on the motion to reconsider. The debate grew in interest as it proceeded, and brought out some evidences of feeling. Mr. L. R. Rhodes, of Denver, Colorado, created a breeze by stating that Colorado was represented in the convention by a delegation of 150 men, while New York was represented by one. He asked the gentleman from New York if he knew what the national trail was? He wanted to know if New York had any interest in questions affecting the public domain, seeing that New York had no public domain at all. He demanded for Colorado that representation which the capital and industry represented was entitled to, and declared that Colorado would have it.

The chairman announced at this point that the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city were in waiting to welcome the convention to St. Louis and Missouri. Here the band took charge of the convention, and for some minutes ran away with the proceedings despite the efforts of the officers of the convention to side-track the music. The Treadway Guards and a detail from the First regiment entered the hall, escorting Mayor Ewing, who leaned upon the arm of ex-Governor Fletcher, and Governor Crittenden, who came in arm-in-arm with General Sherman. When word was passed that General Sherman was in the hall the audience cheered him lustily.

Mayor Ewing was introduced, and said: —

Mr. President and Delegates to the National Convention of Cattlemen of the United States:

We appreciate the compliment you have paid us in the selection of our city for this your first representative convention of interests which have become of such vast importance, not only to our country, but to the whole world. Although of comparatively young growth they have assumed such proportions as to command the respectful attention of the most intelligent enterprises, and have caused the occupancy largely of the hitherto waste lands of the great West; and thence we have been enabled to supply the demand of foreign countries, entering into successful competition with their home productions. No inferior figures can be used in numbering the product of this great industry. They are told by the million, and by the impression of superior blood the character of the herds has been so improved that they bid fair to equal in the near future the ordinary farm-raised stock.

The active interest felt in the subject which has brought you together, is evinced by the large gathering of delegates from our own and neighboring counties. Many important topics will be brought before you during your sessions, and the interchange of practical experience will be invaluable to your future labors. St. Louis takes a just pride in the reputation she has established for hospitality, and it gives me pleasure to assure you that during your stay she will endeavor to sustain her character even to a still greater extent. Every arrangement has been effected to afford you a pleasant memory of your stay among us, and the agreeable duty has been assigned me of giving you a cordial welcome to our city, and in behalf of her people I give you greeting, and a hearty reception to every kind attention and consideration. He was cheered to the echo.

GOV. CRITTENDEN

next spoke. He took a roll of paper from his pocket, adjusted his spectacles carefully, and read his speech. His remarks met with much applause. The militia who had escorted the Governor from the Southern, arranged themselves in front of the platform and added a very pretty feature to the scene. Gov. Crittenden's speech was a long one. He expressed gracefully the welcome of Missouri to the cattle trade of the country, and spoke for some time on the importance of the situation of this State with reference to the trade as the great highway across which the cattle must go East. The Governor complimented specially the broad men like Ingersoll, Salmon and others, who brought great intellect and wide experience into the cattle business. He also spoke with the utmost respect of the short-horned kind of cattle, which he said were beautiful and classical, but he stated also that there were other breeds of cattle that were pressing to the first place. He entered into the statistics of the cattle trade, showing the cost of cattle raising in Missouri as compared with the West, and drew the conclusion that the tendency of the business must be toward high grades and good blood, guarded by careful management.

Following Governor Crittenden there were loud and repeated calls for

GEN. SHERMAN.

In deference to the storm of applause which followed the mention of his name, the old veteran came forward, bowed and said: —

"GENTLEMEN — I am here by the merest accident, but if a few words from me are wanted I will say them. The Mayor has welcomed you, and has only voiced the sentiment of the whole community. Gov. Crittenden has welcomed you and laid out work for you that will keep you all winter. Now, I have no advice to give you. You know your business better than I can tell you. I was one of those who sentimentally regretted the replacing of the buffalo and the black-tailed deer, the elk and the antelope by the long-horned cattle of Texas. But when I recollect the millions for whom food is cheaper on account of your work, I do not deplore, but am glad of the cattle trade. [Cheers]. I know you! I know the cowboys! Wild, natural, brave — a little too wild, sometimes — [Cheers] and I wish you all the health, luck and prosperity that you deserve." [Prolonged cheers.] Gen. Sherman ceased in a storm of applause, which swelled into a roar when the band began playing "The Star Spangled Banner," following this music by "Yankee Doodle."

At the close of General Sherman's speech the soldiers shouldered arms and marched out, with much applause, and the regular business of the convention was resumed.

The Chair announced that the motion to appoint members of committees by States and Territories was reconsidered.

It was moved by J. R. Richey, of Texas, that one delegate from each live stock association represented in this convention be selected by those delegations to act respectively upon the Committees on Credentials, Basis of Representation, Resolutions and Permanent Organization. This motion was carried with a rush, there being no adverse votes. A motion to adjourn was then put and lost. And Mr. Lane, of Texas, moved that those States which did not have stock associations should be represented by a delegate on each committee. Carried. It was moved and carried that the convention adjourn until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THIS AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

The programme for the afternoon's session, which begun at 3 o'clock, includes, beside the appointment of committees, the presentation of resolutions by the different delegations which have special matters to bring before the convention. Thus Colorado, Wyoming and especially Texas will offer material for the Committee on Resolutions to work upon, and it is highly probable that some of the most interesting speeches of the convention will be made to-day.

A great many guesses are current as to the permanent organization, the prevalent impression being that the honor will go to Governor Hadley of New Mexico. Other names are mentioned, however, and, until the committee reports any attempt to say who will be chosen must be founded on conjecture simply. It may be safely stated, however, that all of the preliminary work of the convention will be done at once. The permanent organization will be effected; the different committees will report, and the decks will be cleared for the real action which will begin to-morrow. No special programme has been prepared for to-night, and the delegates are to be allowed to enjoy themselves as they please. Probably the great bulk of the city's visitors will pass the evening at the theaters and at other places of public entertainment. The rest of the session is to be filled full of organized hospitality.

TALKS WITH ARRIVING DELEGATES.

There were large additions to the arrivals to the great cattle convention

this morning at all of the hotels. Most of the delegates and visitors came in scattering groups, however, and not in solid delegations. Over 150 registered at the Southern, and the other hotels had numbers in proportion to this. The rotundas were crowded with the cattlemen talking over the prospects of the meeting and the results to be gained from the deliberation.

THE WANTS OF NEW MEXICO.

Among the most prominent of the New Mexico delegates was ex-Governor Hadly who is at the Southern.

"What does New Mexico want, Governor?" asked a *Post-Dispatch* reporter.

"I don't think New Mexico has any special want."

"What about the homestead laws?"

"We don't want to interfere at all with the homestead. We want them to remain just as they are, without change. Let them alone. Eastern people have an idea that the lands now occupied for grazing purposes will be taken up in time for agricultural purposes as the settlements move westward. This is a great mistake. In my opinion the lands are fit for nothing but grazing and can never be used as farms. We are willing that Eastern people should take up just as many homesteads as they please. No matter if they settle right at our doors on land we are occupying, they can not hold them, because they will starve to death in the meanwhile. The homestead law should not be touched, but should remain as it is, and the whole matter will be regulated by the circumstances of the case. There is one thing, however, which should be done. The government should lease the public lands to the cattlemen at a nominal rental. In this way the government could realize an immense sum from them and the cattle growers would have all of the protection they want."

MR. H. MILNE,

who is a prominent member of the Lincoln County Association, and whose picture is given in this issue, spoke in the same way of their wants in New Mexico.

"We want the trail just where it is," said he, placing stress on the location, "and shall favor the project as it has been laid out. We do not care for it any nearer us. I think it practicable and the chief need of it is to serve as a check on the railroads. The existence of it will prevent them from charging exorbitant rates."

AMERICAN BEEF IN ENGLAND.

Probably one of the most distinguished visitors to the convention is Captain Bedford Pim, R. N., of Devonshire, England, who is here with H. C. and H. M. Bostwick, W. H. Hibbard and Mr. Bancroft, of the New York and Boston Cattle Company. Captain Pim is too well known as a gallant officer in the English Navy, on account of his rough experiences in the Northern regions on the search for the Franklin expedition and his recent connection with the meeting of the British Scientific Association at Montreal and the American Association at Philadelphia, to require an extended notice. He stood high in his own and in this country as a man thoroughly informed on the great questions of the day. He has recently been on a trip to the Central American Isthmus examining into the feasibility of the different plans of opening ship communication between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. His opinion of the Panama canal scheme has already been made public and is unfavorable to the canal. He thinks it costly and impracticable. He has also reported to Secretary Frelinghuysen the Nicaraguan plan, which, he thinks, by a union of English and American capital, could be readily and easily accomplished.

"I would willingly promise to raise $200,000,000 in England in one week for any feasible and sensible plan. There is capital, and plenty of it, locked up in England waiting for an opportunity to be applied to any rea-

sonably safe and practical project advanced toward the solution of the problem of obtaining cheap bread and cheap meat in England.

CAPT. PIM'S IMMEDIATE MISSION

to this convention and afterwards to the West, has reference to the question of securing cheap and good beef for the English people. It is the one eager desire of his life to draw the English speaking people, and especially England and America, into closer bonds of commercial and friendly union. He is a jovial, jolly tar, and is a clear, concise talker. He has an idea with reference to the problem which is original, and which he can prove to be perfectly feasible, and that is the shipment of live cattle or frozen dressed beef by the Hudson Bay route.

"The great question in England," said he, "is the food question. To talk of attacking England by invading her shores is foolish. The best way to attack England to advantage is to send out a gunboat and intercept the ship bearing food to England, and the nation is conquered at once. With England and America united we can knock out the world. We will not have to knock them out, because we would scare them out without a blow. England has a limited area, which can not be increased one inch, and a constantly increasing population, and the problem of obtaining without interruption a constant supply of beef and breadstuffs is a great one. Here you have a great stock-raising and grazing country, sufficient to almost supply the world, and the question is how best to bring the supply and demand into communication."

"What do you think of the proposed plan of shipping store or feed cattle through Canada to be fattened in England?"

"I do not think well of it, for the reason that we have not the grazing land to fatten them on. What could England do with 100,000 cattle sent over to be fattened, and with thousands of additions coming on the heels of these? It can not be done. The cattle must be fattened here and shipped alive as rapidly as possible, or shipped deceased and frozen."

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

"Is there any prejudice existing in England against American beef?"

"There was at one time, but there is none now to speak of, especially against cattle. Now my plan is simply this: To ship or drive the cattle from Colorado and the lower ranges, or from Montana and other Northern ranges, to the most convenient port accessible to Hudson Bay. I think that ships for the purpose should be constructed, not immense in which crushing by the ice would result in destruction of large cargoes, but light, small ships, sailing vessels with only small screws and power enough to drive them through the ice when necessary. Little tugs taken aboard and lowered when needed would, I think, be amply sufficient for the purpose. The route through the East at present is too expensive a one."

"How much time would be saved by your route?"

"I may safely say a week would be saved at least. The western winds would drive the ship direct to the English shores. Another very important matter which is now being investigated by Mr. Caruthers, the eminent botanist, is the use of fruits as food for cattle. Such fruit as dried bananas and others, which could be obtained cheaply, could be used to great advantage in this way. Arrangements could be made at all of the English ports for feeding and caring for the animals before their distribution to English markets. I know all about the route, because I have been over it, and six years' experience in the ice has made me entirely familiar with the difficulties to be overcome. There are no insurmountable obstructions in the way of the plan. However, I do not come here as an expert, but as a learner, and

I shall look into the cattle question so as to be able to tell my people what can be done in this way."

"Is there an English company ready to take hold of the plan should it prove feasible?"

"No, there is none as yet, but there need be no fear of lack of capital. The English people are careful, but they place great weight on the opinion of a man who has investigated and has seen for himself. There is abundance of capital ready to be placed in any sound, sensible and reasonable project."

Mr. Bancroft, who is with Captain Pim, said that one of the first things his company thought of trying was the shipment of frozen dressed beef to England by the Hudson Bay route. Large refrigerators would be constructed in the principal English ports to receive the beef. Judge McCrary, ex-Secretary of War, has placed a special car on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe at the disposal of the party, and after the convention Captain Pim will be taken to Trinidad, Colorado, first and afterwards to the Northern ranges.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

A CONVENTION OF 10,000 CATTLEMEN.

The great convention of cattlemen, convened in St. Louis, Nov. 17th to 23d, inclusive, was aptly named by its projectors and promoters "The First National Cattlemen's Convention." It is only to be wondered at that so vast and valuable an industry had for so long a period of time remained unorganized; in this age of industrial organization, when every other line of business, every trade, or line of skilled or unskilled labor is organized for its own protection and the promotion of its own general interests; it remained for the vast cattle interests, and particularly the beef-producing branch thereof, to be last to attempt organization. The time was at hand for the movement, as was evidenced by the number of accredited delegates present, and also by the vast number of those not delegates, yet engaged or interested in the stock-growing industry, who attended as spectators; and the all-absorbing interest taken in the action of the convention by all classes. The report of the committee on credentials showed 1,180 duly accredited delegates, to which was afterwards added late arrivals and others so as to swell the number to over 1,365 men. The lobbies were always crowded with spectators. And such a convocation of men taken in the aggregate certainly never assembled before in this or any other country. No one could fail to notice the stalwart, robust physical manhood of the delegates, and no one standing up before the convention, and looking in the faces of the vast body of sun-tanned men, could fail to note the evidence of superior intellectuality, the bold self-reliance, the keen, penetrating, character-reading eye, the abounding wealth; the marked individuality of the members composing that great convention.

And to that convention St. Louis outdid herself in bidding it welcome to her magnificent hospitality. She decorated her streets with flags and bunting by day and by gas and electric light by night; she reproduced the magnificent pageant of the Mackerel Brigade upon her streets at night, and turned out her splendid fire and military departments to parade before the Convention Hall by day.

The convention was permanently organized by the selection of Ex-Governor J. L. Routte, of Colorado, for permanent Chairman, Genl. W. M. Curtis, of New York, Vice-President, and A. F. Atwater, of St. Louis, Secretary. Gov. Routte, upon taking his seat, said: —

"I most heartily thank you for the unexpected honor which this Convention has conferred upon me. It was unexpected and unsolicited on my part. It is a great honor to be chosen presiding officer over such a body of men as composes this Convention. It has been my pleasure to attend three or four national conventions. I have

had opportunities of seeing the faces of the delegates at those conventions. I now have the opportunity of looking into your faces, and I am proud to say that in every respect this Convention in intelligence is equal to any convention I have ever attended. My selection, I presume, is not intended as a compliment to me so much as a recognition of the delegation from my little State of Colorado. I receive it so. Now, gentlemen, to business. You have a great deal to do, and it will have to be done in a very short time. Many questions will arise here upon which delegates will differ in opinion. I hope that your speeches will be short and to the point, and that you will remember that not more than three men can be heard at one time. [Laughter.] There is some little feeling in the Convention on the part of some delegates, but I know when you get to work that feeling will pass away. We are brethren assembled for the same object, and I have no doubt we will work well together in harness. I can not properly preside over this Convention and preserve order unless you gentlemen give me your active support. I will try to be just to every member of the Convention. I possibly—very likely—may make mistakes, but if you give me my time I have no doubt we shall come out all right in the end. Again I ask for your active sympathy and assistance in keeping order in the Convention. I thank you, gentlemen."

In conclusion Governor Routte requested the vice-presidents to come forward and assume their seats on the platform, as he desired strong backing and wanted some one else to face the music.

The speech stamped Gov. Routte as a modest man of solid sense, and it greatly pleased the vast audience. Afterwards reading and file clerks were appointed by the chair, also Hon. John Finn, of St. Louis, as sergeant-at-arms.

Before entering upon the subject proper of this article it may not be uninteresting to sketch briefly the history of beef growing upon the American plains.

To do this with fidelity to truth it must be stated that that portion of the plains first stocked up with semi-domestic cattle is located within the bounds of the State of Texas, and with a stock of cattle originally imported by Cortez the Conqueror from Spain into Old Mexico, and from thence transferred to the State of Texas, where, under favorable conditions, they soon increased in numbers to several million heads. The New Orleans, Havanna, Cuba, and domestic State markets were unable to consume the mature beef of Texas, and early in the last half of this century efforts were made to find more northern markets. But owing to a deep seated prejudice and other adverse circumstances, the early efforts to market Texan cattle northward was not profitable to the parties who attempted it. During the war access was cut off to all save State markets, and the cattle multiplied in a compound ratio, until they became almost valueless or unsalable for cash. Indeed, they became articles of barter; so many as sixty to eighty heads being exchanged for a saddle pony, and eighty to a hundred heads for a two-horse wagon.

This discouraging situation was not improved by the results of efforts to drive more than 250,000 heads to Sedalia, Mo., thence to St. Louis by rail in the year 1866. In Southeast Kansas and Southwest Missouri organized bands of citizens, often lawless characters, met the drover and forbid him to enter the confines of their respective States with their herds, and if a drover attempted to go forward he was attacked by the mob, beaten, whipped, and often shot dead, his herd stampeded and his cowboys compelled to beat a hasty retreat for Texas. Nearly every drover of '66 was injured or bankrupted, and values of herds of cattle in Texas sunk to zero. The situation in the Northern States, in regard to cattle supply and values, was dia-

J. G. McCoy.

From a Photo by Scholten.

metrically opposite to that of Texas. Supplying the Union armies as well as Northern markets was an overdraft upon the producing resources of that day, and a serious depletion of numbers and a consequent advance of prices was the result. The problem of how to give Texas a practical outlet or route to the Northern markets, and so equalize demand and supply, was one worthy to engage alike the philanthropist, the philosopher and the venturesome speculator. A person combining the two former elements of character to at least a moderate degree, and the latter to an excessive degree, resided near Springfield, Ill., a Mr. Joseph G. McCoy, now a resident of Wichita, Kas. This, then young man, is of Virginia and Kentucky parentage, who, coming to Illinois whilst it was a Territory, married and located near Springfield in 1818. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of a family of eleven children. Quoting from a valuable work from his own pen, entitled "Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest," wherein he truthfully, although impersonally described himself as "of that sanguine, "impetuous, speculative temperament, "just such a disposition as always "looks most upon the bright side of "the picture, and never feels inclined "to look at the dangers or hazards of "a venture, but to take it for granted "that all will end well that looks well "in the beginning."

"Ambitious, energetic, quick to "find out and untiring to follow a "speculation; fully possessed with an "earnest desire to do something that "would alike benefit humanity as well "as himself; something that, when "life's rugged battles were over could "be pointed to as an evidence that he

"had lived to some good purpose and "that the world, or a portion, thereof, "was benefited by his having lived." The problem of giving Texans an outlet for their surplus stock was one that absorbed his waking thoughts and sleeping dreams. Although he had as beautiful and valuable farm home, situated near the State Capital, and as happy domestic relations as heart could wish, he was restless to solve the problem that should in effect relieve the Texan ranchman, and at the same time place wholesome beef in Northern markets at such prices that all classes of people could have it daily upon their tables; and last but not least aid in the placing of herds upon the more Northern plains, as seed cattle the outgrowth of which should replace the slaughtered buffalo. The town of Abilene, then an insignificant station, upon the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway, was selected as the point to locate a cattle shipping depot, and every facility in the way of hotels, barns and stock-shipping yards were speedily built, and a competent surveyor with a corps of assistants were dispatched to survey and mark by mounds of earth a trail across the then uninhabited prairies to the southern line of Kansas. The enterprise was thoroughly advertised in Texas and throughout the Northwest, and to the former it was as a day star of hope gleaming forth in a sky long overcast with blackest gloom.

Over that and kindred trails, at this writing, over five million heads of cattle tle have been drawn to Northern markets; and the value of Texan cattle at home has been increased tenfold, the price of beef to the Northern consumer has been reduced one-half, and the vast plains, extending north to the British line, have been fully stocked with herds of domestic cattle, whose base or maternal progenitors were from Texas; and an industry, once despised and tabooed, has now come to be recognized as one of the most profitable; and both home and foreign capital now eagerly seek investment therein; and cattle kings and millionaire ranchmen are numerous. Amidst this great development, what became of the projector of the first cattle trail from Texas and the founder of the first shipping depot at Abilene, to which was driven as many as 700,000 heads in a single year, and from which more than 10,000 cars of cattle were shipped eastward.

Alas! his history is that common to the pioneer in general, who hews the way for others to follow to fortune and fame. He was crushed to the earth by adversity and the base perfidy of that class of men whose ingratitude to man make countless thousands mourn. Leaving Abilene a financially ruined man, Mr. McCoy has struggled for many years as best he could to do a manly duty by his household gods; but he has never lost his interest in the great cattle trade of the West. He aided greatly to make Kansas City *the* market of the Missouri Valley, and in 1880 and 1881 was employed by the general government in the Census service for eleven months in gathering the statistics of live stock and reporting all the trails and grazing regions of the Southwest. He took an active and prominent part in the great Convention, representing the great stock interest of Sedgwick County, Kansas.

As a speaker he is earnest, impetuous and impressive in manner, commanding the closest attention when he arose to speak. In oratory he is a Daniel Webster, and like him, and encyclopedia of knowledge.

He was the author of several important measures that passed the convention. Among which is noticed the resolution concerning the width of trail, and the one concerning quarantine; also a memorial to the States of Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska, praying for their consent to the establishment of cattle trails by general government, which later went to the Executive Committee of the permanent association.

Surely no class of men ever had greater reason, than have the ranchmen and drovers of Texan cattle, to be grateful to a man for a great service, in an hour of their greatest need.

If they who have benefited so largely by the almost life-devotion, of service and fortune by Mr. McCoy, fail to express in some substantial manner their appreciation of his labors in their behalf, then indeed will the charge of great ingratitude be upon the name of many cattlemen of the great West and Southwest, to whom Abilene was an opened door to reach immense fortunes. No man ever started out with brighter prospects or greater genius, but from force of circumstances he has been unfortunate financially, which shows that however clear the day, a dark rim may mark the horizon and gradually overspread the sky.

He placed his home and his all upon the sacrificial altar for the good of others. A matchless humanitarian whose life has been recorded upon Philanthrophy's golden crown where oblivion shall never cloud its splendor and generations yet unborn will read his name recorded there.

"The First National Cattlemen's Convention" was a notable body of notable men, among whom could be seen Governor Routt, Ex-Governor Stone, Governor Eaton, and Ex-Governor Gilpin, W. H. H. Cranmer, Finis Ernest, and Andrew Wilson, of Colorado; Ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Le Duc, of Iowa, and from the military ranks came General Brisbin, of Idaho, Ex-Governor Hadley, and Ex-Senator Stephen Wallace Dorsey, the great statesman and noted ranch man of New Mexico, General Preston Porter, an American Indian, of the Creek Nation, who was an eloquent spokesman for a large delegation, representing the five civilized tribes in particular and the American Indian in general; and from the great State of Texas came such notable and noble men as Ex-Governor Joseph D. Sayers, Hon. James F. Miller, Judge Carroll, Judge Lindsay, the wit and silver-tongued orator and Congressman-elect from the Galveston district, Hon. W. H. Crane, also Colonel E. R. Lane, and prince of ranchmen, Richard King, and that most popular drover of this or any other era, Colonel John T. Lytle, and also that veritable living encyclopedia of "Brands," Richard Head, accompanied by such solid millionaire ranchmen and drovers as Colonel John Simpson, Captain Littlefield, and Colonel J. L. Driskill, whose immense herds crop the nutritive grasses of Montana; also Colonel J. M. Day, the true-hearted old-time drover and now solid ranchman; Captain Ike Pryor, and the notable Colonel A. H. Pierce, whose wealth and energy are equally and phenomenally large, and now last for Texas, but not by any means least, we name the solid and model business man and financier, Colonel Charles Goodnight, of the Panhandle, and the courteous and dignified banker of Beaumont, Col. V. Wiess, Col. Carter, and Mr. Sheperd and Loveing, the president of Northern Texas Cattle Association. From Illinois came the manager of the Northern Texas Cattle, brilliant parliamentarian and short-horn stock man, Hon. DeWitt Smith, and Mr. Dillon, of great horse fame, both in the United States and in Europe, and from Chicago a very large representation, prominent among them was that noble philanthopic gentleman, Dr. Wood, of Wood Brothers, and from the Empire State, New York, came the able parliamentarian, General W. M. Curtiss, whose honorable service in civic and military fields alike fills pages of our country's grateful history; and from Kentucky, the home of the short-horn, came the solid, matter-of-fact, brainy Colonel Groom, and from Missouri State came the earnest and able Captain James H. Payne, and from Kansas City the solid millionaire, Andrew Snider, and the philanthropic Thomas J. Allen. The Chesterfieldian Major Seth Mabry, and the chivalric Capt. E. B. Millett and the noble-hearted connoisseur horseman

Col. S. S. Grant; and from St. Louis the towering headlight of the convention, R. D. Hunter, the stately Capt. A. G. Evans and James C. Moore, of the Merchants' National Bank, whose honor and integrity are as firm as the rock of ages. From Kansas came the Hon. L. E. Finch and the eloquent and impetuous McCoy; and from Colorado and New Mexico and Arizona and California and Idaho and Nevada and Utah came a galaxy of men who already had national fame; and from Montana came the erudite Ames, and from Nebraska C. J. Davis, and from Wyoming came Judge Cary and Mr. Curtis, secretary of the Wyoming Live Stock Association; but to Colorado belongs the palm of furnishing the prince of scholars and orators, Dr. Moore.

Almost every State was represented by delegations, but amidst the din and rush and roar of that body of nearly 1,300 delegates it was impossible for the writer to get the names of all whose prominence or merit would warrant special mention in so brief and hurried a paper as this. And to those who may feel that they should have been mentioned, we say, take our will for the deed. In our haste we mnst not forget to mention that novel yet proficient corps of musical trumpeters, the "Cowboy Band," of Dodge City and Parsons, Kansas, whose clarion, notes rang out along the route from the far-away Plains to St. Louis' busy mart, where welcome, thrice welcome, and unstinted hearty applause greeted their coming and their stay. It discoursed its wild and weird melodies in the Convention chamber, upon the streets and at the serenade at the banqueting hall, and in the lower corridor of the great Southern Hotel. Yes, they were there from New England's briny coast, from the mesquite regions of Texas; from the cactus plains and mesas of New Mexico; from the elevated Estocado Plano; from the burning sands and wind-swept ranges of far-away Arizona; from ocean-breeze fanned California; from the canons of Utah; from the high Plains of Colorado; from the broad areas of Wyoming; from the mountain valleys of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and the grand ranges of Washington Territory; from Dakota's limitless prairies; from Nebraska's gorgeous ranges; from Kansas' western borders, and from among the dusky maidens of the Indian's country and Oklahoma, in the Territory.

From all the areas where the cowboys toil beneath a hot and burning sun, or amidst the furious blasts of the pitiless northerners; traversing here the cactus wastes, or there the sun-heated sand deserts, or up in the valleys and parks mountain-locked; or upon the vast Plains whose unending sameness wearies by its very monotony, and whilst he halts in those vast solitudes where naught breaks the solemn stillness save the low cluck of the vagrant sage hen for her lost brood, and nothing is moving save a fox or antelope passing by so airily, and no human can be seen save perchance the sun-tanned trapper and hunter moving as if by the hand of destiny; from off these great Plains, over which once surged great seas of buffalo, surging against the foot hills like breakers breaking against the confines of some tempest-tossed ocean, but which are now turned over to the vigils of the lonely cowboy that he may attend the wanderings of any portion of his master's herd; and whilst thus employed amidst these awful solitudes, he realizes his nearness to the very presence of his God, and learns to know human littleness and realizes within himself a high development of self-reliance, a noble individuality and keen sense of eternal justice.

They came to attend the great Convention and enjoy the allurements and amusements of a great city in holiday attire by day and night, to bid them regal welcome and royal

entertainment. And there the cowboy band bid them welcome in martial strains of music. It was an epoch in the history of thousands of cattlemen never to be forgotten. It was an epoch to the enterprising and hospitable men and women of St. Louis who looked wonderingly upon the new revelation or new development of the human race; having forgotten that in the age when men attained the highest type of physical development, and when man talked with God and He with man, was the age when men lived and loved in the tented field and followed their herds; nor knew not of cities, of solid granite with blocks reared almost to the clouds, and so finished and gorgeously furnished that only men similar to hot-house plants in manly vigor could be developed within their confines.

HOTELS.

The palatial Southern, the popular Lindell, the home-like Planters', the cheerful St. James and Laclede, Hotel Moser, Hotel Barnum, Hurst's, Hotel Hunt, Everett House, Hotel Brown, and the stately old Barnum's, all vied with each other in the brilliance of their illumination, in the splendor of their appointments, and the solid and luxurious repast set before their guests, from this and other climes. All places of public amusement put their choicest bills of entertainment on the boards, and the ladies, the talent, the wit and the beauty of St. Louis decked their halls and parlors, to greet and make welcome the bronzed ranchman of the plains.

THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE,

of which Mrs. J. D. Lawlin is president, Mrs. John B. Henderson and Mrs. A. S. Barnes are vice-presidents, and Mrs. B. K. Maude, secretary, tendered to the wives and daughters of the delegates to the convention, a reception, which they denominated the "Cattle Queen's Reception," at which place they had on exhibition the display prepared for the World's Exposition at New Orleans. This was a rare display of the many beautiful and costly fabrics which many of the delegates and their wives largely invested in — proceeds of which aggregated many hundreds of dollars.

The reception was a brilliant and enjoyable affair, and reflected great credit on the noble and public-spirited ladies having the matter in charge. Mrs. Gov. Fletcher, Mrs. Maj. Rainwater, Mrs. Johnson and many other ladies whose names we fail to remember, did their part at the Exposition Building for the cause they so earnestly and ably represent. The kind and intelligent faces of these noble ladies will ever be remembered by the many visitors who thronged the aisles of their beautiful halls.

Every branch and interest and race of people connected with the beef producing industry was represented. But no section, interest, or race was better represented by ability, eloquence, and grace of delivery, than was the Indian Territory, and the American Indian generally, by Gen. Preston Porter, of the Creek Nation. He seemed to feel that it was his mission there to speak for his race, and right royally did he do his whole duty, and his eloquence awoke memories of the days of the departed eloquent. He made that vast audience of resolute men understand that by the leasing of the Indians' surplus lands to grazers, they (the Indians) had learned by observation how to make money and become self-sustaining, and they were rapidly and successfully becoming imitators of white ranchmen, and now many Indians were becoming owners of herds of cattle, and many more would soon quit their idle life and take to the life of the ranchmen and cattle growers. In Committee on Resolutions, composed of eighty members, to whom was referred all resolutions offered in convention, Gen. Porter, supported by other noted Indians from the Nations, of whom Hon. D. W. Lips, Treasurer

of the Cherokee Nation, and Chief Wm. Perryman were conspicuous and sensible examples, and led by that that impetuous McCoy, of Kansas, did crucify and bury, beneath an overwhelming majority, a preamble and resolution from Montana praying Congress to take a large part of the Indian reservations from them and turn it over to ranchmen. They were told if they wanted to use the Indians' land for grazing purposes, the proper thing to do was to lease the lands and pay a fair price as rental and aid the Indians to learn the ways and methods of civilized ranchmen so they can soon become self-supporting. No more marked and distinguished group of delegates could be seen on the floor of that large convention than that from the eastern portion of the Indian Territory. The leasing method, Gen. Porter stated, had worked well with them, satisfactorily to both Indian and white man, and he heartily recommended it to the favorable consideration of his Montana friends.

There were other notable men and important measures before and in the convention, among whom we note Judge Wallace, of Trinidad, Colorado, who was eloquent in opposition to the scheme of leasing the public domain to grazers in large tracts to the detriment of small ranchmen and farmers. In this he was ably seconded by Bishop Faust, of Utah, and Mr. Rhodes, of Colorado, and Mr. McCoy, of Kansas, who vehemently declared that the scheme to make Uncle Sam assume the attitude of an Irish or English landlord, and to collect rents and perform all the odious duties and acts of a landlord was repugnant to American institutions, and such a measure had once been drafted by a reputable officer of the government, but he had been unable upon a month's trial to find a Congressman who would dare introduce such a measure, well knowing such an act on his part would be political suicide; no poor man would ever vote to return to his seat in the National Legislature any man who would favor the parcelling out of the public domain to syndicates, monopolies and millioniares, to the exclusion of poor men or men of small means who might desire to make a home of his own in the West as millions have done.

But after California, Oregon, Utah, and Nevada had been excluded from the proposed act, it was passed by a vote, given more in compliment to its advocates, than in belief in its merits; however, be it known that Governors Stone and Rouett, of Colorado, and Gov. Hadly, of New Mexico, aided by Judge Thornton and Mr. McCorkill, of Colorado, and Gen. Brisbin, of Idaho, vigorously presented forceable arguments in favor of the scheme of leasing and vehemently declared that the measure was everything but a monoply scheme to gobble up public domain to the detriment and exclusion of poor men or men of limited means, and they made plausible arguments in favor of the scheme, which to an unthinking man, or one who viewed it from the standpoint only of ranchmen, would appear to be conclusive

But it was a notable fact that only the representatives of great capitalists, syndicates, and large firms already in practical possession of immense areas of the public domain, were found advocating the scheme. The large delegation from Texas voted for the measure, because their own State, owning its public domain was unaffected by the proposed law, and also as a return favor for the aid and votes of the lease advocates for their measure, which was a National Cattle Trail from Red river to the north line of the United States. Without this return favor vote and without excluding the Territories and States named, the majority report would have been defeated and the minority report adopted. The measure will hardly reach so much as a favorable report from a congressional committee, if it succeeds in getting an introduction into the House of Congress. The absorb-

ing interest to the large Texan delegation was to secure a National Cattle Trail from Red River north to the British line, which, after being fully discussed in and out of committee, finally took the shape of a memorial to Congress asking for its establishment by national authority; but no definite location was adopted, but resolutions setting forth the size or width of proposed trail; also resolutions asking the establishment of quarantine grounds passed the Convention and was referred to a committee provided to memorialize Congress on the subjects named. There will be more or less opposition in the States through which the proposed trail shall run, and unless the consent of the States is procured, it is quite probable that Congress will refuse to locate a trail through any State without its consent.

Another very interesting topic to stockmen was acted upon, and that was the subject of pleuro-pneumonia and kindred diseases. This too took the shape of a memorial to Congress, as did resolutions, concerning restricting Indians to their reservations and asking the Government to see more closely that good faith was kept with the Indians in the Territories of Arizona, Idaho and Montana, from whence great complaint came of Indian depredations etc., etc.

The following is the report of the last moments of the great convention:

At this point Judge Lindsay rose and said: I believe the purpose for which this convention was assembled has been accomplished, and I do not think it advisable that we should remain in session any longer. I move that this convention do now adjourn, and that we proceed to permanent organization.

COMMITTEE ON THE TRAIL.

The Chairman: I desire to announce the following as the committee on the trail:

Hon. C. C. Upson, Texas; Capt. Henry Warren, Texas; Gen. N. M. Curtis, New York; Judge Frost, Kansas; Alexander H. Swan, Wyoming; J. H. Hamilton, Cherokee strip; Judge S. S. Wallace, Colorado; A. J. Dull, Pennsylvania; G. O. Groom, Kentucky.

Mr. McCoy offered the following: —

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be respectfully asked by this Convention to lay aside certain tracts of the public domain at convenient points for the purpose of public quarantine grounds, to the ends that herds of cattle liable to communicate splenetic fever may be held until such cattle may be safely placed on the market. Carried.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE INDIAN POLICY.

Gen. Moore offered the following as a compromise resolution on the Indian question, which, he stated, had been agreed to by Gen. Porter:

WHEREAS, The Indians in various sections have virtually been forced by the inadequacy of government supplies to forage outside of their reservation, and

WHEREAS, In New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana and Eastern Oregon and Dakota, permits are given each year to irrepressible bands of Indians to roam at will over the lands beyond the limits of their reservation, whereby great damage by fire and depredations is entailed upon the live stock industry, and hostile collisions with range men made imminent, now therefore be it

Resolved, *First* — That it is the sense of this Convention that all the covenants of the government with the Indians should be most scrupulously and honestly carried out.

Second — That the Indians named in the preamble, having been granted the exclusive use of vast acres of public domain, should be rigidly restricted to the limits of such reservations.

The resolution was adopted.

The committee appointed to meet with the committee of the Tanners and Hide Dealers' Convention beg leave to report that they have ex-

amined the question of branding, and find there is a great damage done to the cattle hides by the present mode of branding, amounting to millions of dollars annually, and we are of the opinion that if some mode of branding could be adopted less destructive, it would be to the advantage of all the cattle growers and leather manufacturers in the country. We would, therefore, recommend that this Convention appoint a committee of five to consider this subject and report to this Convention at its next annual meeting.

FINAL COURTESIES.

Gen. Brisbin moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the impartial manner in which he had presided over the Convention. Carried.

The following was referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization:

WHEREAS, The operations of the law establishing a bureau of animal industry have thus far been unsatisfactory to those most interested in the same, and have proved detrimental rather than a benefit; and

WHEREAS, This law as it has been heretofore administered has brought great loss in many cases and ruin in some cases to the stock men, through the want of practical knowledge by many of the officers employed.

Resolved, That this Convention hereby requests such amendment of the said law by Congress as shall secure prompt and thorough inspection, and only when absolutely necessary quarantine of stock, and that such inspection and quarantine shall be made by competent veterinary surgeons, under the direction of men who are practically familiar with the management, feeding and care of stock, who shall be responsible for the proper discharge of their duties to the Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States.

Mr. Lane offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to the citizens of St. Louis for the open and generous hospitality extended to members of this body.

The resolution having been carried unanimously, a resolution was also adopted directing that the proceedings of the Convention should be published in pamphlet form. The number to be printed was left to the decision of the Executive Committee.

Judge Lindsay moved the adjournment, which was carried, and the Chairman formerly declared the Convention adjourned.

A permanent association was then formed with over 500 members, immediately upon the adjournment of the convention, by the election of Col. R. D. Hunter, of St. Louis, as permanent President, and Gen. Brisbin, of Idaho, for Vice-President; also a vice-president for each State and Territory represented upon the floor of the convention, and Amos T. Atwater, of St. Louis, permanent Secretary. The association was called, "The National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of the United States."

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The following account of the organization of the permanent association is clipped from the St. Louis *Republican*, it being the most complete report obtainable: —

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the convention the members of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association met for the purpose of organizing permanently.

Gen. Brisbin was elected temporary president, and Mr. Brooks, of New Mexico, temporary secretary.

The members of the association took their seats in State delegations.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

Dr. Moore, of Colorado, in nominating Col. R. D. Hunter, of St. Louis, said: "I am impressed with the fact

that I have been attending a national convention of cattlemen. I have seen before me the emblems of all the States of the Union, and I have almost come to the conclusion that this might be called a parliament of men. The success of this convention has been phenomenal. We have been from the beginning to the end entertained in a most princely manner. Hospitality unstinted, and liberality unlimited, have been at our disposal. The streets have been illuminated in the most brilliant manner. We have been given an entree to the best society. Everybody, rich and poor, has seemed to constitute himself a committee of the whole to make us welcome and at home. The success of this convention is something that is without parallel. Complimentary resolutions have already been tendered to this magnificent city of St. Louis for their kindly and princely reception of us. It seems now that it is in our power to pass a complimentary resolution that will possess a peculiar significance at this time, and one that will be equally gratifying to the St. Louisan and the cowboy from the plains.

"All the antagonisms which were manifested at the beginning of the convention have been reconciled and have disappeared, and we are animated only by good will and good fellowship. I stand here now in compliance with the request of the Colorado delegation, to put in nomination for permanent president of this association a St. Louis man. [Loud applause.] We appreciate the recognition we have received at the hands of the St. Louis people, and we desire to make some return for that recognition. If the gentleman I am about to place in nomination were simply a St. Louis man, that distinction, under the circumstances, would be sufficient to warrant the motion I am submitting for your consideration. But, gentlemen, he is something more than a citizen of St. Louis. He is a representative cattleman. [Cheers.] He represents, at once, the cowboy and the capitalist. He is one who has broke bucking bronchos and has been broken by them. [Laughter and applause.] He is one who has sung to his cattle when he has been night-herding them. He is one who has been on the trail with cattle in olden time; and he has been identified practically with every duty and every interest of the cowboy from the beginning to the end. He is one who, by dint of his own native force of character, has worked his way step by step from the ranks in this grand army of cattlemen to the position I believe you will give him of chief of the cattlemen's association of the United States. To confer this honor upon him will be an exceedingly graceful and fitting recognition of the princely hospitalities of this magnificent city and of the distinguished ability of this representative man — representative of the cowboy and the cattle capitalist. I have the honor, gentlemen, to place in nomination as president of the association, Col. R. D. Hunter." [Vociferous cheers.]

M. H. Mulvey seconded the motion.

Gov. Stone placed in nomination the name of Gen. Brisbin, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Faust, of Utah.

Mr. W. H. Kyle, of Texas, nominated Gen. Curtis, of New York, who, however, gracefully declined the nomination.

Mr. McCoy, who had known Col. Hunter on the plains when he was a struggling cowboy, paid a glowing tribute to his sterling worth, unimpeachable honesty and noble-heartedness.

GEN. BRISBIN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Gen. Brisbin rose at this stage of the proceedings and said that the proceedings of this gathering had been characterized by remarkable unanimity and harmony, and while he was profoundly grateful for the distinguished honor paid to him by placing him in nomination for the chief office in the gift of the association he felt that as a last evidence of their perfect harmony

they should have but one candidate for the Presidency. He therefore begged to retire in favor of Col. Hunter.

ALL FOR HUNTER.

This graceful act on the part of the temporary chairman was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and Gov. Stone moved that the election of Col. Hunter be declared by acclamation.

The motion was carried amid deafening applause, and the association rose and gave three rounds of hearty cheers for their new President.

Gen. Brisbin was then elected vice-president by acclamation. His election was also signalized by cheers given standing that imperilled the safety of the roof.

Mr. A. T. Atwater, of St. Louis, was elected permanent Secretary, and Mr. G. C. Moore, of St. Louis, Treasurer.

The chairman appointed Judge Carroll, of Texas, and Judge Faust, of Utah, a committee to escort the President-elect to the chair.

Col. Hunter, having been led like a lamb to the slaughter, to the many horned President's chair, there was a universal demand on the part of the association for a speech.

The President stepped forward, and with native modesty, said: I am not in the habit of making speeches, and you must not expect one from me on this occasion. I most cordially thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me, and I promise you I will spare no efforts to forward your interests in every possible way and to unite the great stock-growing interests of the United States. [Applause.]

Col. Hunter upon the conclusion of his address, was about to retire to the rear of the platform. He had only taken a few steps, when the members of the association simultaneously burst into laughter.

"Excuse me, gentlemen," said the President, returning and taking the chair, "I am not used to this."

On the roll call for vice-presidents the names announced were as follows: —

Alabama — J. J. Barclay, Wheeler.

Arizona — H. C. Hooker, Wilcox.

California — J. A. Hardin, Santa Rosa.

Colorado — A. M. Pryor, Pueblo.

Dakota — J. M. Woods, Rapid City.

Delaware — John G. Baker, Wilmington.

District of Columbia — B. H. Warner, Washington.

Idaho — Chas. Hermann.

Indian Territory — Gov. D. W. Bushyhead, Tahlequah.

Illinois — Elmer Washburn, Chicago.

Iowa — Justus Clark, Red Oak.

Kansas — Arthur Gorham, Kinsley.

Kentucky — B. B. Groom, Lexington.

Louisiana — J. D. Staple.

Maryland — J. L. McAtee, Hagerstown.

Massachusetts — John D. Long, Boston.

Missouri — Leverett Leonard, Mt. Leonard.

Nebraska — J. B. Meserve, McCook.

Nevada — Geo. Russel, Elko.

New Mexico — W. T. Thornton, Santa Fe.

New York — F. K. Moreland, Ogdensburg.

Oregon — E. M. Oberfelt, Canyon City.

Pennsylvania — Hon. W. B. Roberts, Titusville.

Texas — Judge J. A. Carroll, Denton.

Utah — H. G. Faust, Salt Lake.

Canada — W. B. Ives, Sherbrook, Ont.

Mexico — H. L. Laty, Chihuahua.

Neither Wyoming nor Montana responded to the call, and had either jumped the convention or left on the early train for Chicago. The latter was probably the correct reason.

"I want a vice-president for Alaska," shouted one delegate, "and nominate Gov. J. H. Kincaid."

The selection of an executive committee in accordance with the provisions

of the constitution was next in order, and the following gentlemen were chosen: O. A. Hadley, Ratro, N. M; M. H. A. Mason, San Francisco; Mark W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; J. L. Brush, Greeley, Col.; Wm. J. Pollock, Ponca, Ind. Ter.; E. R. Lane, San Antonio, Tex.; J. W. Hamilton, Wellington, Kas.; Gen. Brisbin, Boise City, Idaho; Alex. H. Swan, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Richard Gentry, Kansas City; H. W. Salmon, Clinton, Mo.; H. M. Mundy, Chihuahua, Mexico; G. F. Damon, New York; B. B. Groom, Lexington, Ky.; Col. J. T. Lytel, Lytel, Tex.

The following resolution of Mr. McAtee was then taken up:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of seven members be appointed by the President, whose duty it will be to take into consideration the foreign trade and commerce in cattle and beef products and legislation relating thereto, and report at the next annual meeting of the National Cattle and Horse-Growers Association. Carried.

The chairman announced the following as members of the committee on foreign trade: J. L. McAtee, Hagerstown, Md.; Gen. P. Porter, I. T.; Dudley Miller, Oswego, N. Y.; C. H. E. Hardin, Santa Rosa, Col.; S. W. Dorsey, Chico Springs, N. M.; Irus Coy, Chicago.

The by-laws were adopted *en bloc*, on motion of Norman J. Colman.

There were then loud calls for Gen. Routt, who, on coming forward, said: "I have nothing special to say, gentleman, except to thank the convention for its kind support. No man ever occupied the chair at any convention in this country whose efforts to keep order were more kindly indorsed by the convention than mine. [Applause.] I feel grateful for the manner in which you treated me as your presiding officer, and I hope we shall all meet together again next year, to compare notes and again look into each others faces.

On the motion of Mr. Thornton the executive committee was instructed to appoint such committees as may be necessary to look after the interest of society.

It was moved by Gov. Colman that five thousand copies of the proceedings be published in phamplet form and distributed to the members, the Secretary being authorized to pay for the same out of the funds of the association. Carried.

Mr. Roberts moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the memorial of the leather men. Carried.

Col. Hunter: I move that the chair Gov. Routt has so well filled, be presented to him.

The motion was enthusiastically carried, and three cheers given for Gov. Routt.

Gov. Routt: I shall take the chair home, and every time I see these horns I shall recollect this convention. There are many things connected with these deliberations that will abide with me the balance of the time I shall remain on this terrestrial globe. I appreciate this gift, gentlemen, very much. I have almost worn it out and am entitled to it for the balance of the time. [Laughter].

President Hunter: I have never seen a convention whose progress was so satisfactory, and I now, by the unanimous consent of all present, declare this body adjourned sine die.

The great convention reduced in numbers and concentrated in authority met in the shape of an executive committee of fifteen members and the following proceedings as reported by the *Republican* were had:

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee met immediately after the adjournment of the association and elected Gen. Brisbin chairman. An adjournment was then taken to the Southern hotel.

At half-past four the committee met in the rooms of the Colorado delegation, and as the constitution prescribes that the President of the association shall be chairman of the executive committee, Col. Hunter was placed in the chair.

The fifteen members of the committee were all present, and Mr. Broadwell acted as secretary.

The next place of meeting was the first question discussed, and numerous speeches were made by the champions of the different cities. Denver, Chicago and St. Louis were the three contending places. The Western members stated that the majority of the delegates were from the West, and that Denver would be much more convenient. Chicago, while admitting the superb manner in which St. Louis had entertained the delegates, claimed that the great cattle interests of their city demanded recognition, and that the delegates would appreciate a change. For St. Louis it was maintained that the three most important officers were here, and that St. Louis possessed in the highest degree the ability to handle conventions. This was so evident, that when a vote was taken St. Louis received 12 votes, Chicago 1, and Denver 2. The Denverites gracefully withdwrew in favor of St. Louis, but Mr. Dunham, of Chicago solidly refused to ratify. It was nevertheless unanimously voted to hold the second session of the great convention in this city, November 23, 1885.

The following sub-committees were then appointed:

On Branding — B. H. Roberts, Titusville, Pa.; H. Metcalf, Denver, Col.; H. B. Denham, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. S. Brisbin, Boise City, Idaho; E. R. Lane, San Antonio, Tex.

On Leasing Lands — Gov. Stone, Colorado; Col. Babbitt, Wyoming; Judge Carroll, Texas; J. S. Brisbin, Idaho; W. T. Thornton, New Mexico; T. H. Lawrence, New Mexico; Gen. N. M. Curtis, New York.

The Secretary's salary was the next topic touched, and after some discussion was fixed at $2,500 per annum.

A sub-committee, with all the powers of the full committee to act under certain circumstances, left to the discretion of the chairman, was then appointed, the members thereof being: M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; Col. Hamilton, Richard Gentry, H. E. Salmon and J. L. Brush.

The following resolution and memorial was received by the committee from Mr. McCoy, of Kansas.

Resolved, That the memorial to the States of Kansas and Nebraska and Nebraska and Colorada, this day adopted by this committee, be engrossed by the Secretary and duly attested by the President, and a copy mailed to their excellencies, the Governors of the States of Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, and they be respectfully requested to present the same to their respective Legislatures.

MEMORIAL.

To the honorables, the Governors and Legislatures of the States of Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska: We, the executive committee of the National Cattle and Horse Association, emanating from the first national convention of cattlemen of the United States, consisting of 1,300 delegates, representing almost every section of the Union, which assembled in convention November 17–22 in St. Louis, Mo., do hereby present the following memorial and facts, to wit: The first national convention of cattlemen did memoralize the Congress of the United States, praying for the establishment of a national highway or cattle trail from the Red river of the South, to the British line on the North. Now, therefore, realizing that such proposed national cattle trail or highway must of necessity traverse the territory embraced within the boundaries of one or more of the States named herein, therefore, we do most respectfully ask your honorable bodies at the earliest practical date to declare and grant your consent to the establishment by the general government of said national highway or cattle trail within and across the territory embraced within the boundaries of your respective States, it being understood and intended that said highway and cattle trail will be located upon unsettled domain, so far as may be practicable, so as not to

in any manner interfere with any inhabitant or material interest without first compensating such person or interest within the limits of your respective States; as we, your memoralists, will, as in duty bound, ever pray, etc.

The resolution was, on motion, referred to the sub-executive committee with power to act in the premises.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

What are the fruits of the Great Convention? This question many of a practical turn of mind may ask. It can truthfully be said in reply that among the many benefits accruing may be named the bringing together representatives of so great and valuable an industry as that of beef-producing, whose local interests are so widely dispersed over the vast region, known by the common term, "The Plains," but whose general interest are common and identical, can have no other results but good ones, for it was readily discerned that as a rule what was one delegates' interest was the interest of all. And that happy comity of feeling between stockmen located widely apart soon became manifest and was established; and great delegation, that came to the convention feeling and fearing that their particular interests would be ignored or crucified by the action of the convention, went away with their fears and suspicions happily disappointed. The longer the convention continued the more the committees worked and considered, the more freely the delegates from different sections mingled together and became personally acquainted, and compared general ideas, and aims, hopes and fears, suspicions and purposes, the more universal become the realization that the stockmen of the Plains and of the agricultural regions of the United States were and of a right had ought to be a band of business brothers, and sectional feelings and fears and distrusts and unfriendly suspicions melted rapidly away as does the snow and ice beneath a summer sun.

Again there was an almost unanimous action of the great convention upon the subjects of a national trail, and also contagious diseases, both domestic and foreign, and after a full discussion the leasing of the public domain received a large majority of those voting, many delegates not voting at all upon the question. Also many less important measures were discussed and acted upon by the convention, to notice which, in detail, would exceed the allotted limits of this article.

But the master action or point of the convention was and is the permanent organization effected of the live stock interests of the United States into a strong, vigorous National Association. The good that should and probably will flow from that Association to both producers and consumers of beef, and also to the admirers of horses, is beyond present statement or estimate, and could be presented to human comprehension only by a prophetic pen and eye, beholding and portraying the events of the future.

Taken as a whole the convention was a great success in every particular, and had the effect of impressing the public with a more correct estimate of the great industry of live stock producing and of the true character of the men engaged in it, and of the many millions of dollars invested in the business of beef and horse production in the United States of America.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

ARIZONA.

Colin Cameron, Hon. H. C. Hooker, Hon. Walter L. Vail.
Rochester Ford,

COLORADO.

L. R. Tucker, S. H. Standart, J. F. Brush,
J. F. Brown, J. C. Belkelman, R. G. Head,
John L. Routt, Henry Gebhard, F. C. Graves,
C. A. Cooper, J. M. Wilson, Bernard Gilpin,
R. C. Bloomfield, W. W. Webster, M. R. Lovell,
W. J. Wilson, M. W. Johnes, B. F. Johnson,
J. W. Macrum, F. P. Ernest, C. M. Tyler,
J. B. Meserva, J. J. Lane, J. W. Snyder.
T. Jones, C. A. Pugsley,

INDIAN TERRITORY.

MUSKOGEE AND SEMINOLA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

P. N Blackstone, F. B. Severs, Gen. P. Porter.
C. W. Turner,

CHEROKEE PROTECTIVE AND DETECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Jno. Foreman, D. W. Lipe, Col. Clem. Hayden.
Wm. Nobles,

IOWA.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Thos. B. Wales, Jr., W. G. Powell, J. D. Guthrie,
Hon. S. S. Mann, Dudley Miller, E. A. Powell.
Hon. Wm. L. Ewing,

KANSAS.

CHEROKEE STRIP LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

J. A. Blair, R. W. Phillips, Tom Hutton,
J. L. McAtee, Maj. A. Bruman, Ben S. Miller,
Arthur Gorham, Edwin C. Wilson, John Stoller,
J. W. Hamilton, A. J. Day, Earle Spencer,
W. P. Herring, S. Tuttle, W. C. Quinlan,
E. M. Hewins, Oliver Ewell, M. H. Bennett,
L. Banks Wilson, P. C. Wyeth, Chas. H. Eldred.

WESTERN KANSAS STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

C. W. Willett, Geo. Anderson, Hon. Ed. Russell,
R. J. Hardessy, C. M. Beeson, Maj. H. M. Falls,
W. I. Harwood, A. H. McCoy, R. C. Bloomfield,
M. S. Culver, Arthur Gorham, Jos. Irwin,
S. A. Bullard, F. B. York, W. M'D. Lee,
W. M. Ewing, J. John Drew, S. Jackson.
W. A. Towers, A. Watson,

KANSAS — Continued.

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Col. R. D. Hunter,
Col. A. T. Babbitt,
F. B. York,
Capt. A. G. Evans,
W. W. Dickey,
D. T. Parker,
C. W. Word,
Thos. S. Bugbee,
Geo. Reynolds,
A. E. Reynolds,
V. B. Dickey,
E. Fenlon,
Wm. E. Malaley,
A. S. E. Forbes,
W. Parker,
H. L. Bickford.

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Thos. Rayl,
Chas. Colcord,
Wm. Kelley,
O. C. Ewart,
A. J. Crewdson,
Robert G. Estill,
J. P. Elsea,
Wm. Dark,
E. E. P. Caruthers,
T. A. McNeal,
S. K. M. Field,
Jas. A. Lockard,
Wm. Garrison,
A. M. Rumsey,
N. H. Fulkerson,
W. M. Standiford,
H. C. Thompson,
G. M. Hendrickson,
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C. H. Douglas,
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Geo. Bowman,
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E. S. McMath,
H. C. Bell,
S. S. Prouty.

KANSAS STATE SHORT HORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

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OSAGE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

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M. H. H. Latimer,
M. S. Brown,
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Mat. Ryan.

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M. A. Powell,
M. P. Bennett,
Lewis Bennett,
J. H. Wagner,
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R. L. Raymond,
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Thos. Y. Cockerill,
D. A. Chesnut,
H. C. Duncan,
K. C. McGlassin,
Dr. N. H. H. Cundiff,
S. Steinmetz,
M. T. Clay,
John Barrett,
T. J. McClellan,
I. T. Wootham,
M. Z. Darr,
Jno. Burrus,
Dr. A. Neff,
R. K. Thompson,
M. R. King,
J. K. King,
Jno. M. Hendrick,
T. C. Rainey,
M. H. Hurt,
J. C. Sappington,
J. M. Mosby,
H. C. Darr,
G. G. Hawkins,
C. Todd,
John T. Smith,
Joseph Duncan, Jr.

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Gen. H. M. Atkisson,
M. R. Slaughter,
Floyd Jarrett,
J. J. Snyder,
W. M. Tuttle,
D. F. White,
Edward Fest,
F. A. Blake,
Alex Rogers,
M. P. Anderson,
R. J. Bishop,
Geo. Smith,
M. C. Benton.

NORTHERN NEW MEXICO STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

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J. C. Leary,
Hon. Trinidad Romero,
M. M. Chase,
J. B. Watrous,
D. A. Clouthier,
Hon. S. W. Dorsey,
J. E. Temple,
T. H. Latrence,
R. G. Head,
W. B. Stoneroad,
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J. W. Dwyer,
Russell Marcy,
W. J. Parker,
E. Johnson,
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W. E. Anderson,
W. T. Thornton,
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Henry Milne,
Joseph Larne,
W. H. H. Lewellen,
P. F. Garrett,
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J. S. Elzea,
Edward Watkins,
L. W. Leach,
John K. Woodburn,
J. W. Lynch,
John C. Garth.

NEW MEXICO STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mat. Frost,
J. W. Dyer,
W. L. Rynerson,
Richard Hudson,
Russell Marcy,
James B. Watrous,
Pedro Sanches,
J. T. McNamara,
John H. Riley,
J. A. Larne,
H. M. Atkinson,
Amado Chaves,
M. S. Otero,
Nicholas Pino,
Thomas D. Burns.

SOUTH-WESTERN STOCK ASSOCIATION OF GRANT COUNTY.

Israel King,
John Brockman,
Charles M. Shannon,
A. S. Lindauer.

ADNA CALIENTE CATTLE ASSOCIATION.

J. N. Woodworth,
J. A. Hunt,
F. M. Curtis,
A. J. Dawson,
Eugene Twitty,
J. W. Wolf,
C. F. Hunt,
Z. A. Curtis,
J. B. Dawson.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

A. J. Snyder,
Ed. E. Wilson,
W. C. Quinlan,
C. W. Wood,
J. Snider,
Frank Garretson,
Geo. Shredley,
Capt. Jesse Evans,
Jas. A. Forbes,
Jas. Nave,
S. S. Grant,
R. Gentry,
K. Childs,
H. J. Stevens,
W. Er. Green,
J. R. Stoller,
Ed. E. Holmes,
Jas. M. Coburn,
P. Montgomery,
Col. C. M. Morse,
Jos. Chicko,
Karl Armour,
Wm. Warner,
Chester Snider,
F. B. Bullene,
J. J. Drew,
Luke F. Wilson.

MOUNTAIN STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

H. L. Albertson,
Jno. Davis,
Harvey Cassin,
Steven Jending,
David Fisher,
F. T. Moore,
W. L. Mills,
J. T. McCann,
W. C. Macombe.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Capt. Silas Bent,
O. T. Clark,
Ed. West,
Chas. Bedt,
H. C. Furth,
Carl Roberts,
C. C. Murray,
Seferino Trijillo,
F. L. Underwood,
R. M. Howard,
A. W. Archibald,
Walter Deering,
H. May,
F. W. Archibald,
S. S. Wallace,
Casimiro Barela,
J. S. Monroe,
G. W. Thompson,
J. E. Morgan,
B. F. Reck,
S. W. DeBusk,
H. M. Taylor,
S. A. Pawley,
Reuben Badlock,
M. V. Warren,
Onley Newell,
L. W. Cutler,
E. J. Holmes,
A. P. Thompson,
A. Levy,
N. P. Dahl,
Morris Seligman,
W. T. Burns,
F. G. Bloom,
E. F. Bell,
Thos. Smarr,
A. E. Thompson,
W. T. Moore.

NEW MEXICO — Continued.

UTAH AND IDAHO LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

O. E. Hill,
Chas. Herman,
C. R. Hauk,
E. A. Whittaker,
Thks. Sparks,
S. J. Lonergan,
L. B. Adams,
M. L. White,
Jack Keogh,
Hy. Kohn,
Wm. Skeen,
M. B. Thews,
E. W. McGatlin,
J. H. Clark,
Jno. Rydalch,
Jos. A. Jennings,
Wm. Burke,
A. J. Stewart,
Thos. Keogh,
E. J. Travis,
P. F. Farnsworth,
D. M. Standrod,
J. C. Lonergan,
Jas. Larkins,
J. C. Murdock
A. Duddenheimer,
Jno. J. Houtz,
M. N. Shilling,
J. C. Armstrong,
H. K. Faust,
J. Greenwald,
F. J. Kiesel,
J. S. Brisbin,
G. H. Swell,
J. S. Parsons.

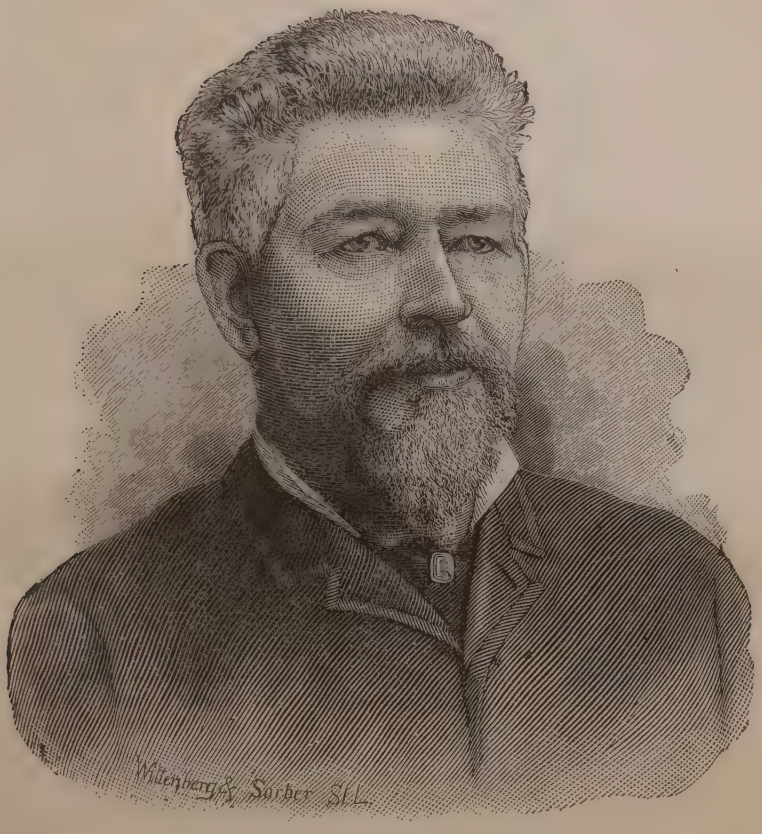
MEXICO.

EL PASO LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

M. A. Irvin,
J. C. Beatty,
M. W. Fink,
J. R. Corbet
F. Notera,
Lord Beresford,
Louis Ross,
P. F. Brick,
L. L. Nimeby,
G. Zimerez,
H. L. Latey,
C. Mersenberger,
M. Torres,
B. C. Maguire.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Kentucky.....Col. Wm. Hamilton.
Arkansas.....Col. D. N. Fullbright.
Iowa.....Hon. Jas. Wilson.
Rhode Island.....Israel B. Mason.
New Mexico.....Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll.
Idaho.....Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin.



COL. ROBERT D. HUNTER.

Col Robert D. Hunter, the projector and, by his untiring energy, intelligence and unsparingly used capital, the promoter to triumphant success of the late great National Cattlemen's Convention, is a native of Ayershire, Scotland; that land which is in good repute to a prominent degree as the home and native place of sterling honesty, and inflexable integrity, made manifest and exemplified by so many thousands of her sturdy sons who have sought and found a home in this and other lands, and of whom the subject of this sketch is a noble example; leaving his native land at the age of 10 years, accompanied by his parents, he found a farm home in Central Illinois, then a new country, where he remained a farmer and where he received a fair education But soon after arriving at the years of manhood he decided to abandon the vocation of farming, and like his present partner, Capt. Evans, did in California, try his fortunes as a miner in Colorado; where, although moderately successful, exposure and over hard work brought prostrating fevers and death's shadows near.

Surviving, Col. Hunter with his noble wife, who had so tenderly and faithfully nursed him back to comparative health, returned to Missouri, where he soon became engaged in live-stock transac-

tions for several years, and then, one year after the close of the war, he turned his face and energies toward the cattle regions of the lone star State, from whence for four successive years he brought larger herds, with average results not excelled by any drover of the period. After spending one or two years trading in live-stock in Western Kansas, Col. Hunter, joining Capt. Evans, formed a copartnership in 1873, and established a successful commission house in Kansas City, which was soon transferred to St. Louis, and his later business history is merged in that of the great and widely known firm of Hunter, Evans & Co. But this sketch would be imperfect did we not pay a due tribute to Col. Hunter's noble manhood, sterling integrity, gentle, kind heart, and chivalrous deportment toward all mankind. No honest charity or worthy applicant for aid, be it a single person or an organized public enterprise desiring aid, if it appears to be true and deserving, ever goes away empty-handed from Col. Hunter. No friend or acquaintance ever made known to him their pressing needs without promptly receiving an offer of more than asked. Of a truth may it be said of him that his heart is as tender as mercy, his integrity as inflexible as eternal justice, his manhood as noble and exalted as God has given mankind to see.

And the great Convention of cattlemen, when it had resolved itself into a permanent Association, honored itself more than it did Col. Hunter, by choosing him its permanent President for the first year.

As a vigilant sentry standing upon the embattled walls of a beseiged city watches with eternal vigilance over the interests confided to his vigils, so will Col. Hunter watch over the live stock interests of the vast Nation. He has breadth to comprehend them in aggregate and in detail. He has ability to decern their greatest needs and their greatest dangers. He has courage and strength to rebuke and overwhelm their enemies and to encourage and combine their friends. His selection is the best possible assurance that the great Association will redound in unmeasured benefits to the great and varied interests confided to it.

GEN. JAMES S. BRISBIN.

Gen. James S. Brisbin was born at Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa., May 23, 1838. He was raised on a farm and had few advantages of early education. When still quite a boy he became a school teacher, and at 18 years of age had earned enough money to go to college. At 21 he became the editor of a county paper, the *Centre Democrat*, and made it one of the best and most influential papers in Central Pennsylvania.

Gen. Brisbin was editing his paper when the war broke out, and immediately closing his office, he placed a notice on the walls of the building, stating no more papers would be issued from that office until the rebels were whipped. Gen. Brisbin enlisted, with seven of his printer boys, in a company and went to the war as a private soldier. On the arrival of the company at Washington, Simon Cameron sent for the young man and commissioned him a second-lieutenant in the regular army, assigning him to the First United States cavalry. Lieut. Brisbin was present at the first battle of Bull Run, in command of a detachment of recruits, and greatly distinguished himself. He fought bravely with his men and was twice wounded. In the evening, after the battle was lost, he formed his men across the road and cut off the retreat of two Union regiments. In doing this he was again wounded and lost seven men, but he held the road firmly and stopped the retreat of the Union army at that point. For his services at Bull Run Lieut. Brisbin was appointed a captain in the regular army and assigned to the Sixth Regular cavalry. In December, 1861, Capt. Brisbin was commissioned major of the Third Ohio

GEN. JAMES S. BRISBIN.

cavalry by Governor Denison, but was not allowed by the War Department to accept this commission, his services being required with his regiment. He served in the Peninsula with McClellan and was present at the battle of Malvern Hill. He was also engaged in the battle of Falls Church and at Antietam. Capt. Brisbin accompanied Gen. Pleasanton on all his raids, and was engaged at Amosville, where he again distinguished himself by capturing a company of rebels while on picket. He was at the battle of Fredericksburg and accompanied Stoneman in his raid on Richmond. He was at the battle of Brandy Station and Beverly Ford, where he greatly assisted Buford by a charge on the rebels' left.

In 1863 Capt. Brisbin was commissioned by President Lincoln as a colonel-at-large and sent to the Department of the Gulf. He was with Banks on his Red River campaign, and was engaged at Wilson's Farm and Sabine Cross roads. He was sent by Gen. Banks, after the battle of Pleasant Hill, with dispatches to New Orleans, and at Gen. Banks' request went to Washington to consult with the authorities about affairs in the Department of the Gulf. He was three times called before the committee on the conduct of the war, of which Senator Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, was chairman, and Mr. Wade frequently said Gen. Brisbin could explain matters more clearly to his committee than almost any other man.

In 1864 General Brisbin was sent to Kentucky and organized 21,000 colored men into regiments, brigades and divisions. President Lincoln commis-

sioned him a brigadier-general, and he was assigned to command of First Division of Kentucky and headquarters at Lexington, Ky. He was on both the expeditions to capture the salt works in West Virginia; and was chief of staff to General Stephen G. Burbridge, the department commander. He was present at the battle of Marion, Tenn., and made a charge, leading it in person, which many thought saved the day and routed Breckenridge's forces.

Toward the close of the war General Brisbin was sent with a command of cavalry to Arkansas, and served at Helena, Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock.

After the war he returned to the regular army, and greatly aided in the establishment of the Freedman's Bureau and in organizing the colored regiments of the regular army. He served in the East until 1868, when he was ordered to the plains. He early became impressed with the advantages of the plains as a grazing region for domestic cattle. He argued that if the buffalo could subsist on the native grasses of the plains so could our native cattle. His theory was not believed, but a few adventurous men, among others himself, tried the experiment and found the cattle did well. General Brisbin has been sixteen years on the plains and one of the most enterprising men in the whole West. He has great faith in the West and owns property in Denver, Omaha, Miles City and many other places. He has one of the most beautiful ranches in the whole West on the Yellowstone, and is an enthusiast about cattle growing. General Brisbin has, perhaps, written more and written better on stock growing out West than any other man. His book, "The Beef Bonanza," has become a text-book on cattle raising on the plains. He has written many works and is constantly producing new ones. His theory that Western and Southern calves and two-year-olds could be shipped West, raised and fattened on the free grasses of the West, and then be returned to the Eastern markets at a profit, did not at first meet with favor. The Northern Pacific Railroad, at his request, tried the experiment last year and it proved a great success. This year the Northern Pacific has carried over 100,000 head of cattle West, to be matured and fattened on the free grasses of the plains.

General Brisbin is not only an able writer, but also an eloquent speaker. When nominated for the Presidency of the National Stock Growers' Association he at once declined in favor of Colonel Hunter, because he said Colonel Hunter deserved the position. It was perfectly natural the stock growers should seek to put him at the head of their national organization and it was with pleasure that they gave him the second place, Vice-President, of the organization when he declined the first. General Brisbin was chairman of the committee on credentials, and was one of the most prominent and able men in the convention and deservedly popular with the many hundred delegates. With the Indians he won new laurels — in his speech to the resolution referring to Indian restriction, asking that "we respectfully and earnestly request the honorable Secretary of the Interior to restrict all Indians, except those of the Indian Territory, to the limits of their respective reservations." He protested against the preamble and hoped it would be stricken out; said it was an insult to the Indians — they had already been driven to the confines of the republic.

He protested against any further affront to the poor, down-trodden "red man." General Brisbin is one of the big-hearted men of the world. He has a spirit that has communed with God, a blessed influence not calculable by algebra, not deducible by logic, but elevating, effectual and mighty as the hidden process by which the tiny plant is quickened to a tall stem, broad leaf and glowing blooming flower. His benevolence is a royal virtue and Christian grace. He is always ready to respond to deserving objects or to the

haunt of the poor man. His scholarly attainments, refined taste and military graces make him no less popular in the domestic and social circle than in the business arena of public life.

As a military man he was as patriotic as the men who camped with Washington at Valley Forge, and like them, the lapse of time will but increase the lustre of the glory that encircles the brow of the hero.

A. T. ATWATER,

The Secretary of the National Cattle and Horse Growers Association of the United States is a young man about 30 years of age, but his long experience and close attention to the business as a trusted employe of Hunter & Evans' firm gives him a thorough knowledge of the needs of the cattle interests. When the National Convention was originated by Col. Hunter the entire clerical work of organizing it was turned over to Mr. Atwater, and for nearly a year past he had devoted himself almost exclusively to the labor required to get it in proper shape. It is the care and work required of him to accomplish this which has more than anything else brought on the attack of illness which has taken him from his post at the most important period. His position as Secretary of the Executive Committee and clerical duties have made him known to cattlemen all over the land.

JAMES C. LEAVY, H. M. TAYLOR, H. MILNE.

There is no more practical cattleman and more active worker in the cattle interests than James C. Leavy, the Secretary of the Northern New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association. He is a young man, but he has been brought up on the ranges and can give points on cattle to a good many older men. His tall, slender figure and rather striking face single him out at once in any crowd as a man of strong individuality. There is no better known or more popular delegate from New Mexico than Mr. Leavy.

Among cattlemen it is scarcely necessary to say anything about Mr. Harry M. Taylor, one of the recently appointed agents of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. With a practical and wide experience in the business he was eminently fitted for the duties of his office, and his time has been spent since his appointment in a careful study and close attention to the range interests of the West. His wide-brimmed white hat, round, comfortable figure and smooth face are known all over the Western country. He bears a striking resemblance to Col. Ingersoll, which has caused him to be taken for the Illinois orator very frequently. It is safe to say that there is not a stockman in the city whom he can not call by name and locate.

One of the most prominent and extensive cattle growers in the Lincoln County Stock Association is Mr. Milne. He is one of the leaders in the cattle trade, and is regarded as one of the best posted men on cattle raising in his State.

CAPT. ALBERT G. EVANS.

We have pleasure in presenting the portrait and a brief sketch of Capt. Albert G. Evans, a well known resident of St. Louis, Mo., and a very widely and favorably known stockman, both as a ranchman and a dealer. Capt. Evans' name is familiar to livestockmen throughout the West and Southwest, and wherever known it is the synonym for business honor and liberal dealing. His operations and business interests are large, and to them he applies strict business principles and rules. He was born at Evansville, a town in Western Arkansas, founded by his father, and after receiving the advantages of a liberal education and a degree of business training, he crossed the plains to California in 1849, being then only 17 years old.

For four years he successfully courted dame fortune and she uncov-

CAPT. ALBERT G. EVANS

ered to the ambitious young miner quite a fair share of the yellow dust and nug gets, and bid him look and possess. Then bidding the Golden State adieu, he turned his face toward the Lone Star State, in which he soon became engaged largely in the stock business, growing, buying and selling as opportunity offered for profit until 1862, when the clarion note of the martial bugle sounded over Texas' vast plains calling her sons to arms and war's dire conflict.

Capt. Evans was appointed quartermaster of cavalry of Waul's Texas Legion, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Holly Springs, Ft. Pillow and many others of minor note.

When the war was over and the coming of the white-winged dove of peace was heralded over this broad land, Capt. Evans turned his weary march toward Texas, the State of his adoption, where he soon selected a suitable location and began merchandising upon a liberal scale. Owing to the rapidly growing custom of barter that had become established, caused by reasons given elsewhere in this paper, it soon became evident to the merchant that he must also become a stockman, for his pay for goods sold was largely in live stock, owing to the great scarcity of money at that time in Texas and the low prices for stock. The cattle and horses upon the ranges became articles of barter, and it was a very common thing for a farmer or ranchman to pay his store bill with cattle at prices fixed by the merchant. Of course such "money" could not be locked up in an ordinary iron safe, and the establishment of a ranch — a place to put the live stock

taken in exchange for goods — became a necessity, as well as a place to market the accumulations of each year. These circumstances led Capt. Evans, in a few years, to take the trail northward with a large drove of cattle, which he did in 1869. And he found at Abilene, Kas., a hearty welcome and a profitable market for his live stock, and each recurring spring season for three years more witnessed the Captain's journeyings northward with several thousand heads of Texan cattle.

In 1872 Capt. Evans moved his interesting family to Kansas City, Mo., and in 1873 he formed a partnership with Col. R. D. Hunter, which has continued to this day.

Captain Evans is one of those noble-souled men who loves humanity at large and never refuses aid to any known worthy object or enterprise presented to him that has for its purpose the betterment of any one or more of the human race.

He is modest and retiring, dislikes publicity, shrinks from notoriety, is kind to the less fortunate, courteous to his equals, and chivalrous to all ladies. He deserves all the fortune, all the station, and honorable mention, all the happy hours, all the admiration of his fellow-men that is unstintingly bestowed upon him by all who know him and needs not the modest meed of praise of the lady who pens these lines.

THE FIRM OF HUNTER, EVANS & CO.

As noted in the individual sketches of Col. Hunter and Capt. Evans, they formed a co-partnership in 1873 and opened a successful live stock commission house at Kansas City, Mo., and the following year opened a house of the same character at the National Stock Yards in East St. Louis, which in the year 1877, became the headquarters and only house of the firm; the parent house at Kansas City having been closed. From the beginning the firm met with phenomenal success, and of course gave great satisfaction to its patrons, and hence its business grew rapidly, until it has attained immense proportions, and the figures expressing the aggregates are staggering. For ten years the aggregate sales of cattle is 700,000, and of hogs 800,000, and of sheep 350,000, making a grand total 1,850,000, or an annual average of 185,000 heads. The commission alone upon this business is a snug sum.

The financial standing of the firm has been from the first A No. 1. and they have at all times been able to command all the capital they desired to conduct their great and varied operations. In the year of 1876 the firm founded the first beef canning establishment in St. Louis, which ofter a successful run of about 500 cattle per day for eighteen months, was burned down, after which a much larger establishment and more complete in its appointments was built at the National Stock Yards in East St. Louis, by a joint stock company in which the firm wrs a large stockholder. That establishment had a capacity of 1,000 head of cattle daily and cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and was successfully operated for six months. At that time Messrs. Hunter & Evans sold their interest to Eastern capitalists. The canned product of both establishments went chiefly to London, England from whence it was distributed over the continent by chosen agents and was rapidly consumed.

But in point of amount of capital used the commission and canning business are insignificant compared to that invested in cattle ranching. In 1876 they bought the immense stock of John S. Chisum on the Pecos river in New Mexico. The mature portion of this stock was shipped direct to market and the remainder placed upon ranches in Kansas and Nebraska, both of which are yet successfully maintained. In addition to the above named ranches the firm has another located below El Paso, Texas, and another located upon the Dry Fork of the Missouri river in

the Territory of Montana, and still another in the Indian Territory, consisting of 432,000 acres of land, leased from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians. Upon the latter ranch are grazed 16,000 head of cattle, which will be ready for market during 1885. On all of the balance of the ranches we find herds of well graded cattle of all ages and kinds. The aggregate number of cattle held by the firm and upon all their ranches is about 66,000 head.

With them, as with all good, practical men, the stock ranching business has been very profitable. Employment and good wages are given to a large number of hardy men and one thousand saddle horses are used in the care and management of the stock.

COL. A. A. TALMAGE.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER TALMAGE.

A history of St. Louis can scarcely be complete, without engrafting on it the record of those truly great and public-spirited men, who have been instrumental in building up that unrivaled transportation system, west of the Mississippi river, which is destined in the near future to make the Mound City the commercial center of the West and Southwest, as well as the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. Foremost among these, and a veritable Saul among his peers, is Archibald Alexander Talmage, the general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and the active, controlling spirit of its comprehensive system, which, covering more than 2,000 miles of railway, renders the trade and traffic of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas directly tributary to the mercantile enterprise and commercial energy of the citizens of St. Louis. The success of such a man is not, as some would consider, fortuitous; it is not the corollary, so to write, of a chain of fortunate accidents, but it is the outcome of certain natural causes, which combined even before his birth, to infuse into his nature those characteristics of keen perception, strong will, and indomitable energy, which under any circumstances, if properly utilized and cultivated, would have combined to make their possessor a successful man, much more so when their full development was attained in the atmosphere which pervades what may be termed generically the "railroad world," and which has fostered genius and ability, of which any coun-

try, however advanced in art, civilization and refinement, may be justly proud.

But we anticipate. The subject of our remarks may in some respects be considered a foreigner, as having been cradled outside of the United States in Warren county, New Jersey, where his father, an Englishman by descent, had charge of a Presbyterian congregation, and was nobly assisted in the responsible duties of his pastorate by a wife in whose veins coursed the purest blood of Scotland. Born under these favorable auspices, on April 25, 1834, young Talmage, as he merged into boyhood, enjoyed every opportunity for acquiring a sound rudimentary education; neither were these opportunities neglected, because at the comparatively early age of fifteen he had passed more than creditably through the curriculum of the high school and the academy, and determining to be the architect of his own fortunes, had engaged to be assistant at a country store in Goshen, Orange county, New York. Here he remained two years, and although the monotony may have been irksome, and the remuneration small, still the experience was salutary, by familiarizing himself with the routine of general business, and supplementing his early education with a practical insight into active commercial life. There is little doubt that the lessons learnt at that country store, were invaluable in moulding the future character of the man, and in giving him habits of method and organization, which qualified him in an eminent degree for performing the duties of freight clerk in the freight department of the New York & Erie Railway, on which he entered when eighteen years of age, and where he remained one year, displaying during that brief period a precocious talent, and an adaptability for railroad work which were highly satisfactory to his superiors. The attractions, however, of a wholesale hardware establishment in Dey Street, New York, with which he had been induced to associate himself by the advice of an elder brother, were not sufficient for the embryo railroad manager, and in the winter of 1858, he struck tent and directed his course west to Chicago, where he readily found employment on the Michigan Southern Railroad, in a similar position to that which he had formerly occupied on the New York & Erie Railway. His abilities here were so highly appreciated, that within sixty days he was appointed to take charge of all the freight exchanged with the Lake steamers at Monroe, one of the then termini of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and he remained in charge until the close of navigation, when he was transferred to Toledo, at which point he remained in active service for nearly four years, or until August, 1858, during the last two years acting as train master, directing the movement of all trains on the division to which Toledo was a terminus, and in charge of all employes at that point.

In his twenty-fifth year, after leaving Toledo, young Talmage came to St. Louis, and enlisted in the service of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, as passenger train conductor. The duties of such a position at that time were no sinecure; but the passenger conductor displayed at that time, and under conditions of operating, so far as track and motive power were concerned, far different from those which obtain at the present day, the same force of character, the same energy and the same ready tact, which characterize his present management; and his superior abilities in the transportation department were generally conceded by all with whom he was brought in contact. In April, 1864, when Mr. Griswold, then president of the re-organized Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, resigned to take charge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, Mr. A. A. Talmage was appointed assistant superintendent of the line between East St. Louis and Terre Haute, and infused into the management an energy and method strikingly

characteristic of his early training at Toledo; but the relations between his then chief were not as harmonious as they might have been, and in October, 1864, the assistant superintendent resigned to accept a position on the military roads controlled by the United States government, south of the Ohio river — as master of transportation on all lines east and south of Chattanooga. Within thirty days thereafter he was appointed superintendent of the same lines, and remained in absolute charge of them until the government, at the close of the war, turned them over to the civil authorities, when he was appointed general superintendent of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad, and remained there busily occupied in reorganization and reconstruction until the fall of 1868, when the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, having been leased to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, he was requested by Mr. J. D. Herkimer, then general superintendent, to resume the duties from which he had resigned in October, 1864. Here he displayed such marked ability that in October, 1870, he was unanimously appointed Mr. Herkimer's successor — the late Col. Thos. A. Scott claiming, as is personally known to the writer, that A. A. Talmage was the best railroad manager then in the West. The abilities however, of the general superintendent were now becoming more widely known and more universally recognized; hence, it was not surprising that in March, 1871, he was requested by Mr. Andrew Peirce to transfer his sphere of operations to the west side of the Mississippi river, and to become general superintendent of what was then known as the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, running from Pacific to Vinita. In December of the same year the general superintendence of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was entrusted to him, and for a period of ten years, with the exception of a few months in 1876, he has remained in active charge of what may be truly considered the most valuable railroad property west of the Mississippi river. It is no small tribute to Mr. A. A. Talmage's ability that he occupies his present proud position, and enjoys the confidence of those who are recognized the shrewdest and most far-seeing of our railroad magnates and railroad financiers. The power which he now wields will in all probability be perpetuated for a long term of years, because those with whom he is associated are wise enough to judge from results, and they know that the intimate acquaintance of their general manager with the traffic resources and the transportation requirements of the Missouri Pacific system must inure to their own benefit and that of their associate stockholders. The citizens of St. Louis are also interested in keeping among them one who is directly called upon to maintain their commercial supremacy, and to defeat the combinations which are constantly made to divert traffic to other competitive points. No man possessed of such strong will-power and such positive opinions as Mr. A. A. Talmage can fail to have enemies, and there are doubtless some who hate him as ardently as others admire him; but even those who dislike him can not but admire his consistency and uniform adherence to a prescribed line of policy, and the day is not far distant when all, except the bigoted, will learn to appreciate the comprehensive mind, versatile genius, indomitable energy and executive ability of one who in the prime of physical and mental strength, has raised himself to a pinnacle of greatness and to a standard of influence incomparably superior to that which is occupied by any operating executive officer in the Western States. At the same time Mr. Talmage's genius and force, although brilliant, are not by any means, erratic. His early training instilled into his nature habits of cool self-reliance, sober judgment and prompt intuition;

years have been toned down in such a manner that impulse is always subjected to judgment and the dictates of an evenly balanced mind. Allusion is made to this because no man can rule others successfully, nor win their respect and esteem who has not learnt to rule himself, and render all his habits of thought and action subservient to a fixed policy of self-government, and it is because Mr. Talmage has learnt to curb an ardent temperament and impetuous disposition, and to combine in a happy manner the *sauviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*, that he is pre-eminently entitled to the respect of all his associates, and the unlimited confidence of all his superiors.

Much more might be written on this subject, and on the influence which a mind like that of Mr. Talmage, must exercise, not merely on the profession with which he is actively identified, but on the community in which he lives; enough, however, has been written to show what can be accomplished by fixity of purpose, energy of character, and an unwavering adherence to the cardinal principles of honesty and integrity. Mr. Talmage's success in life is mainly attributable to himself; but that success would have been comparatively limited, had he not realized that in the management of a railroad as of an army, the commander must have trusty and competent lieutenants, who will carry out in minute details the policy which he inaugurates, hence he has been superlatively careful to surround himself with an official staff on whom the most implicit reliance can be confidently placed in any emergency. This staff derives inspiration from its chief, and every member of the official family, so to speak, is a co-laborer in the common cause of advancing the material interests of the Missouri Pacific Railway. In this they have been eminently successful, and will continue to be so as long as they realize that in building up the railway and developing its resources, they are building up the city with whose past and future history the enterprise is so closely identified.

Mr. Talmage was married in 1868, to Miss Mary R. Clark, the bright and accomplished daughter of Rev. James Clark, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Messrs. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, issue in a handsome crown octavo of over 800 pages a teacher's edition of the "*Bible Dictionary*," by William Smith, LL.D. The character and importance of the original work is well known, but the price of the three or four volumes comprising it has placed it above the reach of the average Sabbath-school teacher. A cheaper edition has long been a desideratum, and the present one promises to supply the want, all the more that the condensation is the work of Rev. F. N. and Mrs. M. A. Peloubet, whose valuable contributions to Sabbath-school literature are known and read by all evangelical bodies. The compilation is in every way an excellent one, and for the average teacher and student will be found sufficiently adequate. The price is low, in view of the immense quantity of matter packed into the book, and the paper, type and binding all that could be asked. There are, moreover, eight colored maps and 440 illustrations. As a gift to teacher or scholar nothing more attractive could be found.—*S. A. Maxwell & Co., Chicago.*

The very attractive series of British poems now in course of publication by Thomas Y. Cowell & Co., New York, is increased by the addition of "*Marmion*" and "*The Lady of the Lake*," by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. The volumes are uniform in style and binding with the numbers of the series previously reviewed in these columns, and with their broad margins, heavy paper and clear type offer a strong inducement to read again and again the stirring lines of the great Scotchman. The illustrations by Taylor, Garrett, Sheppard and others, with engravings by Andrew, are deserving of special commendation, and the series when complete will make an addition to the library of which any book lover may be proud. Few more handsome specimens of the book-maker's art have appeared in recent years.

Mr. E. P. Roe never writes without a well defined purpose, and his last work of fiction, "*A Young Girl's Wooing*," is one of the best that this popular author has produced. His object is to show how a young woman with a weak mental and physical organization may develop and strengthen both, and, in fact, change her own personality, by a resolute will. The heroine, who is made to accomplish the chamelion-like task, is a well-defined and attractive character, and deserves the success which attends her efforts to win the affection of a stalwart brother-in-law. The story, while not so pronouncedly religious in tone as the author's earlier works, has a wholesome flavor, and is heartily to be commended. [Dodd, Meads & Co., New York; S. A. Maxwell & Co., Chicago.]

Under the title of "In Partnership," Brander Matthews and H. C. Bunner have brought together in a neat volume eight of their stories, at two of which they have worked together. Of these two, The Documents of the Case and the Seven Conversations of Dear Jones and Baby man Renssalaer, the former is the more pretentious, but the latter more subtly humorous. None of the other stories are equal to these, though all are bright and full of interest. The best perhaps is the last, Love in Old Clothes, in which modern love-making and jealousy are garbed in the antiquated spelling and expressions of a century ago. The incongruity between the two is so palpable as to be truly delightful. The book

is handsomely gotten up, and is well worth perusal. [Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Volume VII. of "Stories by American Authors" sustains the reputation for good judgment and excellent taste of those who make the selections. The contents of the number are The Bishop's Vagabond, by Octave Thanet; Lost, by Edward Bellamy; Kirby's Coals of Fire, by Louise Stockton; Passages from the Journal of a Social Wreck, by Margaret Floyd; Stella Grayland, by James T. McKay, and The Image of San Donato, by Virginia W. Johnson. All are good reading and worthy of being preserved. [Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Mr. W. J. Rolfe has edited and Messrs. James R. Osgood, Boston, publish a small volume of "Select Poems of Alfred, Lord Tennyson," with notes. The text is that of the latest English edition, 1884, and the volume contains seventeen of the best known poems, with numerous excellent illustrations. It is well printed and tastefully bound, and will be welcomed by all lovers of Tennyson. [S. A. Maxwell & Co., Chicago.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York, have added to their popular Franklin Square Library, "*A North Country Maid*," a novel by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron; "*Thomas Carlyle:*" A History of his life in London, 1834—1881, by James Anthony Froude; and "*Beauty and the Beast*," a novel by Sarah Tytler.

"*Love and Mirage.*" A little sketch written in fascinating style, and apart from the interest of its plot, noteworthy for its really beautiful descriptions. The publishers have given it an attractive setting, and for the idle hour it will prove very pleasant reading. [Harper & Brothers, New York.

"*Our Own Set*," translated from the German of Ossip Schubin, by Clara Bell. A very interesting novel, portraying life in Rome a decade ago, with its crowds of pleasure-seekers, fashionables, artists and authors. Written in graphic and vivacious style, and worthy of a place on the library shelf. [W. S. Gottsberger, New York; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, issue under the title of "*Half a Century of English History*," a selection of political cartoons from the London Punch. The pictures, all full-page, are accompanied by sufficient explanation opposite to render them intelligible, generally the work of a single sentence. Disraeli is the statesman most frequently caricatured, through Gladstone, Bright, Salisbury, and others come in for a fair share of representation. Mr. Punch has certainly kept a sharp eye on British political parties for the last half century, and those who are interested in the drift of the mother country will find a rich fund of entertainment in the 150 drawings furnished by Leech, Doyle, Tenniel, and others. The book is handsomely published. [S. A. Maxwell & Co., Chicago.

"*Some Literary Recollections*," by James Payne. It would be difficult to imagine a more interesting work than the modest little volume put forth by the well known English novelist under this title. The recollections are simply recollections and nothing more, as the author confesses that he never kept a diary, and writes solely from memory. But they are so fresh and bright, and embodying so much of wit, humor and amusing anecdote, with interesting descriptions of scenes and persons, that we know of nothing more thoroughly enjoyable. Choice anecdotes of Dickens, Leech, Thackeray, Miss Mitford and other personal friends of the author, are scattered through the volume, and the amusing character of some of the scenes in which they figure give a special vivacity to it. The publishers have done their part well, and the exterior make-up of the book is in keeping with its interior quality. — [Harper & Brothers, New York; S. A. Maxwell & Co., Chicago.

"*The Complete Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation,*" by Izaak Walton. The reader will adjudge by the title that this is no new book, albeit it hath new bindings and a modern aspect. Nor would it be a useful book, except for the pleasure of the reading of it, to the people of England, forasmuch as the trout and the carp which abundantly dwelt in their streams in the year of our Lord 1653, have been driven away or suffocated by the refuse of the manufactories which now stand where secluded and shady dells then sheltered the contemplative angler. And yet, for the lover of the streams in our new west, the book hath more in it than the delicious fancies of the gentle Izaak. The habits and gustatory tastes of fishers have in no way changed since Izaak ministered to them, and he who peruses his instructions diligently will know how to beguile any fish to come to him. It is a interesting book to read — as many know. — [Thomas Y. Crowell, New York.

Of the annual *Wide Awake* issues "*Wide Awake 'R'*" is perhaps the most attractive. Its illustrations, drawn expressly for its pages, represent the best work of American draughtsmen, while its list of writers contains the names of the best known contributors to juvenile literature. Among the strong features of the volume are Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' serial complete, A Brave Girl; Mr. Brook's capital wonder story, In No-Man's Land; Mr. Talbott's A Double Masquerade; and Rev. E. E. Hale's To-Day Papers.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York, issue in a neat little volume, "Judith Shakespeare; Her Love Affair and Other Adventures," which for some time past has been running as a serial through the pages of Harper's Magazine. The story is a charming one, as many readers already know, giving a fair picture of life in the times of the great dramatist, with its peculiarities of thought and speech. The heroine is the youngest daughter of Shakespeare, and is the most attractive, if not the nost clearly defined and powerfully drawn, of the many characters which figure in the story. Nowhere else has the author drawn precisely such a figure, so thoroughly charming yet possessed of so many apparently conflicting qualities. The dramatist appears in the story, but only as Judith's father, mingling in merry converse with his children, yet always regarded with awe and reverence. The mother seldom appears, and never as the neglected shrew, but the eldest daughter and her family are introduced, and are pictured much as we would expect from the little that is known of them. The interest of the book, however, centers about Judith and her love affairs, and what these affairs were and how they happily terminated the vigorously-told tale reveals. [S. A. Maxwell & Co., Chicago.

Memorial Sketch and Official Report of the First National Convention of Cattlemen, held November 17 to 22, 1884, at St. Louis, Mo. — By Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Parsons, Kas., with appendix of official report of the convention. This is a very attractive book on a special subject. The Cattlemen's Convention was an event of last year in St. Louis and made wide interest all over the country. It is fitly commemorated in this handsome octavo of sixty-one pages, illustrated with portraits and supplied with plates of the convention in session, also maps of territories showing places, boundaries and roads. In the colored lithographs of the convention in session many of the portraits of members are good, and can be readily recognized by those who know the men. Among the portraits in the pages are those of J. G. McCoy, Col. Robert D. Hunter, Gen. James S. Brisbin, Amos T. Atwater, and Capt. G. Evans. There is also a full page picture of the cowboy's band with their instruments. The mat-

ter of the book will have a special interest for a great many people who are not cattlemen. It shows the beginnings and progress of a great industry of the West, the organization and plans of the cattlemen, and the promise of their future, also the bearing of the cattle interest upon the commerce of the country. Edited and printed by Joseph McCoy, author of "Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest," etc., St. Louis, Mo. — *St. Louis Republican.*

"THE WORLD'S WONDERS,

As Seen by the Great Tropical and Polar Explorers," is the title of a new and valuable book just published by the Historical Publishing Company. Its object is to "place within the reach of all, in one elegant, finely illustrated volume, all the achievements, discoveries, travels, and adventures of the greatest explorers; a history of marvelous things on the earth; of strange countries and races of people; of curious animals, birds and reptiles, and the world's great natural phenomena and curiosities." It possesses additional interest in an official history of the late Greely Expedition in search of the North Pole, and is no doubt a book of standard merit and great interest. The publishers claim that it is a complete encyclopedia of exploration, discovery and adventure in all parts of the world, and as such it must possess very great interest for all classes of readers.

"A Narrative of Military Service," by Gen. W. B. Hazen, will soon be issued by Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. It will be printed in one volume, containing illustrations and maps, and will, doubtless, prove a valuable and interesting addition to the history of the American Civil War.

The American Statesmen series, edited by John T. Morse, is attracting wide attention. The object of the series is not merely to give a number of unconnected narratives of men in American political life, but to indicate the lines of political thought and development in American history, thus offering a study of the many and diverse influences which have shaped the political history of our country. John Quincy Adams, Alexander Hamilton, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, John Randolph, James Monroe, Thos. Jefferson, Daniel Webster, Albert Gallatin, James Madison and John Adams have already appeared. The volumes of the series now in preparation are: John Marshall by A. B. Magruder, Henry Clay by Carl Schurz and Martin Van Buren by William Dorsheimer. The series, when completed, will make an invaluable biographical library of American men of mark and distinction.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY. — "Under which King?" a novel by Compton Reade, author of "Take Care Whom You Trust," "Hard Lines," etc., is No. 440 of the "Franklin Square Library" series. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. There is in it a great deal of good reading matter for twenty cents.

No. 441 of the Franklin Square Library is a continuation of the Dictionary of the English Language, by the Rev. James Stormonth. It brings the words up to "Widgeon;" which is an ndication that the dictionary series is nearly completed.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, for 1885, is a very pretty annual, full of illustrations of plants and flowers, some of them colored. Vick is the King of flower and garden seeds. Rochester, N. Y. James Vick also publishes an illustrated monthly magazine at $1.25 per year, which is of interest to gardeners and florists.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.

GEO. M. PULLMAN, President. **HORACE PORTER,** Vice-President. **A. S. WEINSHEIMER,** Secretary.

Pullman's Palace Car Company was founded in 1867 with a capital of $1,000,000; its extended operations have been conducted on the strictest business principles, and have, from time to time, necessitated increases in its capital stock, until now its capital represents nearly $16,000,000.

There are now 6,000 sleepers and hotel cars in use and operated on upwards of 70,000 miles of railway in America and Europe.

Among the large and efficient staff of officers of the Pullman Palace Car Company in the Western Division are:

T. H. WICKES, Division Superintendent.
A. B. KINNAN, Assistant to Superintendent.
C. A. GARCELON, Assistant Superintendent, St. Louis.
T B. BOOTHBY, " " Kansas City.
C. W. BROWN, " " Denver.
J. F. MEEHAN, " " San Francisco.
D. H. MARTYN, " " Galveston, Tex.
J. C. BAILEY, " " New Orleans.
W. A. HAYES, } " " Chicago.
M. B. KINNEY, }
F. E. RICE, " " St. Paul.
H. J. CLARK, Agent, Paso del Norte, Mexico.
A. B. CLEGHORN, Agent, Burlington, Iowa.
W. H. SCOTT, Assistant General Superintendent Pullman Pacific Car Company, Omaha.
J. E. COOLIDGE, Assistant Superintendent, Ogden, Utah.
E. A. JEWETT, Division Superintendent, Chicago.
E. H. GOODMAN, " " Philadelphia.

These gentlemen bend to the orders of the company with a dignity and courtesy that render it far more agreeable to be declined a favor at their hands than to receive a favor at the hands of those whose manner is to the contrary.

Four or five years ago Mr. Pullman determined to bring the greater portion of the works of the Company into one locality. To accomplish this he must leave the great cities for many reasons, and yet it was essential that a site should be selected where communication could be had with the whole country, and near some metropolitan place like Chicago. He wished above all things to remove his workmen from the close quarters of a great city, and give them the healthful benefits of good air, good drainage, and good water, and where they would be free, so far as it would lie in the power of management to keep them free, from the many seductive influences of a great town.

He was fortunate in securing about 4,000 acres of land on the Illinois Central Road, a dozen miles to the south of Chicago. This land was located in the town of Hyde Park, and here he built his city.

The laying out of the whole town has been under the guidance of skilled architects aided by civil engineers and landscape gardeners.

The dwellings present a great variety of architecture, yet give harmonious effects.

On the 25th day of May, 1880, ground was first broken for the building of the Palace Car Works, and the city of Pullman which now has a population of 8,000.

The industries carried on and for which the city was built comprise the manufacture of Pullman Palace cars, and all classes of passenger and freight cars.

The Pullman Car-wheel works, the Chicago Drop Forge Company's works, the Spanish-American curled hair factory, the Pullman Iron and Steel Company for the manufacture of iron and steel and of railroad spikes, and other works which are collateral to the principal business of the place, are located here.

The Allen paper car-wheel works, and the Union Foundry for making car wheels, car castings and architectural and general castings, have been conveniently located at Pullman.

The Company has erected a very fine school building having fourteen commodious rooms, which now contain about 900 pupils. The schools are under the charge of the school authorities of Hyde Park. They are in a prosperous condition and well accommodate the school population.

There are two or three religious societies, and the beautiful church which has been built by the company, while occupied by any sect or by anybody that wishes to hold meetings there, is awaiting the occupancy of some society that chooses to lease it at a fair rental.

In the arcade is to be found a library handsomely fitted and well stocked with books.

The company have also provided a gymnasium, an amphitheater for games, base ball grounds, and in the arcade is one of the most æsthetic theaters in the country.

All these influences are gradually elevating the society of Pullman city, and their influence is largely felt.

Mr. Pullman does not believe that a great manufacturing concern can meet with the highest economic and moral success where the profit is unduly large to capital, with no corresponding benefit to labor. The mutual benefit which comes from well adjusted forces is to his mind what brings the best success.

On the other hand, he has made no claim to being a philanthropist; the sentiment prevails in his city that true philanthropy is based on business principles and should net a fair return for efforts made.

Mr. Pullman has studied the plans of socialists and reformers and the schemes of philosophers for the benefit of humanity.

He has risen by the force of his own character and genius to his present position; he does not care to leave the world and look back upon his action and see that he has only offered a glass of water to the sufferer by the wayside, but he wishes to feel that he has furnished a desert with wells of living water that all may come and drink through all time. So he commenced with the foundation idea of furnishing his workmen with model homes, and supplying them with abundant work with good wages, feeling that simply better conditions would make better men and his city become a permanent benefaction.

The general management at Pullman partakes of the sentiment of its founder, a broad, comprehensive humanitarian as well as a broad comprehensive financier.

The vast amount of capital of this company from time to time has been efficiently managed and judiciously invested by its President, Hon. George M. Pullman, who has watched with great interest its prosperity and growth, and by his vitalizing touch, magnetic influence and matured experience, he has made it a mammoth corporation—the comfort cradle of the public, rocked by locomotives in every nation and hushed by train lullabys in every clime.

Mr. Pullman's efforts in this company have given it a reputation and dignity commensurate with its influence and power. His practical mind has been disciplined by reflection and trained in the school of experience and observation; his exemplary habits, his integrity of character and generosity of heart have made him one of earth's noblemen, and have won for him a respect and admiration that will make his name remembered and cherished by generations yet unborn.

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JOS. B. KIRKLAND, Pacific Coast Agt., San Francisco, Cal.
GEO. E. FARRINGTON, Gen'l Agt., Terre Haute, Ind.
F. M. COLBURN, Ticket Agt., 100 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.
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The Chicago and Alton Railroad.

This reliable and well-known route to St. Louis and Kansas City has an equipment in the way of new and e egant passenger cars unsurpassed by any of the great western routes. In some respects it has advantages over all others. In reclining chair cars have always been noted for their elegance and comfort, and now that the season of the year is at hand when berths in sleeping cars are to many persons insupportably hot and stifling, these elegant and comfortable reclining chairs supply an excellent substitute. The management has lately put on elegant buffet Pullman Cars on the through trains besides the regular sleepers. The attendance of a special porter on the through cars to look after the wants of women and children traveling along is a feature much appreciated by the ladies, with whom the Chicago and Alton is a favorite route.

The Missouri Pacific Railway

Offers unsurpassed advantages to the traveling public in the shape of fast time, elegant equipment and accommodations. This great system, embracing 6,029 miles of road, runs its trains into the Union Depots of St. Louis, Kansas City, Hannibal, Atchinson, Omaha, Parsons, Denver, Ft. Worth, Mineola, Taylor, San Antonia, Galveston. New Orleans, and all others of the principal cities of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Louisiana and Texas. Their Coaches and Baggage Cars are of the latest and finest make, and luxurious Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars are attached to all through trains. The novel Buffett Parlor and Sleeping Cars are run on all day trains, between St. Louis, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on night trains between Kansas City and Omaha. The rates via this line are always as low as any other, and direct connections are made with express trains of other lines at junction points.

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If you wish to secure, in advance, Sleeping Car Berths to points in Kansas, Texas or the West, or to Kansas City or St. Joseph, Mo., over the Missouri Pacific R'y, telegraph to S. W. ELLIOTT, Union Ticket Office, 102 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, or to H. LIHOU, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, St. Louis. They will attend to your request promptly, rnd thereby save you both time and inconvenience.

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Six miles above the city of Las Vegas, New Mexico, in the foot hills of the Spanish Range of the Rocky Mountains, lies a beautiful plateau, comprising thirty acres or more of almost level surface. It is walled in here by the gentle slopes of the pine-clad foot hills, and there by rocky cliffs towering several hundred feet in air.

There are only two narrow openings in this environment of hill and rocky bluff, one where the Rio Gallinas enters, and the other where it leales the plateau, after passing around one side of it, and dashes out over the rocks, to begin a less romantic but more useful career among the country pastures below. A more beautiful stream than the splashing Gallinas never sung its mountain song.

Through a gateway on the east, by which the river makes its exit, there a view of the rising sun and a broad expanse of rolling meadow land, from which the city of Las Vegas (the meadows) takes its names; through the opening on the west, the view extends scarcely half a mile up the river, till it is cut off by a bend in the Gallinas Canon, this glimpse of its lovliness being enough, however, to tempt the visitor to a realization that every mile adds new beauty and more majestic grandeur to the scene.

Just where the river enters the plateau, those wonderful healing fountains,

LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS,

Bubble forth from the granite ledge to the number of nearly forty, some on the bank and some in the very bed of the stream. The temperature of these thermal waters, it may be well to state here, varies in different springs, but for detailed information as to their properties, etc., the reader is referred to a subsequent paragraph. *Los Ojos Calientes*, (Los O-hos Cal-eeain-tais) as they are known in the local Mexican Spanish vernacular, have only recently come into general notice, though the native population have resorted thither with their sick and lame for centuries, and hold these springs in highest reverence, on acconnt of the cures they have effected. Even as late as the beginning of the present century, the Indians guarded these springs both night and day, allowing only their own tribe and the favored few to partake of the benefits of the wonderful waters.

THE SPRINGS.

The number of the springs has been stated as nearly forty. It is, of course, unimportant whether there are a few more or less. The question of number is only referred to here as it offers an opportunity to explain why the number is not definitely known. The reason is that many are located in the bed of the river, and the waters of the springs mingle at once with that of the river. Besides new springs are discovered from time to time on the river bank. Among the latest discoveries was a cold sulphur spring. Quite recently, the entire property, comprising nearly two hundred acres of land, and the buildings above named, was purchased by the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad Company, and a system of extensive improvements inaugurated, with the purpose to make this the most attractive health and pleasure resort on the continent. The first important work completed was the erection of a new hotel, which was burnt some time after its completion. Another equally as elegant and commodious is being built, and will be formaly opened early in the spring of 1885.

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.

The Hot Springs Hotel, erected in 1879, is also a fine house, and has recently been furnished with an eye to taste and comfort. It will be found a very pleasant stopping place. This house is three stories high, and is built of the beautiful native red granite, with wide verandas and balconies. The hotels at The Springs are in postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication with the outside world.

A DELIGHTFUL WINTER RESORT

IN THE

LAND OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

Round Trip Tickets from Kansas City or Atchison to Las Vegas Hot Springs, via the GREAT TRANS-CONTINENTAL LINE, the

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

Branch Road from Las Vegas to The Springs. Passengers carried by rail to the doors of the Hotels.

GENRRAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS

Appended is a list of the names and addresses of the General Agents and Traveling Agents of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Application may be made to them, either in person or by letter, for maps, time tables, and any desired information in regard to rates of fare, tickets, checking of baggage, etc., etc. Any person or persons proposing to organize parties for the West, will be visited, if desired, by one of the Company's Traveling agents. This list is as follews:

W. L. MALCOLM, Gen'l Eastern Agent, 419 Broadway, New York.
HENRY FARNUM, Trav. Pass. Agent, 419 Broadway, New York.
S. W. MANNING, New England Agent, 197 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
J. W. DONALD, Trav. Agent, 197 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
J. O. PHILLIPPI, Gen'l Agent, 54 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
W. B. JEROME, Trav. Agent, 54 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. HOLABIRD, Trav. Agt., 54 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
N. T. SPOOR, Gen'l Agent, 320 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.
N. A. DANE, Pass. Agent, 12 Exchange St., Buffalo, N.Y.
H. L. CARGILL, Canadian Agent, 24 York St., Toronto, Can.
GEO. W. PANGBORN, Pass. Agent, 155 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. J. JANNEY, Pass. Agent, 38 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.
A. E. LIPPINCOTT, Southern Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
E. T. HENDRY, Pass. Agent, 71 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind.
S. M. OSGOOD, Pass. Agent, Ceder Rapids, Ia.
C. D. PALMER, Texas Pass. Agent, 733 Elm St., Dallas, Tex.
D. W. HITCHCOCK, Gen'l Western Pass. Agent, 1 Montgonery St., San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. MEAD, Trav. Agent, 1 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.
THEO. F. BROWN, Gen'l Agent, Denver, Col.
CHAS. T. PARSONS, Colorado Pass. Agt., Denver, Col.
CHAS. H. WOOD, Gen'l Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
J. D. CRUISE, Commercial Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
H. E. MOSS, Pass. and Land Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
W. R. PEABODY, Gen'l Agent, Atchison, Kan.
EDWARD HAREN, Western Pass. Agt., Topeka, Kan.
JOHN L. TRUSLOW, Gen'l Trav. Agent, Topeka, Kan.
W. F. WHITE, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Topeka, Kan.

Railway Rhymes.

AN OCTOBER RIDE ON THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

In bright October's golden days,
While beams the sun in kindliest rays,
And soft south wind blows far and free,
From city cares and toil we'll flee.
Away! Away!
This week for play!
Kansas, with smiles, the heart beguiles;
Hurrah! for a jaunt of a thousand miles!
Come, come! there'll be many a sight to see
On the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Your'e coming? "Yes." Without delay
Through jostling crowds we press our way.
We leave this busy, bustling mart—
The train stands ready. Here we start!
Chu! chu!—slow—slow;
Chu! chu!—now, GO!
And soon, indeed, with quivering speed,
The land flies 'neath our eager steed:
Anon, Topeka's spires we see,
On the Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.

Topeka's spires, ascending high;
School houses thronged with children, nigh;
The noble State House massive, fair,
Lone and grand in its distant Square;
The college walls;
Trade's ample hills;
The well-built, spacious avenues,
With far extending, lengthening views;
These are "CAPITAL" sights to see
On the Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.

Exhaustless coal fields we pass through;
Shaft after shaft appears in view;
Trains laden with the "diamonds black,"
At every station crowd the track;
So OUR King Coal,
Good genial soul,
When falls the snow and chill winds blow,
Will fill our homes with cheerful glow,
And none shall fear Jack Frost to see
On the Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.

Quarries—mills—villages neat,
And cities and towns the vision greet—
Cities and towns with business rife,
Marvels of growth and vigorous life:
Fruit trees and vines,
Flowers, shrubs and pines
Are frequent found; and all around
Gardens and well-tilled farms abound
And these are pleasing sights to see
On the Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.

The road extends far-reaching bands
From North and East to South-West lands.
Vast is the empire to supply.
Full freighted trains go westward by;
Full go; full come,
They bring back home
Wool, pelts and ores, and valued stores
From Rio Grande's distant shores.
Commerce drives heavy trains we see,
On the Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.

Yon train is bound for Wichita;
"How shall it get there?" Switch it. "Ah"
But wait!—here comes a monster train
Of "long horns" journeying to be slain!
Fat, plump and sleek,
Unconcious, meek.
They know no fears while each appears
Doomed to swift slaughter; "hence these steers?"
Many such trains we see
On the Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.

The sparkling waters glints and gleams
In rivers, brooks and crystal streams.
King of them all, Arkansas flows
From "The Rockies" banks of melting snows;
Steady and strong
He speeds along.
Cool, calm, serene, with stately mien,
Through fertile vales and pastures green—
Hundreds of miles his course we see,
On the Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.

And now we traverse boundless plains:
Nature, almost untrammelled, reigns.
The grassy land is like a sea—
Like ocean, vast, untamed and free;
Yet o'er this green,
Huge herds are seen,
The ranches rude, clay-built and crude,
Stand lone in their fair solitude.
Wild are the sights we sometimes see
On the Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.

Antelope bound along the plain;
The rabbits race with the rushing train;
Your rifle—quick! See! yonder go
The trampling, stamping buffalo!
Well done, well done!
That scores you one!
Prairie dogs near—cute, quaint and queer—
Look out and bark as if to cheer;
Such strange unwonted sights we see
On the Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.

On!—with joy the way pursue:
These fresh, wild winds the life renew!
On!, on! nor slack the iron rein
'Till Colorado's fair domain
We reach—and rest,
Then, with new zest,
Retrace our way. So ends our play!
But, while sweet memory holds her sway,
In visions oft these sights we'll see
On the Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO SHORT LINE,

The Tourist's Popular Route to all points in

TENNESSEE,
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA,
FLORIDA,

And all Winter Resorts of the

GULF COAST.

TICKET OFFICE, 104 N. FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

G. W. PARKER, *General Manager.* B. F. BLUE, *General Pass. Agent.*

To Those Wishing to Attend the

WORLD'S

Industrial and Centennial Cotton Exposition,

WHICH OPENS AT

NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 16,

And Continues for Six Months.

——THE——

CAIRO SHORT LINE

Offers unequalled facilities and extremely low rates, being the only line of STANDARD GAUGE from St. Louis to the South, insures THROUGH CARS and NO DELAY. Every one should avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the South and see the

"WORLD'S FAIR,"

Which will be second to none held in this country. SPECIAL LOW RATE TICKETS will be put on sale December 1st at all principal ticket offices in the West and North.

TOURISTS' EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES

Good until June 1, 1885, ARE NOW ON SALE TO NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, Etc., AND VIA NEW ORLEANS TO HOUSTON, GALVESTON, JACKSONVILLE and ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

For Time Cards or further information call on or write to

JAMES JOHNSON, *Traveling Agent.* JNO. BENTLY, *Passenger Agent.*

ST. LOUIS.

-:- VANDALIA -:-
AND
PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

—BETWEEN—

St. Louis and Indianapolis,
Cincinnati, Columbus,
Pittsburg, Philadelphia,
Harrisburg, Baltimore,
Washington and New York.

Pullman Hotel and Buffet Sleeping Cars through on all trains without Change.

J. HILL, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
E. A. FORD, Genl. Pass. Agent, J. M. CHESBROUGH, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE KANSAS SOUTHERN RAILROAD

Is the Most Pleasant and Reliable Route to all Points

EAST, WEST OR NORTH.

Passengers via this Route have no Change of Cars to

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HANNIBAL, QUINCY, CLEVELAND, INDIANAPOLIS OR TOLEDO FROM KANSAS CITY,

And only One Change to

NEW YORK, BOSTON & PHILADELPHIA.

Passengers for Chicago via this route arrive three hours earlier than by any other. This is the only line from Anderson County making close connections for Denver, Canton City, Leadville, Pueblo and other points in Colorado, or to San Francisco and points on the Pacific Coast.

It is the shortest and best route to all points in Iowa and Minnesota.

Round Trip Tickets to all the popular Pleasure Resorts on sale during the summer months.

Trains on this line are always on time, thus making connections sure. Rates of fare always as low as the lowest.

J. L. BARNES,
General Sup't, Lawrence, Kans.

SAMUEL B. HYNES,
Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Lawrence, Kans.

The Chicago & Rock Island.

As has been predicted, more than ever this year, is the tide of travel turned to the beautiful summer resorts of the West and Northwest. Hundreds of the romantic little lakes grouped or scattered in northern Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota now have their shores dotted with merry visitors; while fine hotels, camps and cottages look forth from among the trees a little back from the water's edge. Many and the best and most attractive of these summer resorts are found along the line of the "Albert Lea Route" of the Chicago & Rock Island Road. Among these may be named Spirit Lake, the Okoboji Lakes, and Iowa Falls— the new Waukesha—in northern Iowa. For those travelers who wish to push on to the great Minnesota summer resort, Lake Minnetonka, with its splendid hotels and unsurpassed boating and bathing attractions, the "Albert Lea Route" offers special and exclusive advantages. It is the only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to Lake Minnetonka from Chicago. This arrangement enables passengers to reach any one of three points on Lake Minnetonka, viz: Hotel St. Louis, Solberg's Point, and Excelsior, without change of cars or other inconvenience, from Chicago.

This route affords the greatest diversity of charming scenery, passing in view of rivers, lakes, forest-clad hills and dales, cultivated fields, beautiful rolling prairies, attractive villages, enterprising towns and bustling cities, interesting the traveler to a degree

A New Line East.

THE WABASH ROUTE MAKES ITS THROUGH-CAR SERVICE THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD.

On and after Sunday, September 28, the Great Wabash Route will add another through car to the East to its already unsurpassed equipment. This car will leave St. Louis daily at 6:40 p.m., and run via the Wabash Air Line to Detroit, the Grand Trunk to Niagara Falls, the New West Shore Route to Rotterdam Junction, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western to North Adams, and the Fitchburg to Boston, arriving the second evening without change or transfer.

New York passengers taking this train make direct connection in the depot at Niagara Falls with the new Through Pullman sleeping car from Detroit, via the Niagara Fall Short Line and the West Shore, giving them a benefit of a new, short, quick and pleasant route to the great metropolis.

It should be remembered that this new and popular arrangement over the Wabash does not interfere with the present unrivaled service to New York and Boston, but is an addition to it, and gives the patrons of the Great Wabash Route the benefit of two daily trains between St. Louis and Boston and of the two different routes between St. Louis and New York, undoubtedly the best through-car service in the world.

The Greatest Through Car Line of the World.

The Burlington Route (C. B. & Q. R. R.), runs through trains over its own tracks, daily, between Chicago and Denver, Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and St. Joseph, Chicago and Atchison, Chicago and Dubuque, Chicago and Sioux City, Chicago and Topeka, Peoria and Council Bluffs, Peoria and Kansas City, Peoria and St. Louis, St. Louis and Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul, and Kansas City and Denver. Direct connection made at each of its several western termini for San Francisco, Portland, City of Mexico, and all points in the Great States and Territories west of Chicago. Its roadbed, consisting of 5,000 miles of steel track, together with its unparalleled equipment, is as perfect as the adoption of every modern improvement and device can make it. Tickets and rates via, or general information regarding, the Burlington Route can be had upon application to any railroad or steamship agent in the United States or Canada, or to Perceval Lowell, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

The Gilt Edged Route to the East

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC

RAILWAY.

The Elegant Trains of this Company leave Chicago for the

—EAST—

EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

All Classes of Passengers have THROUGH CARS via this New Route to New York.

NO CHANGE OF ANY KIND.

Pullman Sleeping Cars to Boston.

DIRECT CONNECTIONS FOR PITTSBURG AND PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO DEPOT AT CORNER POLK STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BROUGHTON, J.V. P. & Gen. Manager.

S. W. SNOW, Gen. Passenger Agent, CHICAGO.

The Famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars.

Steel Rail Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their GREAT THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENT, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, Southwest and the Far West. Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations and Time Tables, will be cheerfully given by applying to

JAMES R. WOOD,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago. Ill.

C. W. SMITH,
Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

I AM GOING

TO TAKE THE

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.

AS IT OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC

Every advantage to be enjoyed by a trip over a line which is FIRST CLASS in all its appointments, at the very lowest rates, with

FAST TIME AND DIRECT CONNECTIONS

Between Chicago and all points in

Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho,

—AND—

CALIFORNIA.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to all points in

MISSOURI, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS & TEXAS.

NO OTHER LINE WEST FROM CHICAGO RUNS

3—THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.—3

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY

SHORT, QUICK, SAFE, THE MOST POPULAR TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

Through tickets to principal points reached via the Union Pacific, are on sale at all important railway stations in the United States and Canada.

STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS.

For San Francisco.—Steamships leave Portland every five days.

For China, Japan and India.—Steamships of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, sail from San Francisco for Yokohama and Hongkong, November 11th, 22d, and Dec. 6th.

For Sandwich Islands, Australia and New Zealand.—Steamships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, sail from San Francisco, November 22d, December 20th, and every fourth Saturday thereafter.

For Honolulu,—Sandwich Islands.—Steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company, leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month for Honolulu.

Rates of Fare to all points reached by these steamers, will be furnished upon application by any agent of the Union Pacific Railway.

THOS. L. KIMBAL, Gen'l Traffic Manager.

S. R. CALLAWAY, Gen'l Manager.

S. B. JONES, Asi't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

J. W. MORSE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

OMAHA, NEB.

D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Agt., Pass. & Tkt. Dep'ts.
KANSAS CITY, (Opposite Union Depot.)

THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

The Atlantic & Pacific R. R.

VIA ALBUQUERQUE AND THE NEEDLES.

—FROM THE—

MISSOURI RIVER to the PACIFIC COAST.

"THE THUNDERBOLT,"

A SOLID THROUGH TRAIN, CARRIES

PULLMAN

PALACE SLEEPING CARS,

DAILY, WITHOUT CHANGE,

—BETWEEN—

KANSAS CITY AND DENVER,
KANSAS CITY & COLORADS SPRINGS
KANSAS CITY AND PUEBLO.

TRAVELERS TO COLORADO,

SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT

THE SANTA FE ROUTE

IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

Pullman Sleepers Without Change

BETWEEN THE

MISSOURI RIVER & PUEBLO or COLORADO SPRINGS

A. A. ROBINSON,
Gen'l Manager.

J. F. GODDARD, Traffic Manager.

W. F. WHITE, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agent.

TOPEKA, KAN.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

THROUGH CARS.

The Mexican Central Railway

Is now open to the City of Mexico, and passengers going via the Iron Mountain Route make *direct* connection at El Paso. *New York* or *Boston* the trip to the Capital of the Mexican Republic can be made with but *two changes of cars*, one in *Union Depot*, St. Louis, one at El Paso.

The journey is made in elegant Pullman and Wagner Sleeping Cars, with Dining and Buffet Cars attached. The distance from New York to El Paso, 2,531 miles, is made in 4 days and 9 hours. From Boston to El Paso, 2,590 miles, in 4 days and 12 hours.

Via any other route there is at least one more change of cars, and several hours additional time required to make the trip.

This is the *quickest, safest and most comfortable* route for those desiring to go to the *City of Mexico*.

California and Western Texas Line.

Train leaving St. Louis Union Depot at 9.10 a.m., daily, has Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car to Deming, N. M., where passengers for San Francisco, Cal., change to a Pullman Palace Sleeping Car through to San Francisco.

Train leaving San Francisco at 3.30 p.m., daily, has Pullman Palace Sleeping Car to Deming, N. M., where passengers change to an elegant Pullman Buffet Sleep-Car through to St. Louis. Coaches and baggage cars through both ways between El Paso and St. Louis. This makes but one change of cars between St. Louis and San Francisco via the I. M. route. Excellent cold lunches are served on the Pullman Buffet Cars at all hours.

Houston and Galveston Line.

Train leaving St. Louis Union Depot at 8.30 p.m. has Pullman Hotel Car to Houston and Galveston without change. Coaches St. Louis to Galveston.

Train leaving Galveston daily at 4.10 p.m., and Houston at 6.25 p.m., has Pullman Hotel Cars to St. Louis without change. Coaches Galveston to Texas.

Little Rock and Hot Springs Line.

Train leaving St. Louis daily at 9.10 a.m. has Pullman Buffett Sleeping Car, and train leaves St. Louis Daily at 8.30 p.m. has Pullman hotel car St. Louis to Little Rock to Malvern without change.

Trains leaves Malvern daily at 1.40 p.m. and 11.27 p. m., and Little Rock at 3.50 p.m. and 1.35 a.m., have Pullman Sleeping Cars to St. Louis without change.

St. Louis and San Antonio Line.

Train leaving St. Louis daily at 8.30 p.m. has Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car to San Antonio.

Train leaving San Antonio at 11.00 a.m. daily has Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car to St. Louis without change.

St. Louis and New Orleans Line.

Train leaving St. Louis daily at 8.45 p.m. has Pullman Sleeping Car, St. Louis to New Orleans, without change, via Columbia, Ky., over the Mobile & Ohio and New Orleans & Northeastern Railway, via MERIDIAN, MISS.

Train leaving New Orleans daily at 10.00 p.m. has Pullman Sleeping Car to St. Louis without change, via same route.

This route is 81 miles shorter than via Mobile.

GEO. OLDS, Gen'l Traffic Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Pass'g'r & Tkt. Agt.

ST. LOUIS.

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Are run via this Line from St. Louis to San Francisco, with but one change, at Deming, N. M.

BEE LINE ROUTE.

(I. & St. L. and C., C., C. & I. R'ys.)

With its new equipment, excellent road bed, and possessing every appliance for luxurious travel known to be serviceable, offers to passengers for **Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo,** and all **New England Cities,** fast time, sure connections and Palace Sleeping Coaches which run through between

ST. LOUIS AND NEW YORK WITHOUT CHANGE.

To persons going West or Southwest on pleasure or business, and to **WESTERN LAND SEEKERS** the accommodations offered by this line are unsurpassed.

Direct connections are made for all points in

MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO, AVOIDING TRANSFER AND DELAY.

If you contemplate a journey anywhere, do not complete your arrangements until you have seen

F. P. WADE, Agent,

Who will furnish Lowest Rates, and give Full Information.

A. J. SMITH, Genl. Pass. Agent. } ST. LOUIS. { D. P. MARTIN, Genl. Western Agt.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

—THE—

GREAT THOROUGHFARE

TO THE

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

Your Choice of Routes:

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

The through line to **TEXAS, MEXICO** and **CALIFORNIA**, via Texarkana. No change of cars between St. Louis and San Francisco.

The only direct route to reach the noted Hot Springs of Arkansas.

MO. PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The direct route via St. Louis or Hannibal, for all points in **TEXAS, KANSAS, Old and New MEXICO** and **CALIFORNIA.**

Through from St. Louis to all leading Texas points without change.

Four Daily Trains to Texas, and three Daily Trains to Missouri River Points, equipped with

PALACE SLEEPING and BUFFET CARS,

HOTEL CARS, ELEGANT DAY COACHES,

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

Land Explorers' tickets at reduced rates.

Any information regarding rates, routes, etc., supplied upon application.

City Ticket Office, 102 N. Fourth Street.

S. W. ELLIOTT, Ticket Agt.

GEO. OLDS, Gen'l Traffic Manager. *H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Pass. & T. Agt.*

St. Louis, Mo.

THE

Great Jackson Route

(ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.)

VIA CAIRO, IS

180 Miles Shorter from New Orleans to Chicago, and reaches Chicago **13** Hours in Advance of any other Route.

112 Miles Shorter from New Orleans to St. Louis, and reaches St. Louis **8** hours in advance of any other Route.

180 Miles Shorter from Vicksburg to Chicago, and reaches Chicago **13** Hours in Advance of any other Route.

112 Miles Shorter from Vicksburg to St. Louis, and reaches St. Louis **8** Hours in Advance of any other Route.

112 Miles Shorter from Memphis to Chicago, and reaches Chicago **13** Hours in Advance of any other Route.

20 Miles Shorter from Memphis to St. Louis, and reaches St. Louis **8** Hours in Advance of any other Route.

NO CHANGE OF CARS FROM

New Orleans to Chicago or St. Louis.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS FROM

Vicksburg & Memphis to Chicago or St. Louis.

THE ONLY ROUTE RUNNING

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

THROUGH FROM

NEW ORLEANS to CHICAGO.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

RUN THROUGH BETWEEN

NEW ORLEANS & MEMPHIS,
NEW ORLEANS & KANSAS CITY,
KANSAS CITY & DENVER.

—o—

J. W. COLEMAN,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.,
New Orleans.

A. H. HANSON,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.,
Chicago.

J. F. TUCKER,
Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Ticket Office, 22 Camp St., New Orleans

MATT. KENNEDY,
Ticket Agent.

C. M. SHEAFE,
Gen'l Sup't at New Orleans.

Illinois Central Railroad.

The Shortest, Quickest and only Direct Route between

CHICAGO & NEW ORLEANS

MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG & MOBILE.

The only route running

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Through between CHICAGO & NEW ORLEANS without Change, with Time in advance of any other.

THE QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Palace Sleeping Cars between Chicago and St. Louis making direct connections at St. Louis, in Union Depot, to and from Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph and all Points West.

THE SHORTEST AND ONLY ROUTE BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND CAIRO,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Making direct connections at Cairo (or St. Louis), to and from Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston and San Antonio.

THIS IS THE SHORTEST ROUTE BETWEEN

CHICAGO and ARKANSAS and TEXAS

A direct route to Springfield, Peoria and Keokuk without change of cars.

The only route running through trains from Chicago to Dubuque, Independence, Waterloo, Charles City, Cedar Falls, Ackley, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, making direct connections at Sioux City for Yankton, Fort Pierre, and all parts of Dakota, including the Black Hills Gold Fields.

For tickets and information, apply at the I. C. R. R. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph street (near Clark), and at the Depot, foot of Lake street.

A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt. F. J. TUCKER, Traf. Mgr.
CHICAGO.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

The Popular Route from St. Louis

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AND ALL POINTS WEST IN

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Two Trains a Day
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No Change of Cars
Of any class between

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No other Line runs **Palace Dining Cars** between St. Louis and Kansas City and St. Louis and Chicago. Meals equal to those served in any First-Class Hotel, only 75 cents.

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PALACE SLEEPING CARS FROM ST. LOUIS

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30 HOURS TO WASHINGTON
31 HOURS TO BALTIMORE
37 HOURS TO NEW YORK

YOU SAVE

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And make as Fast Time to New York as by any other line.

10 HOURS ONLY to LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI, without change of Cars.

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When you buy your Ticket ask the Agent for it by the **Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad,** it being the desirable route to **Florida** and all **points of pleasure** in the **South.**

Through Sleepers from Memphis, Tenn., with only one Change to Jacksonville, Fla.

This Route to Florida and the South secures to the passenger not only all the Modern Conveniences and Appliances known to Railroads, but traverses the most fertile valley of the American continent, where the sugar-cane grows, magnolia groves and great, tall, sturdy pines abound—that stand as silent monitors of nature's great handiwork—are seen on every side.

This Route carries you through **Memphis,** the Great Egyptian City of the Western Hemisphere, and your ticket gives you an opportunity to remain in this great city a few days while *en route.* Pursuing your journey from Memphis, you hail with pleasure the small towns, in close proximity until you reach **New Orleans,** the **largest city in the South.** Here you stay several days and still in the limit of time allotted on your ticket.

New Orleans is a City of Fruit and Pleasure in every sense of the word, **attractions too numerous to mention** relieving the monotony incident to traveling, and to the Invalid, an inspiration of **Comfort and Cheer** that brings back new life to the body.

Remember the Route. Ask the Agent to show you that the Ticket reads **"Via Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad."**

Close connections to all points by this route.

Trains run on central standard time.

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For All Points in

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MISSOURI,

And for all Points EAST, NORTH and SOUTH

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FORT SCOTT,

WEST VIA

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NORTH, NORTHWEST and SOUTH

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Connections made with all trains of other road at

FORT SCOTT, IOLA, PIQUA AND ELDORADO.

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J. W. MILLER, - - - - - General Supt.

SALT LAKE.

Information for Tourists.

Tabernacle—This building is 233 feet long, 133 feet wide and 70 feet high. Seating capacity, 12,000. 3¼ blocks from Metropolitan.

Temple—The corner stone was laid April 12, 1853. Total expended in construction to March 12, 1883, $1,686,968.40. It is 200x100 feet; height of walls, 100 feet; middle towers on either end will be 200 feet high. 3¼ blocks from Metropolitan.

Assembly Hall.—Dimensions of building, 120x68 feet. Seating capacity, 2,500. Cost, $150,000. Services every Sunday at 2 p. m.

Bee Hive, Lion and Gardo Houses—One block east of Temple block, the latter now occupied by President John Taylor.

Walker Opera House.—Second South Street. One block from Metropolitan. Cost, $130,000. Size, 265 feet; height from floor to ceiling, 70 feet. Seating Capacity, 1,500.

Salt Lake Theatre.—Corner First East and First South streets. 4 blocks from Metropolitan. Size, 174x70 feet; height from floor to ceiling, 40 feet. Seating capacity, 1,500.

Streets.—There are nearly 100 miles of streets in Salt Lake City, 120 feet wide. The blocks are 600 feet square.

Total population of Utah in 1880, 143,965.

Population of Salt Lake City is about 25,000.

Value of Utah's mineral production in 1883 is estimated at $11,000,000.

Great Salt Lake is nearly 100 miles long by 60 miles wide, with an average depth of 40 feet.

Fort Douglass is distant about 3 miles east of the city.

Warm Sulphur Springs are located about 1¼ miles north of the city.

The first telegram across the Overland wire, October 16, 1861.

The first passenger train over the U. C. R. R. arrived in Salt Lake City Jan. 10, 1869.

The first train from Denver on D. & R. G. R. R. arrived in Salt Lake City, April 7, 1883.

Omnibusses, street cars and carriages will go to and from this Hotel to connect with all trains coming and going.

The D. & R. G. horse Cars pass the house every 15 minutes.

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is now a mammoth institution. The growth of the business of the company has been rapid. And now it has offices from the Red River to the Rio Grande, and from the Sabine to the Staked Plains.

In most other lines of business there is what may be called "the dull season," but with the Pacific Express it is not so. Each season of the year brings business for it, for what is a dull season in one branch of trade is the busy season for another, and as all require transportation, its business continues the year round.

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Direct Line to **Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Penn., Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.**

Also to **Memphis** and all points in **Texas and the Southern States.**

Rates always as low, and time as quick, as by any other company.

For full information, apply to

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To the East, West, Northwest and Southwest.

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Reaching direct and having *Offices and Agents at over Four Thousand Five Hundred places* on the various lines of Railroad in MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, DAKOTA, MANITOBA, NEW BRUNSWICK, and ONTARIO (Canada), and being Agents for *Wells, Fargo & Co.'s* Express, having through connections for *California* and all other Pacific Coast points, as well as the Territories.

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Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

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GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

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By all Odds the Best Equipped Railroad in the World.

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Is the best and shortest route to and from Chicago and Council Bluffs (Omaha), and that it is preferred by all well posted travelers when passing to or from

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Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road, are its DAY COACHES, which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create; its PALATIAL SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance; its PALACE DRAWING-ROOM CARS, which are unsurpassed by any; and its widely celebrated

NORTH-WESTERN DINING-CARS,

the like of which are not run by any other road anywhere. In short it is asserted that IT IS THE BEST EQUIPPED ROAD IN THE WORLD.

All points of interest North, Northwest of Chicago, business centres, summer resorts and noted hunting and fishing grounds are accessible by the various branches of this road.

It owns and controls over 5,000 miles of road and has over four hundred passenger conductors constantly caring for its millions of patrons.

Ask your ticket agent for tickets via this route, AND TAKE NONE OTHER. All leading ticket agents sell them. It costs no more to travel on this route, that gives first-class accommodations, than it does to go by the poorly equipped roads.

For maps, descriptive circulars and summer resort papers, or other information not obtainable at your local ticket office, write to the

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Express and Railroad Men.

"Railroad men, like sailors, form a class by themselves, different in many respects from their fellows. They are essentially hard workers, from the lowest to the highest; they are clannish, having a strong friendship for each other; they have an ambition, leading them, not only to do for themselves, but especially to advance the interests of the company that employs them; they are brave and generous, and, as a rule, possessors of strong intellects and keen wits.

"The service keeps the men on a tension; the strife for business, the excitements of the road, the desire to accomplish the greatest possible results, and the sense of being, to some extent, always before the public, all unite to stimulate them to do their best. There is in the service, too, much that makes it like the military profession; the employes are divided into divisions and classes, each having its head, and these subordinate leaders are in turn subject to a few higher officers, who obey the single will in command.

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Connecting for South Pacific, Central American, and Mexican Ports. San Francisco to Japan and China. San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, New Zealand and Australia.

First-Class Accommodations for Passengers and Freight.

For Freight, Passage or General Information, apply at the Office, on the Pier.

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Particular attention is directed to the fact that on August 11th, 1884, **NEW THROUGH LINE** from Montreal and the East to Toronto and the West was opened for Passenger Traffice.

This is the **GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE,** and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion.

It is composed of the **MICHIGAN CENTRAL** from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto to Smith's Falls, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a **DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE** from the West to the Canadian seaboard.

The train service is unexcelled in this country. Through Fast Express Trains with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day cars and luxurious sleeping cars, the finest on this continent, run through without change, making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.

VIA

The New Orleans Anchor Line

IS THE MOST DELIGHTFUL

Fall and Winter Route

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA, TEXAS, CUBA, HAVANA, MEXICO,

Via the Lower Mississippi River,

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Touching at all the Principal Cities, such as

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All Anchor Line Steamers use the

BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

NEW ORLEANS ANCHOR LINE

STEAMERS.

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GRAND SALOONS

Are magnificently appointed and tastefully decorated.

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Elegant State Rooms,

Parlors and Rooms En Suite are replete with all modern improvements.

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The tables supplied with all the delicacies of the southern market, not surpassed by any hotel in the country.

Strict Discipline,
Courteous Attendance,
Uniformed Officers,
Commanded by Veterans,

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No expense has been spared to make these Steamers merit the title of the most Elegant Side-wheel Passenger Steamers on the Mississippi River.

The regularity with which these Steamers make schedule time is surprising to all.

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CITY OF ALTON,
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THE NEW ELEGANT FAST-SAILING CLIPPER STEAMERS

Which have made such an enviable reputation with Mississippi River Tourists, have been built at a cost of 200,000 dollars each, and are in every respect model craft, and the fastest and most beautiful steamers floating on the waters of the South. Their dimensions are as follows: Length, 300 feet; breadth, 80 feet; burthen, 2,000 tons; they are propelled by two 26-inch cylinders, 10 feet stroke, with all modern improvements for safety and speed.

EACH STEAMER PROVIDED WITH

THE BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHT.

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Steamers and rail connection to points in Texas, New Mexico and California, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampa, and New York as below:

FOR CORPUS CHRISTI VIA GALVESTON,
STEAMSHIP ARKANSAS
Sails from Morgan City every MONDAY.

FOR BRAZOS SANTIAGO VIA GALVESTON
STEAMSHIP CLINTON
Leaves Morgan City WEDNESDAY, December 17.
Lighterage at Corpus Christi and Brazos (if any) at risk and expense of consignees.

FOR INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON
STEAMSHIP HARLAN
Leaves Morgan City every TUESDAY.

FOR NEW YORK
Steamers leave Algiers every TUESDAY and FRIDAY p.m.

STEAMER ALGIERS
Sails FRIDAY, December 19, p.m.

Insurance by this Line Three-Eights per cent
All Freight received at Depot foot of Girod street up to 5 o'clock p.m.

For full information as to rates of freight and passage apply at office, corner Magazine and Natchez streets, New Orleans.

J. G. SCHRIEVER, Traffic Manager.
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NEW ORLEANS AND CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

NICARAGUA AND ASPINWALL.

FOR BLUEFIELDS, GREYTOWN AND COLON—
The American Steamship
LUCY P. MILLER,
GALT, Master,
Sails WEDNESDAY, December 31.

VICKSBURG, GREENVILLE AND BENDS.

Leaves every THURSDAY at 5 p.m. for GREENVILLE, VICKSBURG and way landings—
The magnificent passenger steamer ED. RICHARDSON,
John W. Tobin, master, Curt Holmes, clerk,

Connecting at Vicksburg with the P. Line for Yazoo and Sunflower rivers, with the Anchor Line for St. Louis, and at Delta with the V., S. & P. railroad.

This boat reserves the right to pass all landings that the captain may deem unsafe.

JOHN JANNEY, GEO. D. WHITE,
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For DONALDSONVILLE, BAYOU LAFOURCHE, and All Way Landings.

BELLE OF THE COAST,
J. F. Aucoin, master. Edw. Nicholle, clerk.

Leaves every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., coming down the Coast on alternate days.

RED RIVER.

FOR SHREVEPORT, AND ALL WAY LANDINGS—
THE STEAMER RICHMOND,
S. A. Bryant, master, T. Streder, clerk,

Will leave as above on THURSDAY, December 18, at 5 p.m., without fail. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. M. HALLIDAY, Agent,
Telephone 1519. 82 Gravier Street.

OUACHITA RIVER.

CONSOLIDATED OUACHITA RIVER LINE CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

For Ouachita City, Trenton, Monroe and landings on Ouachita and Black Rivers—The Steamer
JOHN H. HANNA,
(In place of H. Hanna Blanks,)
J. W. Blanks, master, L. B. Tarlton, clerk.

Leaves every WEDNESDAY at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to F. A. Blanks, President, No. 7 Delta street; or to George D. Hite, John A. Wayne, Lord & McPeake, Carlin & Britton, Agents.

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BOAT LEAVES AS FOLLOWS FOR PORT EADS—
U. S. Mail Steamer NEPTUNE,
W. S. Bassett, master. John F. Aiken, clerk.

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS at 9 a.m. and SATURDAYS at 11 a.m. sharp, returning Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

NEW YORK.

THE CROMWELL LINE FOR NEW YORK DIRECT
To sail WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24 at 8 a.m.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
KNICKERBOCKER, HUDSON,
LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS.
The Steamship LOUISIANA,
Capt. E. V. Gager,

Will leave her wharf, from foot of Toulouse street.

Insurance on cargo at ⅜ of 1 per cent.

Cabin Passage . . . $40. Steerage . . . . . $20.

Freight for Liverpool, Bremen and Havre taken by this line, and through bills of lading given for the same. For freight or passage apply to

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STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN BREMEN AND GALVESTON.

Steerage passage from Bremen to New Orleans or Galveston, either by direct steamer or via New York, $33, for which the undersigned issue prepaid passage papers. Next departure from Bremen, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1.

Our passenger agent for Texas, Mr. J. WALDO, in Houston, Tex., issues prepaid passage orders to all interior points in Texas.

Cabin and steerage tickets between New York and Bremen, either way, issued by the undersigned. Steerage tickets either way $20.

The company reserves the right to change the rate of passage and days of departure without previous notice.

C. STOCKMEYER, General Agent, 42 Union St.

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Compana Mexicana Transatlantica.

Under the Mexican Flag.

NEW ORLEANS TO LIVERPOOL.

Tamaulipas	. . .	100 A1	. . 4050 Tons
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Each 5000 horse power.

The Steamer OAXACA, Capt. F. Larranaga, Will sail for Liverpool via Havana and Santander about January 4, 1885.

These magnificent steamers have been constructed for the attainment of great speed. The saloons are sumptuously furnished and efficiently ventilated, and afford unrivalled accommodation for passengers. Electric lighting throughout, bathroom and lavatories. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Fare to Liverpool, $100 to $150 (according to accommodation, including a liberal table and steward's fee, without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Head office of the company in City of Mexico.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Liverpool, general agents of the company in Europe.

For freight or passage apply to

FORSTALL, CLAYTON & CO.,
173 Common street, New Orleans, La

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NEW ORLEANS, ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AND WASHINGTON PACKET.

Leaves every WEDNESDAY at 5 p. m. for Atchafalaya River, Washington, Port Barre, Simmsport, Churchville and all landings on the coast, Atchafalaya River, and Bayou Courtableau—

The Passenger Steamer WARREN,

M. Kennison, master, John T. Hall, clerk.

Will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board or to R. W. ADAMS, 15 Commercial Place; B. STRAUSS, 23 Decatur street, agents.

All freight for Bayou des Glaizes to be delivered at Simmsport and Big Bend Landing.

INDEPENDENT UPPER COAST PACKET.

Leaves MONDAY at 5 p. m. and FRIDAY at 12 m. For Plaquemine, Bayou Goula, Donaldsonville and all Upper Coast landings,

The Steamer JOHN B. MAUDE,

J. A. Comstock, master, Rolla Porter and W. S. Mayor, clerks.

Will leave as above regularly, returning down the coast WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY.

MERCHANTS' AND PLANTERS' INDEPENDENT ELECTRIC LIGHT PACKET.

For the Upper Coast to Hampton Point and all Way Landings,

The new and handsome steamer MABEL COMEAUX,

E. J. Comeaux, master, W. C. Macklin, clerk,

Will leave as above MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 12 m., returning down the coast on alternate days. Has a clerk at the head of Conti street daily to receive freight.

GAY D. BERTRAM,
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PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS.

NEW YORK TO ALBANY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, } DREW — Capt. S. J. ROE.

ST. JOHN { Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, — Capt. THOS. POST.

From Pier 41, North River, South Side Canal Street, near Jersey City Ferry, Desbrosses Street, at 6 P. M.

—FOR—

Albany, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain Schroon Lake, Adirondack Regions, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, Cooperstown, Otsego Lake, Ritchfield Springs, and the Fashionable Summer Resorts of the North and East.

Staterooms and Tickets Sold in New York, Pier 41, North River, South of Canal Street, and on Board Steamers.

For other New York Ticket Offices see page 7.

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DREW { Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, — Capt. S. J. ROE.

The Trip Down the Hudson.

By all odds the pleasantest and most comfortable route to New York or from New York, in the summer season, is by way of the Hudson River and the People's Line of Steamers, which leave either end every night, making connections with trains on all the railroads. The colossal and magnificent Steamers *Drew* and *St. John*, plying between Albany and New York, have been correctly designated "floating palaces." A visit to them will well repay the trouble, and a trip on them is to be remembered always as a glimpse of a fairyland. These "floating palaces" are models of marine architecture and beauty, and are not excelled by any river steamers in the world. The broad and spacious Grand Saloon, so sumptuously furnished and lighted, with its myriads of gas jets, with its glittering and beautiful mirrors, presents a scene of enchantment and brilliancy never to be forgotten. Indeed, one is almost lost in wonder and amazement, how the mind of man can conceive and carry out such splendid pieces of workmanship. When you are going from Albany to New York, or returning from the metropolis, go via the People's Line and you will enjoy as comfortable a night's rest as in your own bed at home. For safety, speed and excellence of accommodations, this line cannot be excelled. The travelers by this line will find the officers ever polite and obliging, the waiters cleanly and attentive, and the *cuisine* one of the very best, abounding in all the delicacies of the season. And then a moonlight ride on the Hudson through the Catskills, the Highlands, and the Palisades, an ever moving panorama of beauty and grandeur, who shall describe its glorious sensations! There is no trip in the world its equal.—[*Syracuse Courier*.

For years we have waited,
In hope and in glee,
Watching the billows,
Scanning the sea,
For our ship on the ocean
Laden with gold,
To come and enrich us,
The tale is soon told:
No longer we're waiting,
For Sorrow's our cup—
Our ship has come in,
But it's bottom-side up.

P. D. ARMOUR, THE PORK KING.

A Ruler Whose Realm is the World's Provision Market.

Speaking of the last pork deal, which netted him $2,000,000, Mr. P. D. Armour, the Chicago pork king, said Friday to an interviewer that the result gave him peculiar satisfaction, because he had been raided by the bears of New York and Chicago and had beaten them off. He declared most emphatically that he was not a speculative trader in the sense that the term is generally understood. He always buys pork when it is cheap; but he says he never buys it for the sake of selling again on the speculative market. When he finds the market attacked he always protects his property. Thus far the bear attacks upon him have resulted very favorably to him. He made $3,500,000 out of one five years ago, and the $2,000,000 just pocketed as the result of his summer's business makes him feel very comfortable financially.

"If the bears had let me alone," he said, "I should not have made this money. I am engaged in a legitimate business, buying and selling for consumption. I have only 10,000 men in my employ, and my sole business is to distribute the product in the markets of the world."

When the raid was made on the Chicago market in May, Armour had more than $12,000,000 worth of pork on hand, and of course he was vitally interested in maintaining prices. He bought everything that the short sellers threw on the market, and having an almost unlimited capital he found no difficulty in carrying all the stuff.

Close observers of the pork king's methods say that his great corners invariably follow some great public calamity or widespread panic. He buys when other people have lost confidence in values, and limits his purchases only to the amount of the offerings. In 1879, when it was announced that yellow fever had appeared in Memphis, a panic occurred here in pork products, which are largely consumed at the South. The market dropped $1.37 a barrel in two days. The collapse broke nearly all of the Southern speculators, who were, as a rule, on the long side. The natural result of overtrading on the short side was that the market was cornered in October, the bears settling their pork with Armour at $13 a barrel, he having bought for $7 and $8.

In 1880 the short side of pork again appeared attractive to speculators, notwithstanding repeated unpleasant experiences with Armour. The stock on hand was large, and on the 20th of April pork sold down to $9.25. It was then that Armour took hold and laid the foundation for his elegant deals of the summer. Beginning at this figure he bought all the way up to $13 in July. During the next three months he cornered the market for each month. The shorts in August settled at $17, in September at $18, and in October $19. The total quantity of pork handled by Armour was not less than 3,000,000 barrels, and the number of shorts out was large, covering more than 600,000 barrels. It was a mammoth deal, and involved buying all the pork in the world. In spite of his immense capital he would have been ruined had not the demand for pork been heavy and the public persistent in speculating on the long side.

The same good fortune has followed this successful trader in all his ventures. His gigantic legitimate business makes it easy for him to dispose of the product, and his superabundant capital enables him to protect his enormous earnings whenever anybody raids him. The deal which he has just closed up so satisfactorily to himself resembles the greater one of 1880, and the money which he has taken out of many speculators is a clear gift.

While strenuously insisting that he is not now a speculator or a gambler, Mr. Armour admits that he made his first great fortune by speculation. Just before the close of the war when Armour was a packer in Milwaukee, and pork was selling at $40, he dreamed one night that there would be a great tumble in prices. On the way down town the next morning he stopped at his partner's house and told him that he thought pork was too high. "That's my opinion too," said Mr. Plankinton. After a little further conversation it was agreed that Armour should take the first train for New York and sell all he could. He went, sold pork at $40, and never took it in until it struck $18, making $1,000,000 by the operation. But he had great difficulty in carrying out his plan. The New York agents of Plankinton & Armour, were Wallace & Wicks, at one time one of the heaviest firms in the trade. The big packers all over the country were bulls on provisions. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis packers being persistent buyers. Wallace & Wicks did business for all of them, and were bulls themselves. They endeavored by every means in their power to dissuade Armour from selling pork, but he steadfastly adhered to the object of his visit, refused to go to their meetings and would have nothing to do with the pool. For about three months Armour was the terror of the provision market, and when he got ready to go home prices had come down $5. Just as he was leaving Kingan a prominent operator said he wanted to make just one more trade.

"I'll sell you 1,000 barrels," said Armour.

"I'll take it," said the other. "When pork sells at $60 a barrel you will want it back."

"I'll deliver you that pork," replied Armour, "when it sells at $18."

The packers, with few exceptions, were ruined by the break, and Armour became the richest packer in the world. He admits that the operation was nothing but a huge gamble. If the closing struggles of the war had been delayed a few months longer he would have been ruined. As it was he was favored by circumstances over which he could have no possible control. "That was the only risk I ever took," he says.

In proof of his assertion that he is a legitimate trader, Mr. Armour can point to his office on Washington street, wherein are employed 150 clerks and accountants, eighty of whom are engaged exclusively in making out bills. He has an agent in every important city in the world. Each morning messages are telegraphed to his representatives all over the country, giving the prices and condition of the market here, and each afternoon his agents telegraph back the transactions of the day. Mr. Armour himself is an indefatigable worker. He rises every morning at 5, breakfasts at 6, and is at his office at 7. One clerk has preceded him to open his telegrams. The remainder of the force appear at 8. Each morning there is placed on his desk a ticket like a visiting card. It contains a statement of the amount of cash in bank, which is seldom less than $1,000,000. The capital of Armour & Co. is nominally $10,000,000, although the firm is worth $25,000,000.

Mr. Armour is a native of Watertown, N. Y.; emigrated west early in years. He has been wonderfully successful as a business man. Is princely in his generosity to all deserving objects. Socially he is genial and pleasant, and his friends are innumerable.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NORTH, ORRISON & CO.

MENTION OF THE ELABORATE DISPLAY IN THEIR WINDOWS — SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTICLES TO BE SEEN THERE.

It has been a matter of surprise to the many visitors to the Fair why the extensive and first carpet and house furnishing house of Kansas City, North, Orrison & Co., failed to make an exhibit at the Fair this year. To give a satisfactory reason for their absence a representative called at their magnificent warerooms and was told the following: "To make such an exhibit as we would be satisfied with would occupy more space than the Fair Association could afford to give us. This is said without prejudice for we know that space is in such demand that to allow us what is needed to properly exhibit our goods would necessarily crowd out many deserving exhibitors and this we could not expect and would not consent to, therefore we concluded as we could not do justice to ourselves or the Fair Association, which, by the way, insists upon exhibitors making the very best possible display, we would not exhibit this year. But you can say that we"—here a salesman interposed and took the reporter to the front of the house, and calling attention to the truly gorgeous display made in the windows, told him to look. This is what is to be seen: The north window is trimmed with Brussels net lace curtains, while the background is made with three sideboards, two of them elegantly hand carved, with French beveled mirrors of very unique designs. The floor is covered with the finest of Turkish and Smyrna rugs. Noticeable among the pieces of furniture is an electric blue plush stand, studded with brass buttons. Another is a mahogany table richly carved on which is a magnificent arrasene and tinseled embroidered cover, two gift stands with onyx tops, red pillow, cushioned plush chair and old gold rocker to match, both trimmed in the new French style with brass buttons, a fire piece solid mahogany frame; parlor set upholstered with the finest French plush in the following colors; the sofa in pomegranate red, one chair in electric blue, one in old gold, one in crushed raspberry and one in Venetian blue. A gentleman's arm chair, mahogany frame, in the new blue plush and another in twisted mahogany frame, both elegantly upholstered and of very unique design. A brass frame chair upholstered in patterned red silk velour and trimmed with light blue satin.

In the south window are to be seen a perfectly bewildering assortment of carpets, among which are the following: Wilton velvets, moquettes, body Brussels, tapestries, and ingrains which are of truly American manufacture, and which are pronounced by connoisseurs to be of the best quality, and for tasteful patterns and rich design are incomparable, These goods, when laid, set off a room with furnishings corresponding in a highly artistic manner, and it is not mere words to say that nowhere in this city, nor for that matter, in the East, can be found a better or more serviceable selection than is individually represented in this window. In the center is a lambrequin made of silk velour and pongee silk, richly trimmed, under which is a pair of beautiful applique lace curtains. Also curtains of the following styles and makes: Silk Turkomans, with rich tinseled eross stripes of different shades and colorings of foreign make. Also the Nottingham antiques, tambours; antiques with silk embroidered bands; Madras, Honiton and pongee silk, and a line of elegant plushes and silks and fringes scattered about in artistic confusion, the whole making an effect which cold words can not even measurably describe.

The whole is so artistically arranged, so uniquely displayed, possesses such a touch of fineness which makes a delightful sensation to the eye and mind, but is in point of fact so ethereal as to deny power to express just where the delight begins or where it ends that to be at all appreciated it must be seen. When this display comes to the eye of the reader and he or she visits their establishment they will not inquire why the firm this year were loth to exhibit at the fair. When it is stated that the goods displayed in the windows and at which a meager description is given, was taken from the general stock in the store, and that the articles were not selected with a view other than to make an average window display, it will be agreed on all hands that this is the first house of its kind in this city and the representative house of the Southwest.

HOTEL DELMONICO,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
TERMS, $2.00 PER DAY.
M. A. DEHONEY, Proprietor.
Corner Fifth & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Located near the Business Center of the City.
Union Depot Street Cars pass the door every Five Minutes.

"WELCOME"
ABSOLUTELY PURE
BAKING POWDER.

Will do more work, do it quicker, do it better, and make your bread and cake lighter, sweeter, and more wholesome than any other powder in the world. Best medical authorities recommend it. Dyspeptics can use it without injury. Sold in Cans only.
☞ Try our Flavoring Extracts.
WELCOME MANUFACTURING CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The attention of those who intend to purchase
SEAL GARMENTS
this season, is called to the important fact that we sent an agent to London in order to secure the
FINEST SEAL SKINS IN THE WORLD.
We had these Skins made up (after patterns which we furnished) by the finest furriers in New York, consequently we know that we got the finest skins at the lowest prices. We also know that the shape and the finish of each Garment are correct. We wish also to direct attention to the new Parisian Shapes of our Seal Dolmans.
Bullene, Moores, Emery & Co.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

JOHN A. McDONALD CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers in French and American
WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH PLATE GLASS,
Enameled, Colored and Cathedral.
Carries a Large Stock. Orders promptly filled. Prices and Qualities guaranteed.
DELAWARE ST., NEAR SIXTH,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.

TRADERS' BANK,

Southeast Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - - $600,000.

Officers—James T. Thornton, President; Seth Mabry, Vice-President; W. M. Thornton, Assistant Cashier.
Directors—Jas. T. Thornton, Seth Mabry, C. C. Quinlan, A. J. Snyder, Geo. Sheidley, M. Nathan, J. Hall, W. H. Thornton.
Does a general banking business.

Bank of Kansas City,

S. E. COR. FIFTH & DELAWARE.

CASH CAPITAL	$600,000
SURPLUS	170,000

J. S. CHICK, President.
W. H. CHICK, Vice-President.
W. J. ANDERSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. W. L. SLAVENS,	J. S. CHICK,
L. K. MOORE,	W. H. CHICK,
H. C. HARPER,	B. DONNELLY,
J. W. BYERS,	J. T. ELKINS,
W. J. ANDERSON,	J. C JAMES,
W. S. GREGORY,	GEO. A. FOWLER.

T. F. WILLIS.

Bank of Commerce,

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $100,000.

W. S. WOODS, President.
L. F. WILSON, Vice-President.
C. J. WHITE, Cashier.
D. V. RIEGER, Asisstant Cashier.

Directors—W. S. Woods, James M. Nave, Wm. Askew, J. E. Egelhoff, L. F. Wilson, Webb Withers, James Anderson, E. L. Martin, C. J. White.
Accounts of individual firms and corporations solicited. Liberal accommodations granted, consistent with safe banking.

THE MERCHANTS'

National Bank

Of Kansas City, Mo.

F. L. UNDERWOOD, President.
CHAS. S. WHEELER, Vice-President.
O. P. DICKINSON, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	500,000
STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITIES	1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. F. MORSE,	JOHN C. GAGE,
JOHN LONG,	F. L. UNDERWOOD,
W. A. M. VAUGHAN,	J. M. COBURN,
CHARLES S. WHEELER,	O. P. DICKINSON.

J. M. JOHNSON,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

726 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Old Pictures copied and enlarged to any size, in Crayon, India Ink or Water Colors.

Citizens' National Bank.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital, $200,000; Surplus, $35,000.

S. McWILLIAMS, President.
J. J. SQUIRE, Vice-President.
A. A. WHIPPLE, Cashier.
W. H. SEEGER, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

S. McWILLIAMS,	JAMES B. BELL,
THOS. K. HANNA,	T. B. BULLENE,
CHARLES B. LEECH,	J. J. SQUIER,
A. A. WHIPPLE,	B. T. WHIPPLE,
M. DEARING,	GEO. P. OLMSTEAD,
JOHN CONOVER,	O. C. McWILLIAMS,

W. H. SEEGER.

ZAHNER & BATTELL,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Van's Ranges,

FOR HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSE USE.

This is conceded to be the best Range for extensive cooking now manufactured. The sizes for family use can not be excelled. We give factory prices on these Ranges.

REPAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Zahner & Battell,

940 Main Street,

Kansas City, Mo.

B'ovard & Dickson,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Weir City, Fort Scott, Cherokee and Rich Hill

COAL

—AND DEALERS IN—

Anthracite and Piedmont Coal, Connellsville and Cherokee Coke.

510 Delaware Street,

Three Doors South of Merchants' Exchange.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Yards, Twentieth and Main Streets, and Twelfth Street, opposite Fort Scott Freight Depot.

New 3-Wheel Sulky Plow, 100 pounds Lighter Draft

Than any other Plow made, either sulky or walking, doing the same work. No other plow can approach it in LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT or THOROUGHNESS OF WORK, because no other plow is constructed like it, embodying the scientific principles of perfect plowing. Note these great points of advantage: The plow is in front of the driver. The plow is not dragged but carried by means of the perfect support of three wheels. The front wheel acts as a gauge, and the plow slices and turns a uniform furrow. The swivel-plate pole prevents all sidedraft and weight on horses' necks. The driver's weight is mainly over the furrow wheel, which acts as the landside to the plow, and is an advantage in keeping the plow firmly down to its work. It is simple, easy to handle, strong and durable, and always does perfect work. It is so constructed that it must do it. Save your horses, save your own strength, save time, save money, make money, and increase the yield of your fields by securing the best and lightest draft plow that ever turned soil. Illustrated circulars containing the testimony of practical, unbiased farmers proving our strongest claims, and other matter, bound to interest and please every intelligent farmer, sent free.

Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.

Kansas City, Kansas, Bank.

This is a home institution, and should be well patronized. The Savings Bank of Kansas has been organized under the laws of Kansas, with the following well-known men as directors: D. E. Cornell, George M. Shelly, Samuel W. Day, J. V. Haslam, Thos. Scott, F. T. Studley and R. W. Hilliker. The officers of the bank for the first year are as follows: D. E. Cornell, of Wyandotte, President; George M. Shelly, of Kansas City, Mo., Vice-President; R. W. Hilliker, Cashier, and F. T. Studley, Assistant Cashier. The bank will open for business on Monday, August 18, 1884. It is needless for us to say we feel sure from the well-known ability, the business experience, honesty and integrity of all the men connected with this new institution, that the bank will do a good business, and will be one of the solid banking institutions of Eastern Kansas.

S. B. ROHRBAUGH. JOHN F. ENEBERG.
G. H. BARNES.

THE

Kansas City Lumber Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LUMBER, LATH, SASH,

Doors, Blinds, Shingles, Etc.,

CORNER WALNUT AND TWENTIETH STS.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY BRANCH

—OF—

Chicago Magnetic Shield Co.

Parlors 74 and 75 Commercial Building,
1106 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

These Shields Prevent and Cure

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

And all Diseases arising from

MALARIA OR IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

Dr. Harmount & Elmendorph,

AGENTS.

Judson, Gardner & Co.,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALERS

AND MANUFACTURERS IN

YELLOW AND WHITE PINE.

Oak, Ash, Walnut, Poplar, Red and White Cedar Posts, Split and Sawed, and Oak Sawed and Split Posts, Piling and Railroad Ties, and all kinds of Car and Bridge Timbers Sawed to order at Short Notice.

S. W. Corner Seventh and Delaware Streets,

(ROOM 16, BRISBANE BUILDING,)

KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICE: FORT SCOTT, KAN.

T. M. JAMES. J. C. JAMES. L. T. JAMES.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

T. M. JAMES & SONS,

DIRECT IMPORTERS,

Crockery and Glassware,

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears and Spoons, Silver-Plated Ware, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, French China.

558 and 560 MAIN, 549 and 551 DELAWARE,

Cor. Main, Sixth and Delaware Streets,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY

Horse and Mule Market.

S. S. GRANT, Manager.

These are the Largest Buildings surrounded by the most extensive grounds in the whole land.

Visitors can see at these stables some of the finest Horses in the World. Couple of hours spent in looking around will be of the greatest benefit to lovers of Horses. The efficiency of the entire system is due solely to the herculean efforts of the Manager, Mr. S. S. GRANT, who, by his integrity, hard and ceaseless work, push and energy, has made this point second to none as a

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

From this place Horses and Mules are supplied to all principal points of the land. Here the Surgeon General of the United States obtained his famous Horses. A cordial invitation is extended to all to examine these beautiful Stables. The building is kept in such a state of cleanliness that LADIES NEED NOT HESITATE TO COME. When visitors arrive there they will find courteous and obliging gentlemen, who will take pleasure in showing them around. Remember the place and take Stock Yard Cars to the

KANSAS CITY

HORSE AND MULE MARKET

S. S. GRANT, Manager,

Corner of Twelfth and Bell Streets.

Zahner & Battell.

This firm invites the attention of housekeepers and others about to go to housekeeping to the improved "Graphic" Base Burner, with its entire sections above Mica doors nickel plated; the new Spun urn; nickel rings; rabbeted Mica doors and patent self-lifting covers. These stoves are of four sizes and are sold at prices to come within the reach of all.

Also, the "Brilliant Jewel" Low Feed Base Burner for anthracite coal is worthy of attention, as it has made a reputation as being one of the very few of its class which proved successful and efficient as a heater.

Persons in need of Heating or Cooking Stoves and Kitchen Utensils will do well to visit this firm's warerooms at 940 Main street, Kansas City, where they are sure to find just the articles needed, and all at prices so moderate as to satisfy the most economically inclined.

940 Main Street,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGS

-AND-

Druggists' Sundries,

Sole Agents for

SHERMAN'S PRICKLY ASH BITTERS,

Cor. Seventh and Delaware Streets,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Western Costume Depot. Established 1865.

MR. J. ARCHER,

MASQUERADE COSTUMER,

No. 124 West Fifth Street,

KANSAS CITY. MO.

Importer and Dealer in Masks. Knights of Pythias Regalia a Specialty.

WHITAKER'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL

AND RESTAURANTS,

Kansas City, Mo.

L. PALMER, Manager.

Hotel, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032 Main St.

Restaurants, 556 Main St., 1028 Main St., 1054 Union Avenue, 1212 Grand Ave.

GEO. T. WEBB, President. | GEO. H. LEAVY, Secretary.

Geo. T. Webb Wooden Ware Co.,

WHOLSALE

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

Cordage, Twines, Paper, Paper Bags, Matches, Brushes, Etc.,

1325 and 1327 Union Avenue,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY

Steam Show Case Works

AND PLANING MILL,

Office and Factory, 321, 323, 325, 327 Broadway, Cor. 4th.

Warerooms, 518 and 520 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Superior Copper Mixed Type

—FROM THE—

Great Western Type Foundry,

N. W. Cor. Sixth & May Sts., Kansas City.

The Superior Copper Mixed Type is used on the Chicago Tribune, Times, Daily News, Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg's Auxilaries, printed in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Kansas City; Western Newspaper Union, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Minn., Tribune and Journal, St. Paul Globe, and hundreds of other papers throughout the United States.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Job and Power Presses and Hand Presses

KEPT IN STOCK.

Agents for THE BABCOCK POWER PRESSES.

PEET BROS. J. W. WHITE.

ESTABLISHED JAN. 12, 1872.

PEET BROS. & CO.

Manufacturers of

The Celebrated "Oriental"

And Other Brands of

SOAPS

AND SEA FOAM SOAP POWDER!

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

OFFICE: 301 Delaware Street.

MANUFACTORY: 4, 5, 6 West Levee.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

B. W. WOODWARD. F. A. FAXON.

J. C. HORTON.

WOODWARD, FAXON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

—DEALERS IN—

Paints, Oils and Glass,

1206 and 1208 Union Ave. (Near Union Depot),

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. J. FOSTER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Harness and Saddlery,

Fly Nets, Whips, Etc.

Fine Harness a Specialty.

FENNEL TURF BOOTS.

No. 308 Main St., Kansas City.

I. D. WILSON, President. A. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BANK OF WYANDOTTE,

Ryus Hotel Block.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Bank of Commerce, Kansas City;

Third National Bank, St. Louis;

Hanover National Bank, New York.

VIGOR, HEALTH AND LIFE

Is Found in the Great Modern Discovery,

DR. SCOTT'S COCA, BEEF AND IRON!

WITH PHOSPHOROUS,

Possessing marvelous curative virtues in all forms of NERVOUS DEBILITY, BRAIN, HEART AND NERVOUS DISEASES, Dyspepsia, Weak Lungs, Impoverishment of the Blood, Incipient Paralysis, Nervous Headache, Sleeplessness, Convulsions, St. Vitus' Dance, Opium Habit, Alcoholism, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Weaknesses, Nervous Weaknesses, and Losses, Prostatitus or Otherwise, and ailments brought about by excess that exhaust the FORCE and Energy of the Brain and Nervous System. Sold by all Druggists at $1 per bottle; 6 bottles, $5.

MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.,

Wholesale Agents, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Buying All Goods For Spot Cash,

And in Larger Quantities than Any Other House in our line, enables us to offer

Many Bargains Unapproachable!

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. One Price for All. Money Refunded at All Times if Goods Are Not Satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,

Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed. All orders accompanied by cash amounting to five dollars and over will be sent to any part of the States free of charge.

Richards & Conover Hardware Co.

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, WAGON WOOD WORK, NAILS, SAFES, SCALES, WINDOW GLASS.

S. E. Cor. Fifth and Wyandotte Streets,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. C. WHITMEYER. J. H. CONNELLY.

Whitmeyer & Connelly,

LUMBER MERCHANTS,

No. 1324 Grand Avenue,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Telephone No. 470.

I. V. BALL,

ST. JAMES

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable,

No. 550 Walnut Street,

KANSAS CITY MO.

Fine Drivers a Specialty. Call for Carriages No. 58 or 105. Telephone No. 497.

J. M. ELLIOTT, JR., Of R. B. Kyle & Co., Gadsden, Ala., Manuf's Long Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber.

J. H. WRAGG, Kansas City, Mo.

ELLIOTT & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Yellow Pine Lumber,

Oak and Cedar Posts.

Car and Bridge Material Cut to Order. Flooring and Finishing a Specialty.

Office and Yard, 23d St. & Broadway,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

——REFER BY PERMISSION TO——

Armour Bros., Banking Co., Kansas City.
Hopkins, Dwight & Co., New York.
Bank of Gadsden, Gadsden, Ala.

The Yellow Pine Lumber of Alabama is of a Superior Quality, and the beauty of the wood is very attractive and much sought after for finishing fine buildings. A fine sample of it can be seen in the Memorial Library Hall, at Parsons, 1,000 feet having been donated to the building by the above generous firm.

KANSAS CITY BAG MANUFACTURING CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bags, Bagging, Twines, Etc.,

110 West 3d St.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

HENRY BROS. & LEIDIGH, Chicago.

JAY COATSWORTH, Kansas City, Mo.

Henry Bros. & Coatsworth,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, ETC.,

Office and Yards, 17th and Bell Sts.,

NEAR STOCK YARDS,

Telephone No. 80. KANSAS CITY, MO.

We offer to the Wholesale and Retail Trade the largest and most complete Stock of

Trunks and Valises.

Ladies' Shopping Bags, Leather and Basket Goods in the West, from smallest to the largest, and from the cheapest to the finest Leather Goods made. A special and very fine line of Seal and Alligator.

Ladies' Hand Bags. Also a very large assortment of Alligator, Seal and Moffat Leather Gladstones and Club Bags, Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Cases and Valises, which we are selling at greatly reduced prices, at

EXCELSIOR TRUNK FACTORY,
606 & 608 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

☞Orders by Mail have Prompt Attention.

Wm. B. Grimes Dry Goods Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, and Carpets,

——Manufacturers of——

Men's Duck, Denim, Jeans, Kersey and Corduroy Clothing,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Orders Solicited. Inspection Invited.

PAUL DUCRET,

FLORIST,

—:WEST PORT:—

AND

711 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Sodding, Pruning and Rustic Work. Flower Works, Bouquets.

I. C. KEVILL. C. I. WAPLES.

Kevill & Waples,

FURNITURE,

HOTEL FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.

553 and 555 Main Street,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DULIN & COATES,

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,

STUDEBAKER WAGON,

CARRIAGES, ETC.,

Cor. 5th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTERN

LUMBER

COMPANY,

Cor. 20th and Walnut Streets,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Kansas City Transfer Co.

L. DRAGON, SUPT.

Office, 111 W. 6th St. Stables, 929 Broadway.

COUPES, LANDAUS, CLARENCES, OMNIBUSES.

DRIVERS IN LIVERY.

Orders for Carriages and Omnibusses left at Office or Stables promptly attended to.

Carriages and Omnibusses always at Depot on Arrival of Trains for Transfer of Passengers. *Baggage free.*

W. H. MANNING & CO.,

Manufacturers of Fine

CANDIES,

304 West Fifth St.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

G. B. SHAW. F. C. JOCELYN

G. B. SHAW & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

LUMBER DEALERS,

OFFICE AND YARD:

Cor. Seventeenth and Wyoming Sts.,

WEST KANSAS, MO.

—:C. L. BONTECOU, City Agent.:—

Up-Town Office: Builders' Exchange, 129 West 6th St.

J. W. MERRILL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Lumber, Lath & Shingles,

Posts, Pickets, Lime, Cement,

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Office and Yard—15 West 11th Street. Yards—On R. R. Tracks, 24th and Penn.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

ROBT. KEITH, President. J. S. KEITH, Sec'y & Treas.

THE ROBT. KEITH

Furniture & Carpet Co.,

811 and 813 Main

—AND—

806 and 808 Walnut Streets,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ENGLISH BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Rubber and Leather Belting,

Machinery Supplies, Pumps, Etc.,

1328 and 1330 West Eleventh St.,

Kansas City, Mo.

GEO. H. MORRILL & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Printing and Lithograph Inks,

Plate Oils, Varnishes, Etc.

34 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass.
25 Rose Street, New York.
Western Branch: 154 and 156 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.
C. M. MOORE, Manager.

We have the largest Ink Factory in the country, and we manufacture all our own Inks from the crude materials on our own premises. Buying entirely for cash, we are enabled to make a much better Ink for the same price than any of our competitors, and printers would do well to consider this matter before ordering elsewhere.

G. W. STROPE & CO.,

206 and 208 W. 9th St, Strope's Block,

Have just secured an immense Stock of the celebrated **BEHRING & STROPE Grand and Upright Pianos,** which are not surpassed by any other Piano in the world. Indorsed by T. B. Bullene, Colonel Case, P. M., D. C. Orrison, J. N. North, of North, Orrison & Co., C. C. Quinlan, Tenth and Forest avenue, and many others. We invite an examination to learn our special low prices. Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new. Also prompt attention given to orders for tuning, and Pianos and Organs repaired by skilled workmen. All work guaranteed.

G. W. STROPE & CO.,
206 and 208 West Ninth St., **Kansas City, Mo.**

L. E. IRWIN, President. J. F. EATON, Vice-Pres.
W. B. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE

Irwin & Eaton Crockery Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

QUEENSWARE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

No. 612 Delaware Street,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MILTON TOOTLE. WM. PEAKE. THOS. K. HANNA.

TOOTLE, HANNA & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods & Notions,

CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

413, 415 and 417 Delaware Street,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. K. LANDIS. G. W. HOLLINGER.

The name Landis & Hollinger is on all our Carriage Lamps.

LANDIS & HOLLINGER,

Livery & Boarding Stables,

118 & 120 W. 3d, 807 & 809 Wyandotte, 414 & 416 W. 10th Sts.,

ALSO OFFICE IN LADIES' WAITING ROOM, UNION DEPOT'

Kansas City, Mo.

Fare to or from Depot, 50 cents; Baggage free. Uniformed Drivers.

The finest and largest line of Carriages in the City, with courteous and reliable drivers dressed in uniform.

Passengers carried to and from trains for Fifty cents; Baggage free.

NAMES ON LAMPS.

Remember that every Landau owned and operated by Landis & Hollinger have their names plainly painted upon both lamps of all their Carriages. Don't be deceived. There are many disreputable drivers in this City, who, to secure your trade, would represent themselves as our drivers. See that the names "LANDIS & HOLLINGER" are plainly painted on the lamps of the Carriages you take.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

With all our Stables and the Union Depot Office.

M. H. DICKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Stationer,

620 Main and 625 Delaware Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

All the New Books, in paper, cloth and fine bindings, can be had at M. H. Dickinson's Bookstore, 620 Main Street. Call and inspect the stock, which is attractive at all times. Buy your books of the bookseller and you will always save money.

WYANDOTTE NURSERY.

GEO. L. KROH, Proprietor.

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SAINT LOUIS,

The Future Great City

OF THE WORLD,

Located on the "Father of Waters," was settled February 15, 1774, by a French colony from New Orleans, at the head of which was Pierre Laclede Liquest, the founder. The first tents and log cabins were pitched upon the spot where now stand the old Merchants' Exchange and Barnum's Hotel.

The city is seventeen miles in length north to south, fifteen miles east to west, with a population of 460,000 people who have a fame throughout the world for their integrity, intelligence, enterprise and hospitality. Among the public buildings the following-named are the most prominent:

EXPOSITION BUILDING,

United States Custom House, Post-Office, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange, Four Courts, Court House, City Hall, Washington University, Water Works and Water Tower.

Other places of special interest are: Museum of Fine Arts, the Fair Grounds and Zoological Gardens, Compton Hill Reservoir, Union Stock Yards, Jefferson Barracks, National Cemetery, and

THE GREAT STEEL BRIDGE

Over the Mississippi, the finest in the world—its length is 2,046 feet; including approaches, 6,220 feet; including tunnel under the city, 11,100 feet; cost of construction, $10,000,000.

THE PRINCIPAL PARKS

Are: Forest Park, 1,371 acres; Tower Grove, 277 acres; Carondelet Park (in Carondelet), 180 acres; O'Fallon Park, 59 acres; Shaw's Garden, or Missouri Botanical Gardens, 50 acres, pronounced the finest in the world, and well deserving a visit; also Lafayette Park, 30 acres; Benton Park, 14 acres; Hyde Park, 11 acres; and many others.

St. Louis is well represented with newspapers, most prominent among which are the *Missouri Republican, Globe-Democrat Post-Dispatch Westliche Post, Evening Chronicle,* the *Spectator* and the *Critic*—all of which are ably edited and managed, with a wide circulation.

The *Missouri Republican* and *Globe-Democrat* are among the oldest and ablest morning papers, with the greatest influence and widest circulation in the West. The *Post-Dispatch* and *Evening Chronicle* are the best evening papers and are up to their standard with the leading papers East. The *Westliche Post* is ably edited by Emil Preetorius and Carl Schurz, and is as independent as it is popular. The *Spectator* is the largest society paper and most ably edited of its kind in the States. The *Critic* does not fall short of its share of influence and popularity well merited by its management and ability.

Among the most prominent industries of the city is the great printing, publishing and bindery house of Wm. B. Becktold & Co., which was established 1870; it ranks with the first and is second to none in the West; is now located at 210 and 212 Pine Street, a commanding business location, such as to attract the trade which is tributary to the great central city of St. Louis, the massive building occupied by this company is 190 by 80 feet, four stories high—it is supplied with the latest improved machinery of the best manufacture. The engine has a capacity of 80 horse power, and the entire building is heated by steam—so great is the demand that the vast machinery is run night and day.

The orders and contracts for work reach as high as $20,000. Push, energy and promptness, characterize its management.

It will be of great advantage to those contemplating work in this class to make examination of their methods. Great business success, and well-earned reputation belong to this firm of which Mr. Wm. B. Becktold is the senior member.

Mr. Andrew Wunch, partner of the firm, under whose management is the bindery department, is a gentleman of large experience and an enterprising and reliable representative of St. Louis progress.

The bindings are in every style known to the trade and to the taste of those desiring the work—not only in the greatest variety but in quality and elegance. Their facilities for doing first-class work are unsurpassed.

Mr. Geo. R. Kline, at the head of the printing department, is a man of practical knowledge with a scientific mind, well-balanced, grasping and managing the many subjects presented with the skill of an expert, and in his great hurry and rush of business, he is never forgetful of that courtesy and civility that mark the traits of a true gentleman. To Prof. Wm. Gotshall, Jr., the Proof-reader, and *Publishers' Encyclopedia,* is due the credit of *correct spelling and few mistakes.*

Nixon-Jones, the representatives of the printing department, together with Wm. B. Becktold & Bro., are gentlemen well and favorably known throughout the West, whose integrity, exemplary dealing with business facilities command a trade second to none in the United States.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL,

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

ST. LOUIS, - - MISSOURI.

The SOUTHERN HOTEL, corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets, was burned during April, 1877, and the present magnificent structure built upon the old site during 1879 and 1880, by the Hon. Thos. Allen, of St. Louis, at a cost of over one million dollars, and opened to the public on May 12, 1881. The appointments of this architectural beauty and pledge of safety, in every particular are first-class and unsurpassed. His a frontage on four different streets — its rotunda forming a TRUE cross 330 feet in length, running from north to south, and 330 feet in length from east to west, 60 feet in width, and a 20-foot ceiling. The upper floors are supported by FORTY iron columns, Roman style, and presenting a scene of grandeur not to be witnessed in any other Hotel in the United States or Europe. The building is 6 stories high, has 5 elevators, and every other modern convenience, and is the most thoroughly fire-proof hotel in America. The entire ceiling of the basement is formed of brick arches, laid in English Portland cement. The entire interior construction is of iron, cement and concrete. No wooden partitions or lathing used. The roofing is 4 inches of cement on iron beams. Four iron stairways from top to bottom, and no exception to this thorough fire-proofing in any part of the building. The Proprietors so believe in its infallibility that they do not carry one dollar of insurance on the building or furniture. It was built at an expense of one million and a half dollars.

The Hotel is a model of elegance and comfort, and combines the freedom of a hotel with the comfort of a private home. It is the most convenient and suitable hotel in the city for private and public entertainment, both on account of the completeness of its appointments and the elegance and taste of the general arrangement. The rooms are large and elegantly furnished. The ceilings are handsomely frescoed, and the carpets are the richest Axminster, Welton, Mouquette, Body Brussels, and Velvet. The window hangings in the parlors are of heavy lace and damask embroidered satin. The furniture is beautifully upholstered with crimson velvet and old gold satin. The house is warmed by steam and grates, and lighted by forty-eight electric lights, and four hundred chandeliers and gas jets. It has three hundred and sixty rooms, with a sleeping capacity of from eight hundred to one thousand persons. It is a perfect model of order and cleanliness, kept so by Miss Mary Foggit, under whose supervision the house has been for years.

The dining-rooms are spacious, well lighted and ventilated, with the ceilings elaborately decorated with birds, fruits and flowers. The seating capacity is about five hundred. The tables are of superior excellence, with prompt and attentive service. Managed by Mr. William Halpin, assisted by Mr. F. Ray, P. Lee, Ira Allington, David A. Ross and W. J. White, with Capt. Robert Stiffe, usher, who never looses a hat or misplaces a wrap. The rates of board are reasonable, from three to five dollars per day. Price fixed from location and space occupied.

Special attention is given to the guests who are always pleased with their sojourn at the Southern, by Mr. H. F. Willard, clerk; W. D. Keith, clerk; M. S. Noble, clerk; Frank Knill, clerk; P. O'Conner, cashier; and E. L. Hunt, cashier.

Everybody becomes acquainted with Mr. E. J. Murphy, the postmaster-general who sends out the mail three-times a day, in goodly proportions, and is not forgetful, in return, to "send me a letter from home."

The officers of the Southern consist of Mr. J. H. Breslin, President; Wm. R. Allen, Vice-President; Geo. W. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer. These gentlemen, having a knowledge and a due appreciation of the magnitude, elegance and comfort of a first-class home, and the requirements of those away from home, have left nothing undone to satisfy the wants of the guests in the spacious and palatial Southern, having expended $250,000 in furnishing the hotel, and pay $1,000 per day for service and general expenses.

The general manager, Benj. Stickney, is a native of St. Louis, and was brought up in a hotel, his father having opened the Planters' House in 1841, and was proprietor twenty-five years, and Benj. Stickney, Jr., proprietor himself five years. Mr. Stickney took charge of the Southern November, 1884, and being thoroughly acquainted in all the departments of hotel keeping, and noted for his devotion to business, courtesy, civility, and due respect to every one, it is needless to state that his management will contribute largely to the popularity of the Southern, and give princely attention to its numerous guests.

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JEWELRY, CLOCKS,
BRONZES, VASES,
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SPECTACLES, ALBUMS,
LAMPS AND SILK UMBRELLAS,

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MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., is the largest Diamond firm in the United States and the second in the world. Their goods are of a superior quality at reasonable prices; their clerks are courteous and their officers reliable and honorable in all their dealings. Their exhibit of goods at the St. Louis Exposition amounted to $200,000 and exceeded any similar exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, and were awarded premiums by the many thousand spectators who visited their department.

THE EDISON LAMP.

THE DYNAMO.

The most attractive and valuable lamp of the period is the Edison Lamp, which was exhibited at the late St. Louis Exposition under the skillful management of W. PRESTON HIX, General Agent of the West and Southwest, whose office is 222 Granite Building, St. Louis, Mo.

THE DYNAMO.—The Edison dynamo supplies the current for the lamp. It consists of a powerful electro magnet, between the poles of which an armature or inducing coil revolves. The motive power may be either steam or a constant water power.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.—Add to this pecuniary economy the healthfulness of the light as compared with that of gas, its freedom from odor and from danger by fire, its steadiness, adaptability, completeness, and beauty.

The Edison Lamp gives out but little heat (less than one-fifteenth as much as gas), may be grasped by the naked hand without inconvenience, is absolutely free from odor and poisonous or noxious gases, and neither heats nor vitiates the surrounding atmosphere. The most delicate of fabrics are not scorched or injured by being wrapped around the lamp when burning at its normal intensity.

There is no danger to life, health, or person in the current generated by any of the Edison dynamos. The electric current is so feeble that the wires at any part of the system, and even the poles of the generator itself, may be grasped by the naked hand without the slightest effect.

Besides the safety from injury to the person, another prominent feature of the Edison system is its freedom from danger of fire. This is secured by means of a small automatic device invented by Mr. Edison, called the "Cut-out" (or "Safety-catch"), which may be compared to an over-flow pipe in a water system, or to a safety-valve on a steam boiler. This safety-catch consists of a small piece of wire fusible at a low temperature, which is placed in every circuit, and even in the lamp itself. If, therefore, the wires should become heated from any cause, this safety-catch would at once melt off and open the circuit, thus averting all possible danger of fire.

NON-EXPLOSIVE.—The lamp does not explode, and even if the glass is broken through any accident, the carbon is instantly consumed and the light at once goes out harmlessly.

The fixtures used for this lamp are of the same general character as those used for gas, including swing brackets, drop lights, portable lights, together with devices for inverting the light or burning it in any position, perpendicular or otherwise, and also for burning it in fire damp and under water.

The light, although bright and clear, is not injurious to the eyes, even if used close to them. Indeed, it is found in practice that weak eyes, previously injured by gas, may use the light with impunity.

The economy of the Edison Incandescent Light, as compared with gas, is beyond question, no matter whether the gas is obtained through the ordinary distribution system, as in cities, or is manufactured on the premises of the consumer by a portable gas machine. In estimating on this subject, the intensity of light is an important element to be considered, as the illuminating power of gas in different localities varies. The average five-foot gas burner does not, even in the best gas companies, give a light of over twelve-candle power; so, in order to obtain the same amount of light as that given by the Edison Standard Lamp (sixteen-candle power), a seven-foot gas burner must be used. Even then the whole light of the gas burner can not be utilized on a work bench or desk, because it can neither be inverted nor entirely backed up by a shade, while, on the other hand, the whole sixteen-candle power of the Edison Lamp is effective, inasmuch as it may be inverted, or otherwise directed to any desired spot. Edison light is unsurpassed by any other method of artificial lighting whatever.

The highest possible award obtainable at the recent Electrical Exposition at Paris was a Diploma of Honor, which was higher than a gold medal. The juries awarded Edison three Diplomas of Honor and two gold medals. The full Congress affirmed this award, and gave to Edison exclusively a Diploma of Honor for an incandescent light.

The Edison Company were also awarded four first prizes at the Southern Exposition, Louisville, 1883.

A twenty-five light Dynamo can be purchased for four hundred and fifty dollars. The price is fixed according to the number of lights. We are very favorably impressed with the Edison Lamp, and shall in the near future avail ourselves of its use.

THE REYNOLD'S CORLISS STEAM ENGINE.

It is now over five years since the Reynolds' Corliss Engine was first offered to the public as one which combined in the highest degree of perfection the economy, closeness of regulation, durability and simplicity which are essential to a first-class steam engine. Since then over *Four Hundred* of these engines have been manufactured and sold, and are at present in use in Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Cotton and Woolen Mills, Rolling Mills, Machine Shops, Breweries, Manufactories, for Electric Light Plants and other purposes where the highest degree of economy of fuel and regularity of motion are essential. The rapidity with which the Reynolds' Corliss Engine has commended itself to public favor and introduced itself into such general use, renders unnecessary any comment on its merits. This Engine has won for itself a national reputation; is at present in use in nearly every State in the Union, and has, in repeated and closely contested competitive trials with the best engines built in America been adjudged the victor.

This Engine was designed by Mr. Edwin Reynolds, who for ten years was connected with the Corliss Steam Engine Co., of Providence, R. I., and for five years was superintendent of their works. In external appearance it is somewhat similar to other engines of the Corliss type, but embodies many improvements resulting from the long experience of Mr. Reynolds in designing and building engines of high economy. In the design and construction of the bed, in the arrangement of the valve gearing and liberating devices, and in the general proportion and symmetry of its parts, the Reynolds' Corliss Engine is far in advance of other automatic cut-off engines.

The Great Brewery of the World.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, Mo.—A Brief History of this Gigantic Establishment—Working Appointments—Capacity, Output, Etc.—Scientific—Merchanic and Medicinal Beer—Facts and Figures about a Great American Brewery—An Intemperate Man not Allowed in Its Employ.

When the late Eberhard Anheuser began to brew in St. Louis, in 1861, on the site of the grand establishment illustrated in detail in this issue, we question whether he ever dreamed of the enormous extent and capacity of the brewery as it exists to-day. Yet he was a shrewd man, capable of far-seeing and far-reaching endeavors; a man who builded upon rocks, who laid broad and deep foundations, and calculated well for the future. Yet there was to come after him a man of most extraordinary capacity for work, and great ability to execute—a man destined to greatly enlarge and extend the business so well begun, Adolphus Busch, Esq., President of the Association as it now exists.

From a small beginning, in a period of about twenty years, this brewery has grown into one of the wonderful realities of a wonderful age. The buildings are stately palaces of industry, erected in the pursuance of one grand architectural plan, not a heterogeneous mass of brick and mortar built hap-hazard, as is so frequently the case.

THE LATE EBERHARD ANHEUSER.

The founder of the association now bearing his honored name, died May 2, 1880, at his home near the brewery, full of years, yet conscious of a well-spent life. He was born in Kreuznach, Rhenish Prussia, September 27, 1805, where his ancestors were among the prominent citizens for centuries. He emigrated to this country in 1842, and embarked in the brewery business in St. Louis, having purchased the Bavarian brewery, which was founded in 1852. He immediately enlarged this brewery by building a new brew house and additional cellars. In 1865 he associated with himself, his son-in-law, Mr. Adolphus Busch, who succeeded to the presidency of the Association and general management of the business, bringing a large additional capital and vast energy into the management of affairs.

E. ANHEUSER & CO.

The firm then became E. Anheuser & Co. The manufacturing and storing capacities were enlarged again by the erecting of another new brew house, new malt house, and the building of more cellars. In 1873 E. Anheuser & Co., were the first to inaugurate the bottling of beer for export on a large scale, and became thus the founders of a new business, which in a few years assumed immense proportion. The company then began to engage largely in the shipping of bulk beer, the business rapidly increasing. In 1875 a stock company was formed under the name and style of The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association with a largely augmented capital, whereof Mr. E. Anheuser became president, and Mr. Adolphus Busch, secretary and treasurer. On the death of Mr. Anheuser, as chronicled above, Adolphus Busch became the president and manager, and under his personal supervision the establishment has made gigantic strides, arriving at its present important position among the great manufacturing industries of the world.

GENERAL FEATURES, CELLARS, ETC.

The buildings and yards cover an area of eight acres of ground, and comprise store houses, brew houses, boiler houses, ice machine and refrigerating houses, wash houses, malt house, elevator, bottling houses, stables, cooperage, office building, etc. Over 1,000 men and boys are given constant employment, including master brewers and their assistants, engineers, stokers, coopers, bottlers, clerks, cellar men, drivers, etc. It must also be remembered that the cellars of a brewery like this constitute an underground world of themselves, almost as important and active as the portion above ground. Underneath all these vast buildings is a labyrinth of cellars for storing beer, veritable catacombs. Here the young beer lies in large casks, gathering strength and that peculiar flavor that renders the output of this establishment so famous. Several artesian wells of great depth furnish water, which comes up out of the earth, sparkling and pure, and at a low temperature.

THE REFRIGERATING SYSTEM.

One of the most striking features of the brewery is the five ponderous fifty-ton each ice machines. Fully appreciating the immense importance of *low* and *uniform* temperature to the production of the finest lager beer; regretting also the waste of money, room and comfort involved, and failure to obtain satisfactory temperatures from the use of natural ice, President Busch early turned his attention toward seeking relief, to the different ice machines being introduced in Europe and America.

THE BOTTLING DEPARTMENT AND ITS SHIPMENTS.

The bottling department of the brewery is the largest in the world, and its output this year is *twenty-five million bottles.* The brands are the "Anheuser-Busch Standard," the original "Budweiser," the "Erlanger" and the "Liebotschaner." Mr. Busch was the first brewer to engage extensively in bottling his own product, and may justly be called the father of that branch of industry in this country. The bottling house is a busy place, and is supplied with the latest and most improved machinery in every one of its departments, many machines and appliances being inventions of the Association. The bottles are packed in barrels and cases and go direct to the cars for shipment.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Railroad tracks enter the brewery yard, to the very doors of the cellars and store houses. The Association owns and controls its own *refrigerator cars*, the number of which has recently been increased to *four hundred*, and fifty more are now building which will withstand the severest heat or cold. Throughout the entire country—South, East and West—its local agents and branch establishments are quartered in the various towns and cities, where the Association has its own storage ice houses, and from which its beer is withdrawn for local consumption. The refrigerator cars carry enough ice to preserve the beer during transportation, and leave a surplus for the local ice houses, the cars returning to the brewery with the empty casks.

THE TOWN OF BUSCH.

On the Keokuk & St. Louis Railroad the Association has extensive ice houses, where 20,000 tons of ice is constantly in store, and which is used for convenience in shipments to Texas and other Southern points. Here a bright and lively town is growing up, which has been named "Busch," by the residents, out of compliment to the President of the Brewing Association. The place bids fair to be a noteworthy point.

WHERE THE BEER GOES TO.

Besides supplying a very large local demand in St. Louis, and shipping to all its various agencies and branches throughout the United States, the brewery has a large export trade, which is constantly growing. Shipments of the export beer are made to Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, Brazil, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China, etc. Recent shipments have gone to Spain and several ports of the Levant, and the Mohammedan as well as the Christian, the Turk and the Egyptian, quench their thirst with the cool lager of St. Louis. They ship 5,000 car loads annually.

In visiting this immense establishment we were told by our escort, the cashier, that an employee who drinks to intoxication, when discovered, is immediately discharged. The business seems to be conducted strictly upon a temperance basis, and among the many hundred men we witnessed at work we did not see one taste beer but seemed as indifferent to its use as if foreign to the temptation.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN.

SPLENDID INSTANCES OF WHAT PLUCK, ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE CAN ACCOMPLISH.

The history of all great enterprises is a story of growth from small things into large, and from little beginnings, step by step, to great ends. The enterprise which is thus built up is constructed on sure foundations, each stone in its upward progress being laid with care and labor sufficient to make it firm and immovable. No finer illustration of what the unaided endeavors of men who start out with purposes in life, and who bring to its accomplishment energy, integrity and persistent industry is furnished than by the history of the firm of Penny & Gentles, proprietors of the great North Broadway dry goods and notion establishment. Thirteen years ago Alexander Penny and John Gentles, two young Scotchmen, emigrated to America in the hope of bettering their conditions. They had all the pluck, persistent energy and firmness of purpose which distinguishes their race. They were enthusiastic and determined to win, in the new country to which they were going, all the success that honest effort could command. To this end they united their fortunes and resolved to work together. They first went to Montreal, but shortly afterwards pushed on to Quebec. After looking over the field, however, they concluded that Canada did not offer the opportunities which could be found in the United States, and hence they made their way to New York, and from there to the great West. Fortunately they decided upon St. Louis as the proper place to begin their life's work. When the two men reached the city their joint capital amounted to only $13. The first employment which was offered came from the Wm. Barr Company, where they accepted positions as clerks at small salaries.

In 1874, or three years after settling in St. Louis, Penny & Gentles had saved enough money to start a little dry goods and notion store at 912 Franklin Avenue, and, with a knowledge of business acquired at Barr's, they prospered equal to their most sanguine expectations. The little store became too small for their increasing trade, and a move was made further down, the firm locating on Franklin Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth. Their business continued to improve, and in 1880 they secured adjoining buildings, doubling the size of their store. But this was not sufficient to accommodate the great stock of goods which must be kept on hand to satisfy the customers whom the firm had secured by the quality of their wares and honest prices at which they were sold. In 1882, Penny & Gentles again enlarged their stores, so that to-day they occupy ten times as much space as they did when they first commenced business, hardly eight years ago. It is doubtful if any store in this city can exhibit such a record of prosperity as this. From the very beginning of their mercantile career Penny & Gentles attracted public attention. They were at once recognized as men of rare sagacity in providing at fair prices whatever is desirable in silks and dry goods. The goods sold by this house are the best, which accounts for the unparalleled success of the two Scotchmen, who are not ashamed of the fact that they were not long since working behind the counter. Penny & Gentles are contemplating some magnificent improvements next year, adding three more stores, almost doubling their present capacity. They will erect a mammoth building at the corner of Fifth and Franklin Avenue which will be an architectural triumph and peculiarly adapted for the purpose to which it will be devoted. It will enable the firm to carry as large a line of goods as any house in the West. In a historical sketch of this establishment it is hardly necessary to go into a detailed account of the goods to be found there. Everything in silks (cloaks), dry goods and notions is on sale. None of the competitors of the house can boast of a more substantial class of patrons. The highest tribute that can be paid to Penny & Gentles' business qualifications and integrity is evidenced by their rapid strides from pigmies in the mercantile world to a position by the side of the greatest houses in St. Louis. There are many people in this city who will not trade anywhere except at Penny & Gentles'. They have confidence in the house, and although other establishments may be just as reasonable and accommodating, the modest, unpretending way the Scotchmen have of doing business has impressed them favorably, and they always make their purchases at that store. It is certainly a creditable record, without a blemish, and young men of energy, honesty and a determination to win an honorable name, with plenty of this world's goods, may find encouragement in this brief account of how the heads of this firm have risen to occupy a leading and commanding position in the dry goods trade of this city.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

DREY & KAHN,

Importers and Dealers in French and American

Window Glass,

POLISHED PLATE GLASS,

Skylight, Floor, Enameled and Colored Glass,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, Etc.,

512 and 514 St. Charles St., near Fifth St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE FINEST RESTAURANT IN THE WEST.

Is undoubtedly the Planters' House Ladies' Restaurant. The MESSRS. GERARDI, Proprietors of the Planters' House, have taken special pride in furnishing it. It is exclusively for ladies, or ladies and their escort. Ladies when alone feel entirely "at home" here, as they, perhaps, do not at any other restaurant in the city, and when on shopping tours from the suburbs find this a most desirable place. Try our strawberry shortcake and other delicacies.

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

—OF—

Superior Quality at Moderate Prices.

We are now devoting a portion of our Factory to the manufacture of FAMILY CARRIAGES, embracing Berlin Coaches, Landaus, Coupes, Demi-Landaus, Landaulets, Broughams, Rockaways, Cabriolets, Suspension Victorias, English Drags, T Carts, Dog Carts and Village Carts, finished in the best manner, trimmed in Leather, Cloth or Satin, as may be desired. Parties intending to use a vehicle the first season at any Eastern resort can select one and we will deliver a duplicate at our New York Repository, Forty-seventh and Broadway, freight paid.

Drawings and Prices furnished on application.

The Jas. Cunningham, Son & Co.

1104-1106 Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

WM. D. MacQUESTEN,

AGENT.

Edison Co. for Isolated Lighting of New York.

OFFICE:

Room 222, Granite Building, S. W. Cor. 4th and Market Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.

PER STEAMSHIPS

"ST. LAURENT" & "AMERIQUE,"

We have Received our Last Importations of

DIAMONDS!

These large importations PURCHASED FOR SPOT CASH at a period of great depression abroad, are now being opened and placed on sale at such low prices as to be without competition.

We earnestly ask you to consult your own interest. Should you be desirous of purchasing DIAMONDS (Solitaires, Matched Pairs or Clusters), and see the EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS WE SHALL OFFER YOU.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.

FOURTH AND LOCUST.

CARPETS
—AND—
CURTAINS.

We are in receipt of New and Very Elegant Designs in CARPETS direct from the looms of the most Celebrated Manufacturers, and call the attention of those who are about to decorate their homes to the fact. We are the Largest Importers of English Carpetings in the United States, and have now in stock many Novelties which can not be seen elsewhere. We also carry the Largest Line of

OIL CLOTHS and LINOLEUM

in the West.

Of the many collections of CURTAIN FURNISHINGS we have offered, our present showing is decidedly the largest and handsomest of any. It is now replete with superb and costly as well as the medium and lower priced materials, of Elegant Designs never before shown in any city. Our ideas of Artistically Beautiful Effects, which formerly could only be had in the finer fabrics, we have had produced in qualities that we now offer at prices that are gratifying to our customers.

J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Co.,

420 and 422 N. FOURTH ST.

Cloaks, Wraps, AND Suits.

More Style, More Beauty, and More Intrinsic Value for Less Money than is shown by any of our competitors in these goods. We quote a few of our leading styles and prices:—

Black Jerseys, good, $2 and upwards.
Black Jersey Cloth Jackets, $10 and $12.
Military Jersey Jackets, brown and blue, $18.
Ottoman Cloth Tailor-Made Jackets, $18.
All-Wool Diagonal Newmarkets, from $15.
All-Wool Diagonal Russian Circulars, from $7.50.
Seal Plush Sacques, full length, quilted linings, from $17.50.
Seal Plush and Velvet Brocade Newmarkets, from $50.
Seal Plush Dolmans, from $35.
Black Silk Dolmans, from $27.50.
Black Silk Russian Circulars, from $15.
Colored Cashmere Suits, from $15.
Tailor-Made Cloth Suits, from $25.

All the NEW FALL STYLES in Velvets, Brocades, Silk and Cloth. Make your selection while the stock is full.

THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY CAN BE HAD HERE.

W. H. Gumersell & Co.,

413 & 415 N. FOURTH ST.

HENRY RICE. B. EISEMAN. JONATHAN RICE.
WILLIAM STIX. D. EISEMAN.

RICE, STIX & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Dry Goods, Notions,
—AND—
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
S. E. Cor. Fifth and St. Charles Sts.,
ST. LOUIS.

Home Comfort Ranges

The present century is pre-eminently one of practical progress and improvement, yet in no branch of industry have greater gains been made than in that which aids in loading the table with food perfectly prepared, one of the first and most necessary steps toward health, that boon priceless alike to prince or poor man. The brush heap probably cooked the first food, and the huge fireplace, garnished with hooks, cranes and ovens, was a giant stride in progress. It took years of patient toil to bring up to its present grade of utility the cast-iron cook stove. It is now conceded by most thoughtful people to have had its day of usefulness, and in every point of superiority Wrought-Iron Ranges are superseding them. Investigation, experience and practical tests have demonstrated these to be incontrovertible facts. Practical experience is potent and absolute, and by that severe test we have carefully tried every progressive step and change in the construction of our Ranges. We absolutely guarantee them to work to perfection, and they make friends everywhere. They are marvels of usefulness, and economic no less than sanitary reasons urge that they be used in every family. Wealth without health is adorned poverty, and poverty without health is misery. Good food, properly cooked, is a great factor in health, hence the necessity that all should have one of our matchless "Home Comfort" Ranges, bringing health and comfort; so that "good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both."

Wrought-Iron Range Co.,
1901 WASHINGTON AVE.
Simmons Hardware Co., Retail Agents for St. Louis.

J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co.
1100, 1102, 1104, 1106 Washington Ave.,
ST. LOUIS,
Saddlery & Saddlery Hardware
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HORSE EQUIPMENT,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL STYLES
HARNESS.
Importers and Manufacturers of Ladies' and Gents' Saddles and Bridles.
Sole Owners and Manufacturers of Spooner's Patent Horse Collars.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THIS IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT.
D. CRAWFORD & Co.,
—THE GREAT RETAIL—
DRY GOODS
HOUSE OF THE GREAT WEST.
Fifth St. and Franklin Avenue,
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CROW, HARGADINE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
714,716,718 & 720 Washington Ave.
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New! New! New!
MUSIC BOXES.
Call and hear them play, and you will surely make your home happy by investing in one.
Our new importations are so large that we must market them immediately, and to do so we are offering them at astonishingly low prices.
Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co.
Pretty Little Boxes for the Children, $1 each.

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Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Marmalades, Fruit, Butters and Mince Meat. Baking Powder, Fruit Extracts, Laundry Blue, Plain Flavored and Maple Syrups.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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PIPE & FITTINGS AND PLUMBERS MATERIALS,
Public and Private Buildings Fitted up with Steam, Gas and Water. Estimates and Designs Furnished for Gas and Oil Fixtures for Churches, Dwellings, Hotels and Stores.
GAS MACHINES
Put up to Light Public and Private Buildings, and Warranted to Give Entire Satisfaction.
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Dealers in all kinds of Machinery, Railway, Milling and Mining Oils.
We Guarantee all our Goods Equal in Quality to any made in the United States.
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Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

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STOCK YARDS

—LOCATED AT—

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Directly Opposite the City of ST. LOUIS.

They have an Area of 656 acres.

100 ACRES ENCLOSED FOR THE

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Nearer the Business Center of St. Louis than any Yards located in the City.

THE PORK PACKING HOUSES

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Buyers from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and all New England Cities; Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and other points; also from Liverpool and London, England, are permanently located at the Yards, and shippers can confidently anticipate an active and reliable MARKET for all receipts, however large, and for all grades of Stock. Arrangements are made for forwarding from Venice of all Consignments from Illinois. First-class HOTEL attached to the Yard. The Stock Yard Bank, under the management of NEWMAN & FARR, has an office in the General Offices at the Yards. Post-office.

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=BREAD=

—IS MADE WITH THE—

ALDEN COMPRESSED YEAST!

Bakers! Housekeepers! Always use the Alden Compressed Yeast if you want White, Light, Sweet Bread. You can be supplied daily with this celebrated Yeast.

Pure, Strong, Sweet and Fresh, not over 24 Hours' Old.

☞ All First-Class Bakers and Grocers Keep it. Ask them for it.

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Best Arranged Gallery

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28 Inches Long, 26 Inches Wide and 14 Inches Thick.

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Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil.

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Strictly Pure White Lead.

RED SEAL BRAND.

The contents of this package is composed of 92 per cent of Carbonate of Lead and 8 per cent of Linseed Oil.

The St. Louis Lead & Oil Co.

Will pay $100 and the cost of analysis for the detection of any adulteration in this or any package bearing their brand of STRICTLY PURE LEAD.

RED SEAL BRAND CAS TOR OIL.

Sam'l Cupples Wooden-Ware Co.

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St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers.

Strangers Visiting St. Louis Should Not Fail to Visit

BARR'S,

As it is not one but 30 Stores under the Same Roof, And every known Article of Dry Goods is kept there.

The Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co.'s

New System

Of writing Duplicate Bills makes theirs the Time-Saving, as well as

The Money-Saving Store of St. Louis!

VISIT THEM AT

Their Grand Central Store,

Fronting on 6th, on Olive, and on Locust Streets,

And See How Cheaply You Can Buy,

And How Quickly You will be Waited On.

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

Dry Goods

and

Notions.

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AND

Fifth Street,

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TURNER'S SCIENTIFIC WONDER,

The Great Household Remedy and Cure for all Pains and Aches. Cures Rheumatism in from one to six days; Neuralgia in one hour; Toothache in one minute; Coughs and Colds in 24 hours; Sprains in one hour; Sore Throat in 10 minutes; Colic or Cramps in 10 minutes; Pain in Back or Side in 10 minutes; Headache in three minutes; Earache in three minutes; Diarrhœa in one hour; Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Dyspepsia, Piles, Corns, Frosted Feet, Bunions, Asthma, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Contracted Cords and Muscles, Diseases of the Liver, etc., etc. All nervous or inflammatory Aches and Pains cured in from three minutes to three days. This great household remedy should be in every family, as it is a sure and permanent cure for all it is recommended. There can be no danger in using it, as it is perfectly harmless when used according to directions. It is composed purely of vegetable matter—gums, juices, barks, resins, flowers, etc.—such as nature has endowed with wonderful healing and sedative properties, and is prepared very carefully by the proprietor. Pain can not exist for any length of time where you use the "Wonder" freely. Sold by druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle. Address orders to DR. L. TURNER, 819 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

M. J. STEINBERG.

HATS—FURS.

303 North Fourth Street,

St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. GUMERSELL & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Silks and Dress Goods, Hosiery, Laces, Cloaks, Suits, Etc.

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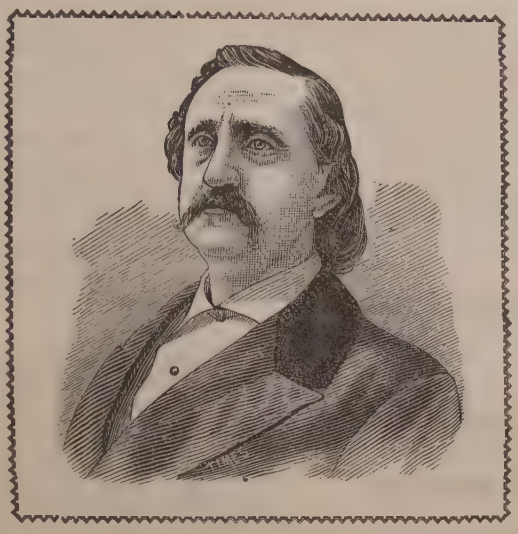

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Descending to the lower floor, the carpet room was entered, displaying on every side one of the fullest lines of goods in this department to be found in the West, of both domestic and imported qualities. Every thing in the way of floor coverings and house decorations was found there, from the humble hemp to the finest imported rug, ingrain, Brussels, Axminster, etc., was displayed, while a number of employes were engaged in displaying goods to buyers, in cutting, measuring and fitting carpets already sold, to cover to a fraction the floors of well ordered homes all over the State. The extent of the stock of carpets carried by this firm can be judged when it is stated that the Copeland House of this city, one of the largest hotels in the West, and the Kansas State House, were equipped in this line of furniture by Messrs. Stevenson & Peckham.

The dry goods and ladies' furnishing departments are among the most complete in the West, and stand at the head of all establishments in Topeka in this line of goods. Right here it is important to state that Messrs. Stevenson & Peckham do a large mailing business to all sections of the West, and issue a regular spring and fall catalogue price list which is mailed regularly to their patrons at a distance, thus keeping them informed both in regard to the latest styles and the current prices. At no season of the year, however, is it absolutely necessary for those visiting at a distance to come o Topeka to purchase their dress goods. A request by mail for samples of any line of goods will be answered at once with a full line in plainly marked figures, giving the best bargains of the day on which the order is received. This mailing department is now a leading feature in the immense business transacted by this firm, and has ever given the best of satisfaction to all patrons of the house.

On this floor at the present time there is displayed a large assortment of holiday presents, toys, notions, fancy crockery, books, stationery, etc., as one of the incidentals of the trade during the holiday season. On the counters and shelves which line these two immense rooms, opened into one, are displayed and arranged complete stocks of dry goods, consisting of everything in that line, from the cheapest grades to the finest dress goods, silks, satins and velvets, in endless variety and complete in stock. The ladies' cloak, shawl and suit department is constantly thronged with purchasers examining everything in this line of goods, which includes a large and complete stock of ready-made suits, ladies' underwear, hosiery, ribbons, laces, gloves, etc.

Another department of the establishment is devoted to the sale of gents' furnishing goods, and from personal examination THE TIMES' representative is compelled to state a more complete assortment of gents' underwear, hosiery, linen, etc., does not exist in the State of Kansas. In fact, taking the establishment as a whole, it is one of the best managed, equipped and arranged in the West, and being conducted on the most thorough and business principles, does its patrons such full and complete justice that every bill of goods sent out of its doors acts as a certificate of honor and recommendation for the house.

This house began business in Topeka five years ago under the firm name of Stevenson, Emory & Taft, and since that time has constantly advanced in the trade, until it to-day stands at the head of all the establishments of the city, and has distanced all competitors in bidding for and obtaining the trade of Topeka and Western Kansas. Five years ago two or three employes did all the work of the establishment; to-day fifty-two names are carried on the pay roll.

The building it now occupies has been enlarged and improved from time to time, but during the past year has become entirely too small to accommodate the business of the firm, and consequently, the firm has erectcd the fine cut stone front building on Kansas Avenue, an illustration of which appears at the head of this article, and into which it will remove about February 1. It will be occupied throughout by this firm and be the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the State of Kansas, and a credit as well as an ornament to the capital city of the State.

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PRICE TEN CENTS PER WEEK.

With char,ty for all and malice toward none.

WILLIAM MEIXELL,

Pioneer Lumber Dealer

—AND—

FRUIT GROWER.

The pioneer lumber dealer of Parsons is the gentleman whose name heads this article. The first lumber yard in the city was established by him some twelve years ago, and has continued uninterrupted down to the present time. His large stock of lumber is always full and complete, where any bill of lumber, from a wood shed to the finest mansion, can be obtained. Mr. Meixell has been identified with the city's interests from its inception, and has probably done more in proportion to his means to forward any enterprise of benefit to the city than any one man in it. He has always been a liberal advertiser, not only of his own business, but of the entire county, and has time and again offered to pay a stipulated sum monthly to advertise the city abroad. It is to such public-spirited men as Mr. Meixell that the city owes its growth and prosperity. We could thus multiply words indefinitely, but this will not add anything to the work already done by Mr. Meixell, or cause him to do any more in the future, for he is one of those men who believe that communities like individuals must move onward to be successful. He has a beautiful farm in the suburbs of Parsons, where he spends much of his time in the improvement of his grounds and the development of the many varieties of small fruit, as well as apples, which he makes a specialty, one hundred acres of the farm being given to fruit culture. He is one of the stockholders in the First National Bank and a director. His residence is located on Central Avenue, and is one of the most imposing in the city. Mr. Meixell came to Parsons in 1871 from Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa. In his lumber business he has met the most stubborn competition, but he holds his trade and his good name unimpaired, having the respect and confidence of the community at large, which he has done so much to build up and make prosperous.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Neglect no opportunity of benefiting thyself. Every man has at some time an opportunity of benefiting himself. Many a man has gone to his grave in rags, forgotten by all, envied by none, simply because he had not confidence enough in himself to embrace the opportunities that were offered him. He who would rise and shine above his fellow man should not wait for time. Perseverance is what many lack. We have persevered for years, and have never slackened our efforts to please and benefit our customers and many patrons by honest, straightforward business principles. We stand to-day on the topmost round of the ladder, leading clothiers and public benefactors. When you stop to think how many people are penny wise and dollar foolish it is no wonder there are so many among the wearers of ready-made clothing who are dissatisfied with what they buy. How many are enticed into unprincipled business houses by glaring advertisements in which there is not a word that is true, when the proprietors care only to get your money. They care not what they sell you, as they know you will never come back to make another purchase. If what you say turns out badly, proves unsatisfactory, if you go back to call their attention to the fact they laugh behind your back, nary a cent give back nor reparation make.

You should embrace the opportunities we offer you to get full value for your money.

You are safe in dealing with us. We allow no misrepresentation. We cheerfully change goods or refund the money paid for same.

Our stock is now complete in all its branches and we cordially invite everybody to come to see us. In fact it will be a favor to us to be able to show our goods that we may convince you that we can save you money.

A dollar saved is a dollar made. We especially invite the ladies to call and examine our stock of Suits for Boys and Children. Respectfully,

KELLER BROTHERS,

JOHNSON AVENUE, : : : PARSONS, KANSAS.

H. D. MERRICK, *President.* T. PENFIELD, *Gen'l Manager.*
S. W. KNIFFIN, *Sec'y & Treas.*
THOS. F. FLEMING, *Supt. of Mines.* C. H. SCHILLING, *Gen'l Agent.*

CAPITAL STOCK $500,000!

OSAGE COAL MINING COMPANY,

Miners and Dealers in Coal and Coke,

THE PROPRIETORS AND ONLY SHIPPERS OF

The Celebrated McAlester Coal

OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

GENERAL OFFICE, PARSONS, KANSAS.

THE OSAGE COAL AND MINING COMPANY, CAPITAL $500,000,

Was organized May 21, 1871, by Hon. R. S. Stevens, with the view of operating in coal along the line of the newly constructed M. K. & T. Railroad.

The general offices were in Sedalia, Mo., the first mines of the company being all located in Missouri. When the M. K. & T. was extended through to Texas the Osage Company opened up mines at McAlester, Indian Territory, which eventually became their most important works, owing to the immense and increasing demand for coal in Texas. They have now four openings at that point, the deepest shaft being 340 feet.

In 1878 the company removed their general offices to Parsons, Kan., this point being more centrally and conveniently located with reference to all of their mines, and the change being considered a final and permanent one they have built for themselves a substantial two-story brick building, and fitted up a suit of commodious offices.

The business of the general office is in charge of Mr. S. W. Kniffin, secretary and treasurer, and of Mr. C. H. Schilling, general agent. The president, Mr. H. D. Merrick, resides in Athens, Ohio, and the general manager, Mr. T. Penfield, in Chicago.

The extent of the business carried on by this company may be judged from the following statistics:—

Total expenditures in 1883, $500,594.04. Sales at mines and stores in 1883, $152,544.44. Coal mined and shipped in 1883, 4,908,465 bushels. Coke shipped in 1883 (product of twenty ovens) 136,100 bushels. Total amount royalty paid to Indian authorities and citizens to December 31, 1883, $248,487.74.

As an evidence of the phenomenal growth of Parsons we call attention to the fact that prior to 1878 this company, being the only one doing business here, handled through their local agent an average of only 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of coal per annum, while in the year 1883 they sold for local consumption through their yard at this place 177,570 bushels, meeting at the same time the competition of two other coal yards. Mr. E. F. McGowan has management of the coal yard at this place.

Mr. S. W. Kniffin who is a representative member of this firm, emigrated from New York in 1846. When but five years of age he went to Wisconsin when that State was a Territory.

He is also an old Kansan, having come to the State early in 1869; he is a man of deep research and learning, and has an accurate knowledge of his business—nature and study having equipped him with a rare power of perception and judgment. He is a public-spirited gentleman—charitable and generous to all—and has a warm place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

S. A. BROWN & CO.,

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS,

PAINT, ETC.

A detailed review of Parsons' industrial and business enterprises necessarily calls for a special mention of the facilities enjoyed by Messrs. S. A. Brown & Co., for supplying the public with building material,—such as lumber, sash, doors, blinds, lime, cement, hair, plaster paris, etc.

S. A. Brown was formerly a citizen of Kansas, and commenced business in Humboldt at an early day in the history of the State.

He now lives in Chicago and carries on the lumber business in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri on a mammoth scale, having yards established in the different towns by scores. The immense quantity he uses enables him to get the lowest possible figure for which anything in the line can be bought, and the extent of his shipments enables him to get rates over the different railroads which are the best possible to be had, and makes him a difficult man to compete with in the business.

Mr. D. S. Cassel, his agent here in Parsons, has filled that position for two or three years; he has been a citizen among us in strict sympathy with the people of Parsons and its business interests; he is ever attentive to business, faithful to the interests of the firm, and honest to the people he deals with.

A. H. TYLER,

LAWYER,

ROOMS 6 and 7, KIMBALL BUILDING,

PARSONS, KANSAS,

M. F. KOHLER,

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,

CENTRAL AVENUE,

PARSONS, KAN.

G. T. CAVANAGH,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise.

FULL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY VARIETY AT

REDUCED PRICES.

EAST JOHNSON AVENUE,

PARSONS, KAN.

PARSONS CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

House and Lot No. 1. Corner Lot, 50x120; house 12x24, with Ell 12x12, and addition 12x12; nicely fenced; 50 young fruit trees; good well; buildings and fences all new. Price $650. This is a bargain.

House and Lot No. 2. One and a half story five-room house in good condition; corner Lot 50x150; hedge fence and good well. Price, $650.

House and Lot No. 3. One and a half story five-room house; corner Lot 100x150, or 2 Lots 50x150, in fine residence locality; good well and considerable fruit. Price, $900.

House and Lot No. 4. Lot 100x75, in fine residence part of the city; six-room house; well and cistern. Price, $1,200.

House and Lot No. 5. Lot 50x150; plenty of fruit and shrubbery; in good neighborhood; six-room house; cistern and stable. Price, $1,500.

House and Lot No. 6. Lot 75x100, in fine residence part of city; five rooms; well and cistern. Price, $1,200.

House and Lot No. 7. Lot 60x150; plenty of fruit and shrubbery; in good neighborhood; six rooms; cistern and stable. Price, $1,500.

House and Lot No. 8. House 23x24; three rooms, pantry and closet; good coal house and outhouse; size of lot 25x15; Price, $800; nicely finished and painted; convenient to railroad shops and center of business.

A number of fine residences ranging in price from $1,200 to $3,000.

Two valuable Store Buildings for sale cheap.

Also 100 Building Lots for sale.

W. B. MATTHEWSON,

PARSONS, KANSAS.

C. A. WILKIN & CO.,

TITLE ABSTRACTORS,

LOAN BROKERS,

TAX COLLECTORS

and CONVEYANCERS.

Tax Titles, Mechanics' Liens, Judgments, Imperfect Titles, Interest of Heirs in Estates Bought and Sold.

PARSONS, KANSAS.

JAS. J. McFEELY,

Attorney at Law, Notary Public,

Justice of the Peace and Police Judge.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

REFERENCES:

PARSONS COMMERCIAL BANK, PARSONS CITY BANK, FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

PARSONS, KANSAS.

W. B. BALLEW, President and Secretary.

BALLEW LUMBER CO.

DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lime, Cement

HAIR, DOORS,

Sash and Blinds,

HEADQUARTERS:

PARSONS, - KANSAS.

YARDS AT

Parsons, Dennis and Moran,

KANSAS.

COL. WM. B. BALLEW, President and Secretary of the above firm, was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Princeton, Mo. Becoming favorably impressed with Parsons and surrounding country, he left his old home in Missouri and moved here with his family in 1884, bringing a large amount of means, which he invested extensively in the lumber business. He carries in stock all classes of building material, which he offers to the public at as low prices as can be had elsewhere. W. B. Ballew is the father of J. W. and F. C. Ballew, of the hardware firm of Ballew Bros., who also came from Princeton, Mo., in December last. They are energetic, enterprising young men, who, together with their father, fills an important place in the business circle, and contributes largely to the strength and character of our young and growing city, the home of their adoption.

J. C. McGINNES,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Harness, Saddles, Collars,

Bridles, Whips, Robes,

Blankets, Brushes, Combs, Etc.,

EAST JOHNSON AVENUE,

PARSONS, KAN.

MRS. J. N. BURINGTON,

Johnson Ave. Milliner,

Keeps on hand all the Latest Styles of

Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers.

Trimming Done to Order on the Shortest Possible Notice.

MAIN & SON,

Variety Store,

MAIN BLOCK, CENTRAL AVE.,

PARSONS, KAN.

Has in Stock a fine assortment of Holiday Goods, Toys, Confectioneries, Cigars and Tobacco; also a General Assortment of Wall Paper of the neatest designs. Our Goods are marked low down. Call and see us and get a bargain.

E. N. BECK,

Portrait and Landscape

PHOTOGRAPHER.

COYING A SPECIALTY.

ENLARGES SMALL PICTURES.

FEROTYPING.

EAST JOHNSON AVENUE, PARSONS, KAN.

MRS. J. S. LONBERGER,

Dining Hall,

First Floor, North-West Room,

LIBRARY BUILDING.

MEALS SERVED AT USUAL HOURS.

Cor. EIGHTEENTH ST. and FORREST AVE.,

PARSONS, KAN.

PARSONS ACADEMY.

FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

Primary to Advance Grades.

TERMS, $2 PER MONTH.

PROF. C. J. McKINNEY.
MRS. PROF. C. J. McKINNEY, Assistant.

South Room, First Floor, Library Building,
PARSONS, KANSAS.

Prof. A. Wedge's Academy.

First Floor Library Building,
PARSONS, KANSAS.

Instructions Given in the Higher Branches.

THE DEAD LANGUAGES A SPECIALTY.

TERMS:
$10 PER TERM OF 12 MONTHS.

PARSONS COAL CO.,

Miners and Shippers
OF THE CELEBRATED

WEIR CITY COAL.

OFFICE AND YARD:
SOUTH OF K. C., F. S. & G. DEPOT.
PARSONS, KANSAS.

I. N. McCREERY. LEE CLARK.

McCreery & Clark,

LUMBER DEALERS,

EAST JOHNSON AVENUE,

Parsons, Kas.

Lime, Hair, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cement,
Mouldings, Mixed Paints, Etc.

D. P. DE PRY,

ARCHITECT & BUILDER,

Stairway and Patterns, Ripping, Scroll Sawing and Turning.

Manufacturer of the Parsons Fanning Mill, which has taken the first premium at the St. Louis Fair two consecutive seasons.

Shop East of Library Building, PARSONS, KAN.

PROF. CHARLES M. JOHNSON,

Teacher of Music,

Parsons, Kan.

G. M. WOODRUFF,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise,

JOHNSON AND CENTRAL AVENUES,

PARSONS, KAN.

GEO. ALTIZER & CO.,
DEALERS IN

Dry Goods and Groceries,

FEED, ETC.,
EAST JOHNSON AVENUE,
PARSONS, KANSAS.

CENTROPOLIS HOTEL,

Mrs. Mary E. McGee, Proprietress.

Corner Washington & 20th Sts.,
PARSONS, KAN.

One and one-half Blocks from Missouri Pacific Depot.

Rates, $2 Per Day.

Parsons Real Estate Exchange,

Office, East Johnson Ave.,
PARSONS, KAN.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE.

J. W. FEE. J. B. WILSON, Notary Public.

J. J. PIERSON,

DEALER IN

STATIONERY,

WALL PAPER

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Goods.

—CARRIES—

The Largest Stock of Goods

—In His Line—

Of Any House in Southeastern Kansas!

—AND—

BUYS AND SELLS

AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.

Call and see our Holiday Goods.

J. J. PIERSON,

PARSONS, KAN.

BURTON & WIDMER,

CARPENTERS

—AND—

CABINET MAKERS.

Plain and Fancy Job Work

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

OFFICE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.

First Door North of Dr. Gabriel's Residence, Central Avenue,

PARSONS, KAN.

Parsons Creamery,

CAPACITY, 2,500 POUNDS DAILY.

PARSONS, KAN.

We Purchase CREAM and Manufacture

PURE CREAMERY BUTTER!

We Guarantee Fair and Honest Treatment to All.

Goods Warranted to be Exactly as Represented. Orders Promptly Filled. Give us a trial.

WM. C. KING, Supt.

No. 1821. No. 1821.

LAMBERT'S

Forrest Ave. Bakery & Lunch Room.

Also dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries. Oysters in every style. Fresh Bread, Buns and Cakes. Our stock of Fancy Candies exceed anything in the town. Headquarters for Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles.

S. J. LAMBERT & CO.,
Parsons, Kansas.

KIMBALL & OSGOOD,

Attorneys at Law.

Practice in all Federal and State Courts.

Office over the First National Bank,

PARSONS, KAN.

W. G. HOLMES,

DRUGGIST,

PARSONS,

KANSAS.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH.

E. C. HOSTETTER,

DENTIST,

PARSONS, KANSAS.

W. C. MAIN,

Carriage Maker and Repairer.

Painting Done to Order. | Carriage Making a Specialty.

PARSONS, KANSAS.

O. L. McLain & Co.,

Real Estate, Loan

AND

Insurance Agents,

PARSONS, KAN.

OFFICE OVER POST-OFFICE.

WM. BARTON. J. C. BURGESS.

BARTON & BURGESS,

Grain Merchants,

Highest Price Paid for Grain.

PARSONS, KANSAS.

E. C. WARD,

LAWYER,

Post-Office, **PARSONS, KAN.**

RESIDENCE:

1715 **EAST MORGAN STREET,**

Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.

ROWLAND & CO.,

GENERAL

Hardware Merchants,

West Johnson Ave., Patrick's Old Stand,

PARSONS, KAN.

Dealers in Tinware, Cutlery, Guns, Barbed Wire.
Splendid Stoves,
Exclusive Agents for Superior Cook Stoves.

W. M. BLAU,

Tailor and Draper,

PARSONS, KAN.

City Dental Rooms,

DR. McMANIGAL, DENTAL SURGEON.
Twenty-one years' experience.
KIMBALL BLOCK, EAST JOHNSON AVE.,
(UP STAIRS,)
PARSONS, KANSAS.
First-Class Work a Specialty.

WM. SULLIVAN,

Druggist AND Pharmacist.

JOHNSON AVENUE,

PARSONS, KAN.

SIGN DIAMOND MORTAR.

BALLEW BROS.,

Tin and Granite Ware,

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,

PARSONS, KAN.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Pumps, Wheelbarrows, Steel Goods, Carpenters' Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition.

SMITH & FEESS,

DRUGGISTS,

JOHNSON AVENUE, PARSONS, KAN.

SMITH & FEESS have been in the Drug business in this city about two years. They are always alive to the interests of the community as well as the drug trade, and being good men to deal with have built up a good business.

W. A. MARTIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

PARSONS, KAN.

WM. M. W. DAVISON,

(HOMŒOPATH,)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office over P. O., Central Avenue,

PARSONS, KAN.

Office Hours—8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., and after 7 p. m.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE

Parsons Town Co.

HAVE CHOICE TOWN LOTS FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
CALL AND GET TERMS AND PRICES.

LEE CLARK, Agent.

L. G. SPELLMAN'S
Chicago Grocery House,

GROCERIES

AND Queensware,

EAST JOHNSON AVENUE,
PARSONS, - KANSAS

ROBERT BROEKER,
Restaurant and Lunch House.

BROEKER'S LUNCH HOUSE is one of the institutions of Parsons which has few equals of its kind anywhere. There is scarce any savory dish known to epicures that cannot be found there. He gathers up the best from the home market, he reaches out to Texas and the south, and imports from lands beyond the deep. Fruits from the tropics, fish from the Baltic and the White sea, bologna fresh from Dutchland, and cheese from the glens of the Alps.
All these and much more at
BROEKER'S LUNCH HOUSE, Johnson Ave.

M. E. HUMPHREY,
GENERAL MARKET,

North Side, Forest Ave.,
PARSONS, - KANSAS.

English Kitchen Dining Rooms,

S. M. & M. C. CHAPMAN, Proprietors,
West Johnson Avenue,
PARSONS, - KANSAS.

MRS. LOU BAKER, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST.
DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY.
PARSONS, KANSAS.

BABBETT & BELTZIG,

PRINTERS.

Do all kinds of Job Work in First-Class Style, on Short Notice.

Central Avenue,

Three doors from Library Building,

PARSONS, - KANSAS.

New Three-Story Brick. Well Ventilated Rooms.

WIRTH HOUSE,

CHARLES WIRTH, - Proprietor.

PARSONS, KAN.

Low Rates, First-Class Accommodations.

ONE-HALF BLK. N. W. MO. P. D.

W. W. NEIGHBOR,

DEALER IN

Fresh AND Salt Meats,

Lard, Smoked Bacon, Ham, Shoulders.
Also Fresh Fish and Sausage.
Cash Paid for Hides,
Tallow and Poultry.

BELMONT HOTEL,

RATES $2 PER DAY.

Superior Accommodations for Commercial Men.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

GEORGE WALTERS, Proprietor.

Opposite Missouri Pacific Depot,

PARSONS, - KANSAS.

STOVE PIPE

—AND—

PRICES

NOW COME TO THE FRONT.

You can hear of Little Hardware Stores,
You can hear of Big Hardware Stores,
You can hear of Juniata Sheet Iron,
But the question is this: I have c me to the conclusion to knock off the Tariff and furnish you these goods at free trade prices. Observe the following and preserve it for future reference: —

Galvanized Iron Work, per pound.....12 1-2 cts
Zinc Work .....10 cts
6-inch Stove-Pipe, best Russian Sheet Iron.....30 cts per joint
6-inch Stove-Pipe, best galvanized iron..30 cts per joint
6-inch Stove-Pipe, common sheet iron...15 cts per joint
5-inch Stove-Pipe, dampers put in pipe..15 cts per piece
6-inch, 4 piece round elbows, per piece..15 cts

The above prices are for cash only. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. E. LONBERGER,

LIBRARY BUILDING,

PARSONS, KAN.

C. W. HILL,

Contractor and Builder,

PARSONS, KAN.

Mr. C. W. HILL has been in Parsons about six years, and has in the time acquired a first-class reputation as a mechanic. His work is always well done, and persons having work in his line to do cannot do better than call on him.

S. H. McKIM,

Druggist,

Forrest Avenue,

PARSONS, KAN.

LOWER PRICES

ON ALL KINDS OF

Winter Goods

Than any House in Labette or adjoining counties.

Cary, Graves & Holcomb,

Have made big preparations for the Fall and Winter campaign, and if bottom prices are any inducements they will have a boom.

Buyers of Cloaks and Circulars

CAN SAVE ONE-THIRD OF THE PRICE

By seeing our line which was never so large and complete as it is this season. We are the only house in the city that carry a

COMPLETE LINE OF CARPETS.

In Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

Our stock is full up and we are able to suit one and all. In fact, for any kind of goods you may need you will find it to your interest to examine our stock before making your purchases.

The German Drug Store.

H. J. du d' HUY,

West Johnson Avenue, cor. Twenty-first St.,

PARSONS, KAN.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Night and Day.

D. F. WILSON,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves and CUTLERY,

PARSONS, KAN.

H. R. LEWIS. W. C. LANE.

LEWIS & LANE,

EXCELSIOR

Livery, Feed, Sale and Boarding STABLE.

HORSES BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.

Cor. Eighteenth Street and Forrest Avenue,

PARSONS, KAN.

H. C. SOURBEER,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Real Estate, Loan, Insurance

—AND—

COLLECTION AGENT,

Office in Sullivan's Drug Store, West Johnson Avenue,

Parsons, Kan.

Money to Loan on Farm and City Property. Rents Collected, Abstracts Furnished, Real Estate Sold or Exchanged, Insures against Loss by Fire, Lightning, Wind Storm, Cyclone or Tornado.

J. S. PFEIFFER,

DEALER IN

Watches, Diamonds & Jewelry,

Parsons, Kansas.

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED

Deuber Gold, Silver and Rolled Gold Plate **Watch Cases.**

THE BEST, THE DEUBER WATCH CASE.
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.
THE STANDARD FOR WORKMANSHIP.
THE STANDARD FOR INTRINSIC VALUE.

Hogan's Collection Agency.

E. G. HOGAN, General Manager.

J. A. Gatton's Cigar, Tobacco and Lunch Stand, Corner Johnson Avenue and 20th Street,

PARSONS, KANSAS.

FIRST-CLASS LEGAL COUNSEL RETAINED BY THE AGENCY.

SUITS BROUGHT AND JUDGMENTS OBTAINED.

Commercial Claims Receive Special Attention.

J. WILLARD WALKER. G. S. ANDERSON.

WALKER & ANDERSON,

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance

AGENTS,

KIMBALL BLOCK,

PARSONS, KAN.

WESTERN AGENTS.

Douglass, Cumbey & Lemmon, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.
D. M. Bronson & Son, Eldorado, Butler County, Kan.
Kellogg & Billow, Kingman, Kingman County, Kan.
Dixon & Wilbur, St. John, Stafford County, Kan.

I. N. CORNELIUS. W. H. PORTER.

CORNELIUS & PORTER,

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,

COLLECTING & LOAN AGENTS,

PARSONS, KANSAS.

Loans effected at low rates of interest. Those wishing to loan or borrow money should call on or correspond with us. We have 100 improved farms for sale cheap on easy terms. We can suit you in the price of a farm. We can suit you in the size of a farm. We can suit you in the location of a farm. We can suit you in the quality of soil and kind of improvements and terms of payment and rate of interest. Property shown free of charge. Correspondence solicited.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

J. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor.

New House. New Furniture. The Best Accommodations.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Crawford Ave., - - Parsons, Kan.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

BIGWOOD & BOYD,

City Shoe Store.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order on Short Notice.

A GOOD FIT INSURED.

KIMBALL BLOCK,

PARSONS, - - - KANSAS.

JOHN DEAN. W. L. BARTLETT.

DEAN & BARTLETT,

Carpets, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

DRY GOODS, HATS & CAPS.

The finest Dry Goods House and largest Stock of Dry Goods, Domestics and Fancy Notions, Hosiery, etc., in the city. Large dealers in Groceries, Fancy and Staple.

BROWN BLOCK,

Corner Central and Forrest Avenues,

PARSONS, KANSAS.

Johnson County Bank,

OLATHE, KANSAS.

OFFICERS:

GEO. B. LORD, *Pres.* R. M. ATCHISON, *Cashier.*
F. R. OGG, *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS:

D. P. HOUGLAND, DAVID HUBBARD,
BEN F. HOLLENBACK, FRANK R. OGG,
GEO. B. LORD.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - $50,000.00

A general banking business transacted. Our long experience enables us to transact any business you may have with this Bank in a manner that will be entirely satisfactory to you.

ORNAMENTAL AND DECORATIVE.

J. F. McDonald,

Ornamental Painter and Sign Painter,

DECORATIVE WALL PAPERER,

ETC., ETC.

As an Ornamental Painter and Decorative Paperer, McDonald is strictly first-class. He has but lately established himself in Parsons, where he has bought lots and erected a fine residence, where he will reside in the future. Long may he live to decorate and adorn our shops and houses.

FINALLY,

I desire to impress on the minds of the people of Parsons and vicinity the fact that I have lately had built especially for my photographic business, the most complete and commodious gallery in Southern Kansas. It is arranged especially for the comfort and convenience of my patrons, and is supplied with the best and latest instruments, backgrounds, etc., necessary for the production of good work. Confining myself only to the better quality of photographic work, I am prepared to make in the most artistic manner all the popular styles and sizes, examples of which will be found in my establishment. Besides doing the regular portrait work, I have a special set of instruments for VIEWING. Am prepared to make stereoscopic views, or larger ones for framing, of residences, of family groups, societies and picnic parties. I photograph machinery, animals, etc., also make instantaneous views of persons or animals in motion.

In all work done by me I guarantee the best result possible under the existing conditions, which is all the most exacting should require. If you desire photographic work of any description please remember that I am anxious to do your work, but more anxious to give you pleasure by doing it well. Don't forget my new location on north side of West Johnson Avenue, opposite Cary & Graves', but most of all don't forget

J. F. STANDIFORD,
The People's Photographer.

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Twelve Years' Experience and no Losses.
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WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK AND SELL AT A SMALL PROFIT.

We are receiving New Goods by Car Loads:

Parlor Furniture, Patent Rockers,
Easy Chairs, Beds,
Lounges, Single Lounges,
Adjustable Lounges,
Marble and Wood Top Bedroom Suits,
Marble and Wood Top Dressers and Bureaus,
Cylinder Desks and Book Cases,
Office Desks, Sideboards,
Wardrobes, Whatnots,
Center, Extension, Breakfast and Reading Tables,
Enclosed Washstands, Open Washstands,
Spring Beds, Woven-wire Mattresses,
Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Rockers,
Oil Paintings, Chromos,
Picture Frames, Wall Papers,
Curtains, Curtain Poles,
Rings and Curtain Goods.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

WILL ASHCRAFT. ALONZO ASHCRAFT.

ASHCRAFT BROS.,

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All kinds of Brass and Iron Castings.
All kinds of Machine Work done to order.
Engines overhauled.
New and Second-hand Engines for sale.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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NEOSHO VALLEY

Fence Manufacturing Co.,

EAST JOHNSON AVE., PARSONS.

The popularity of the combined picket and wire fence is daily increasing, as is shown by the sales of wire—25,000 miles in the States of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas during the past year. Some of the reasons why farmers prefer this kind are: First, it is strong, durable and cheap. Horse high, bull proof and pig tight, visible as plank and guaranteed to hold any kind of stock, and costs $100 less per mile than the plank, and lasts three times as long. It forms a perfect combination of two materials, being of 5 2-cable strands galvanized Bessemer steel interwoven with 1½x⅝ inch pickets placed 2½ or 2 inches apart, four feet long and made especially for fence.

A good paper that holds its own.

THE HEADLIGHT,

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AT THAYER, NEOSHO COUNTY, KANSAS, BY

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TERMS: **$2.00** A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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STOCK BRICK A SPECIALTY.

ONE MILE SOUTHEAST OF PARSONS.

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WORK DONE ON LONG CREDIT.

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FIRST-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

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Fare the best the market affords. Terms, $1.00 per day. Meals and Lodging 25 cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A fine Vienna Bakery is connected with the hotel. *Home-made Vienna Bread.*

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ABBOTT HOUSE,

C. A. RASBACH, Propr.

The largest first-class house in the city.

RATES, $2.00 PER DAY

FREE BUS.

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R. S. STEVENS,
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Heavy Dealers in

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

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NATIONAL MILLS.

BING & CO.,

Star Clothing House,

The Oldest and Most Reliable in the City.

GOODS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Corner Johnson and Central Aves.

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CITY SHOEING SHOP.

HORSE SHOES A SPECIALTY.

$2 PER SPAN. $2

East Washington Ave.

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H. H. RATTLIFFE,

FRESH AND CURED MEATS, VEGETABLES SAUSAGES & LARD.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

SULLIVAN & PATTERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE,

CUTTLERY AND TOOLS,

Stoves, Tin & Granite Ware,

Guns, Pistols and Ammunition,

Iron Grates and Mantels,

CARRIES AN IMMENSE STOCK OF EVERY VARIETY OF

FIRST-CLASS GOODS,

WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE PURCHASER.

Call and examine our Goods, and you will be well repaid for so doing. FRANK HARPER, our genial clerk, will take pleasure in showing you around.

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Will call at any place in surrounding country or towns when requested to do so, by postal card or otherwise. Kimball Block, Central Avenue.

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Dealers in Pumps, Soil Pipe, Bath Tubs, Lawn Mowers, and all kinds of Steam and Water Fixtures. Steam fitting a specialty. A. O. U. W. Block, Forrest Avenue, Parsons, Kan.

S. B. CARY,

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Complete line of Drugs and Fancy Articles, Paints and Oils. Johnson Avenue, Parsons.

FIRE PROOF PAINT.

We have seen S. J. RUSSELL'S FIRE PROOF PAINT tested, and take pleasure in recommending it to our citizens who contemplate building this season, and advise them for the protection of their property to give it a trial. This Paint renders wood incombustible and is invaluable, especially in small towns, where little or no facilities are provided for extinguishing fires. Mr. Russell has donated $50 worth of his paint to the Memorial Library Building, which is now being painted by Mr. McDonald. Any of our citizens can see the paint and test it by calling at the Library building.

THE BROOK.

Spirit of the Times.

I'm hastening from the distant hills
With swift and noisy flowing.
Nursed by a thousand tiny rills,
I'm ever onward going.
The willows can not stay my course
With all their pliant wooing;
I sing and sing till I am hoarse,
My prattling way pursuing.
I kiss the pebbles as I pass,
And hear them say they love me.
I make obeisance to the grass
That kindly bends above me.
So onward through the meads and dells
I hasten, never knowing
The secret motive that impels,
Or whither I am going.

A little child comes often here
To watch my quaint commotion
As I go tumbling, swift and clear,
Down to the distant ocean;
As he plays upon the brink,
So thoughtlessly and so merry,
So full of noisy song, I think
The child is like me, very.
Through all the years of youthful play
With ne'er a thought of sorrow,
We, prattling, speed upon our way,
Unmindful of the morrow;
Aye, through these sunny meads and dells,
We gambol, never knowing
The solemn motive that impels,
Or whither we are going.

And men come here to say to me:
"Like you, with wierd commotion,
O little singing brooklet, we
Are hastening to an ocean;
Down to a vast and misty deep,
With fleeting tears and laughter,
We go, nor rest until we sleep
In that profound hereafter.
What tides may bear our souls along,
What monsters rise appalling,
What distant shores may hear our song
And answer to our calling.
Ah, who can say! through meads and dells
We wander, never knowing
The awful motive that impels,
Or whither we are going!"

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

Memorial and Historical Library Building,

PARSONS, KANSAS.

MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON, - - -	Prest.
MRS. S. SIMONSON, - - - - -	Treas
MRS. T. C. CORY, - - - - -	Sec.
MRS. L. J. CARRINGER, - - - -	Librarian.

We most respectfully and earnestly solicit funds to further the completion of the Library Building. Money to the smallest amount will be thankfully received, and all kinds of merchandise can be used in our Exchange and converted into cash and added to the Library fund. We also solicit books, pamphlets, magazines, journals, periodicals, papers, etc., or any specimens or relics in mineral, art, or natural history, or any class from the mineral, vegetable, or animal kingdoms, to be placed in the Museum. We believe there are many who will cheerfully respond to our call, after having learned more of the object and its use. All such persons will please address

LIBRARY BUILDING,
PARSONS, KANSAS,
Care MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON.

Our purpose in soliciting aid is to further and facilitate the object and purposes designed to be secured, to promote knowledge, and assist those who are willing to receive, in the advancement of the interest of this institution.

We trust the time will come when knowledge will be divorced from superstition, pride and ignorance, and the light of science will develop the laws of general usefulness, love and harmony, showing a great and glorious purpose shining through the wonders of Almighty Powers, by which knowledge shall cover the earth as the waters cover the great deep, when we shall know and understand the things on which our usefulness and happiness most depend. We shall then comprehend something of the height, depth, length and breadth of that knowledge and love of God which passeth all understanding.